"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy Monday; fair Tuesday; little change in temperature; fresh northeast to east winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,457. NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1916.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

SAYS HUGHES MADE DEAL WITH O'LEARY

Democratic National Committee Charges Nominee Met Pro-Germans in Secret

AND BOWED TO DEMANDS

Charges Are Based on Alleged Minutes of "American Independence Conference."

HUGHES DENIES AGREEMENT

Admits Receiving the Delegation, but Says He Met Committee at Their Request.

A document charging that Charles E. Hughes met in secret and "made a campaign deal" with Irish-Americans and German-Americans, was issued to the newspapers last night by the Democratic National Committee, "as the first of a series of articles showing the part played in the Presidential campaign by the so-called American Independence Conference," of which Jeremiah A. O'Leary is a member.

O'Leary is the pro-German Irish-American whom President Wilson recently rebuked with the statement that he did not want O'Leary or any one like him to vote for him.

Mr. Hughes, in a formal statement issued for him last night, admitted that in September he had met a committee of five of which O'Leary was the head. He received them at their request, he added, and said to them nothing that he had not said in public. He denied making any agreement of any sort with the committee.

Below is the Democratic National Committee's statement, introduction and all, as issued for publication:

"The Democratic National Committee today made public the official minutes and authenticated stenographic transcripts of certain proceedings of the American Independence Conference, the high-sounding title of the secret racial organization under which Jeremiah A. O'Leary and his associates have been masking their furtive and nation-wide campaign in the interests of Charles Evans Hughes.

"In addition to disclosing the astounding fact of a personal conference between Candidate Hughes and the members of the special committee representing the O'Leary organization, and the existence of a working agreement between it and the Republican National Committee, the records reveal the secret purposes, plans, and scope of the body in all their startling boldness and daring, giving the disclosures a deep and national significance far beyond the interests of the present campaign.

Not Sure of Exact Date.

"The documents made public by the Democratic National Committee disclose:

"1. The personal conference between Charles Evans Hughes and the Special Committee of the organization, held sometime between Sept. 7 and Sept. 30.

"2. The demand of the Special Committee upon the Republican national candidate, involving an insolent rebuke which, for daring and audacity, has no precedent in American politics.

"3. The promise made verbally by Mr. Hughes after an apologetic explanation of his now famous telegram of congratulations to Theodore Roosevelt upon the occasion of the latter's Maine speech.

"4. The fulfillment by Candidates Hughes of his promise, as manifested by his attack on the British embargo and blacklist and other campaign speeches designed to hold the German vote, and by the acceptance of his candidacy by the organization.

"5. The working agreement with the Republican National Committee for complete co-operation between the two organizations.

"6. The reward. The unqualified indorsement and support of Charles Evans Hughes by the O'Leary aggregation and the secret support of certain Republican Congressmen.

"7. The concealment by both Mr. Hughes and his campaign managers of their dealings with this body, even after the insulting telegram to President Wilson by Jeremiah O'Leary—part and parcel of the American Independence Conference's political propaganda—had aroused the open resentment of the nation.

"8. The law, Chapter 392 of the United States Statutes at Large, (as amended,) providing for publicity of contributions is applicable to "all committees, associations, or organizations which shall in two or more States influence the result or attempt to influence the result of an election at which Representatives in Congress are to be elected."

"Linked with Candidate Hughes."

"The facts concerning the character and aims of the American Independence Conference itself, revealed by these documents, are no less astounding than the disclosures which inseparably link to its activities both Candidate Hughes and his campaign managers. These facts establish:

"1. The personnel and character of the promoters of the so-called American Independence Conference, as shown by the roster of members of its National Campaign Committee, who, with Jeremiah O'Leary, attended the meetings of that body held in Detroit on Sept. 7 and at Chicago on Sept. 30.

"2. The Alliance and co-operation between the American Independence Conference and the American Embargo Conference, as disclosed in the report of the Committee on Plans of the former organization and by the fact that Will R. Macdonald, General Manager of the Embargo Conference, is a member of the National Committee of the Independence Conference.

"3. The permanency of its organization and its uncovered purpose of dominating American elections, not only in the Presidential campaign but, as pointedly proclaimed, in all future elections.

"4. The purely racial and secret purposes of the organization as a weapon of ven-

Continued on Page 3.

Nijinsky Positively Appears in "Till Eulenspiegel" at the Manhattan Opera House Tonight.—Advt.

MRS. WILSON ELECTED ALL THE CONGRESSMEN

Guffey's Diplomatic Ruse Had Been Worn Too Thin by the Time They Reached Harrisburg.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 22.—Mrs. Wilson does not know that this story has escaped the boundaries of Shadow Lawn, but it was vouched for today by a competent authority. While the President was on his way through Pennsylvania Friday on his return trip from Chicago and was being met at every stop by enthusiastic crowds of supporters, Mrs. Wilson was somewhat reluctant to get out on the platform with the President to greet them.

Joseph F. Guffey, Acting State Chairman in Pennsylvania, joined the party at Pittsburgh, and at Greenburg, so it is reported, he said:

"Mrs. Wilson, I hope you will get out here and help us elect a Democratic Congressman in this district."

That brought an instant response. Mr. Guffey repeated the argument at every succeeding station, with the same result. Finally the train reached Harrisburg, and Mr. Guffey again expressed the desire to assure a Democratic Congressman from the district. Mrs. Wilson hesitated a moment and then said:

"But, Mr. Guffey, don't you think we've about elected all the Congressmen there are?"

EARTH SHOCKS ALARM CALIFORNIA TOWNS

Two Quakes in Los Angeles—Power Lines Damaged—Birmingham, Ala. Also Shaken.

FRESNO, Cal., Oct. 22.—According to reports received here, two earthquake shocks, felt throughout Southern California early tonight, were severe at Bakersfield and in the oil fields in that district. Power lines between Bakersfield and Los Angeles were said to have been damaged, and it was reported that a Santa Fé Railroad ticket office at Tehachapi was wrecked.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 22.—Two slight earthquake shocks were felt here and in neighboring towns early tonight. Chandeliers and pictures on walls were shaken, and crockery was tumbled from shelves, but no material damage has been reported. The first shock was felt at 6:45 o'clock, the second ten minutes later. Each lasted several seconds.

Considerable excitement was caused in this city. Reports from Santa Ana, where the shocks seemed to be felt more perceptibly, said that residents rushed into the streets in alarm.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 22.—This city today felt its second earthquake shock within a week. No damage was reported.

A shock last Wednesday tore down chimneys and was felt generally throughout the Southeastern States.

MURDOCK OF KANSAS COMES OUT FOR WILSON

Progressive Ex-Congressman's Wichita Eagle Issues Broadside In Support of the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WICHITA, Kan., Oct. 22.—Victor Murdock, Progressive, who bolted the convention when his party decided to "make up" with the Republicans, is off the fence. In a long editorial Mr. Murdock's Wichita Eagle this morning comes out for Woodrow Wilson. Since the conventions both old parties have exerted efforts to get the former Kansas Congressman to join with them, and just before he sailed for China, several weeks ago, he announced he was "on the fence." The announcement today is printed under the caption, "Wilson and Capper."

Capper is the Republican Governor of Kansas. Making it plain that it is no defection to the Democratic Party, the article says that Wilson is more progressive than Hughes, and urges votes for the Democratic nominee, not because he is a Democrat, but in spite of the fact that he is a Democrat. Hughes, the editorial says, has shown a spirit of mollycoddling on big issues, and has openly sought votes of hyphenated Americans.

LEADER SHIFTS TO WILSON.

Republican Whip in West Virginia Indorses Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 22.—Thomas P. Ryan of Roane County, former member of the State Republican Executive Committee, and known as the "Republican whip of Roane County" for a dozen years, has announced himself for President Wilson.

"Yes, Sir, I am going to vote for Wilson," said Mr. Ryan in his law office at Spencer. "I have a reason, and a good one. Woodrow Wilson's Administration has given to this country more progressive legislation than was ever enacted under any other administration in the nation's history. I voted for Roosevelt in 1912 because his contract with the people called for the enactment of progressive legislation. Woodrow Wilson has redeemed the pledges made by the Progressive Party, and I shall not repudiate the contract to which I subscribed in 1912."

Mr. Ryan predicts that Roane County will give a whopping majority to Wilson. "Tom" Ryan, as he is familiarly known, is considered the biggest Republican in Roane County, and one of the biggest leaders of the State.

GERMAN FLAG ON OUR SHIPS.

Navy Craft at Philadelphia Observe Kaiserin's Birthday.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—Fifty thousand Philadelphians saw German battle flags waving over League Island today. Except two destroyers, every commissioned warship at the navy yard flew at her stern masthead a big red, white and black standard with the imperial eagle in the centre. There were seventeen of them.

The German commerce destroyers interned at League Island are classed as cruisers of the Imperial German Navy.

Today they were decorated in honor of the birthday of the German Empress, and naval etiquette demanded that all warships in harbor follow suit. Therefore the flags. If it had not been Sunday, each American warship in addition would have fired a salute of guns.

A NEW BANK FOR 57TH STREET.
Today the Pacific Bank, founded in 1850, opens its fourth office—this one located at 57th St. & Madison Ave., to serve the uptown district. Special department for women. See announcement, Page 11.—Advt.

GERMANY RESENTS NORWAY SEA ORDER

Sends Protest to Christiania Against New Restrictions Placed on Submarines.

ANGERS BERLIN OFFICIALS

Secretary Zimmermann Asserts That His Government Will Not Submit to It.

CHRISTIANIA, Oct. 22. — The German Minister has presented to the Norwegian Government a note protesting against Norway's embargo on the submarines of belligerent countries. The Cabinet held a meeting and discussed the note, but its decision in the matter has not been made public.

The press unanimously supports the Government in its right to issue such an ordinance as Sweden already has done

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, the German Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, is quoted by the Norwegian correspondent of the Copenhagen Aftenposten, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch, as declaring that the German note to the Norwegian Government is a serious one, contending that Norway's action conflicts with Paragraph 13 of the Hague Convention, and is incompatible with strict neutrality, and, furthermore, that Germany will not calmly submit to such action.

During the continuance of the negotiations, the correspondent adds, many German submarines are operating off the Norwegian coast, and are stopping and examining vessels leaving Norwegian harbors.

The Norwegian ordinance with respect to submarines of belligerent powers forbids such vessels traversing Norwegian waters, except in cases of emergency, when they must remain upon the surface and fly the national flag. Mercantile submarines are to be allowed in Norwegian waters only in a surface position in full daylight and flying the national colors. Any submarine violating the ordinance will, according to its provisions, be attacked by armed forces.

U-BOATS STRIKE AT NORWAY.

Four Steamships, Three Barks, and Several Barges Sunk.

LONDON, Oct 22.—Lloyd's reports that the following Norwegian vessels have been sunk: Steamers Dido, 232 tons; Far III., and Fulvio, the latter without warning; the bark Cottica, the bark Guldaas, and the Cock-of-the-Walk, and several barges.

Christiania, Oct. 22.—The Norwegian steamer Ronnaug, a vessel of 1,331 tons, has been torpedoed by a German submarine. Her crew was saved.

DUTCH FOLLOW OUR COURSE

Refuse to Intern Merchant Submarines—Treat Others as Warships.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 22.—The Nieuws Van Den Dag makes the following announcement:

"In replying to the memorandum of the Allied Powers regarding the interning of all submarines in neutral waters, the Dutch Government states that commercial submarines will be treated as merchantmen by Holland."

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent sends the following concerning the Netherlands Government's note on the use of Dutch waters by submarines:

"Replying to the Entente Allies' submarine note, the Dutch Government intimates that in consequence of the uncertainty of the status of submarines they will be treated as warships, and, in accordance with the Dutch neutrality proclamation, will not be allowed to enter or remain in Dutch waters except on well-defined conditions.

"The Government, however, will not intern merchant submarines, because there is no principle of international law which would justify such a course."

SAW THE U-53 AT WORK.

Christianiafjord Observed a Steamer Being Sunk "Off New York."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 22.—The Norwegian America Line steamer Christianiafjord has arrived at Bergen, and reports having seen a German submarine sinking a steamer off New York. It was calm weather, and there was evidently no danger to the crew.

The Christianiafjord was stopped at Kirkwall, where her mail was seized. Among the passengers were many American laborers who are to be employed by large manufactories in Norway. Several more are expected later.

AUSTRIA'S ARMY DWINDLING.

Rome War Office Figures Show Only 3,000,000 Now Available.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Oct. 22 (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Corriere della Sera publishes startling information obtained from the Rome War Office relative to the critical state of the Austro-Hungarian military reserves. Up to the end of April last Austria had called under arms 7,400,000 men. Only 3,000,000, including 300,000 in training, are still available.

During the war twenty-three "Marsch formationen," each of which averages 215,000 men, making a total of nearly 5,000,000 marching reserve troops, have been drawn upon to fill gaps left in the armies in the field. About 600,000 of these are men who returned to the ranks after a period of convalescence, so that the enormous difference of 4,400,000 men represents the Austro-Hungarian wastage in killed, permanently disabled, prisoners, and missing.

Austria-Hungary has already incorporated in the fighting army all men able to bear arms between the ages of 18 and 50, and also has mobilized for auxiliary services all men between 51 and 55; thus today the Dual Monarchy can only use to make good her losses the small leavings of repeated medical revisions, after which recourse will have to be made either to boys of 17 or to men over 51.

Nijinsky Positively Appears in "Till Eulenspiegel" at the Manhattan Opera House Tonight.—Advt.

Dr. Carrel Prevents Infection in Wounds by Applying New System of Sterilization

PARIS, Oct. 22.—A system of sterilizing wounds which has been successfully applied at the hospital at Compiègne under the direction of Dr. Alexis Carrel of New York, Nobel prize winner, has been extended to the American hospital at Neuilly, the American and Belgian hospitals in Belgium and will probably be adopted in all the war hospitals of the Entente Allies.

Hughes Le Roux, editor of the Matin, describing a visit to the Compiègne hospital, quotes Dr. Carrel as saying:

"Beginning in September, 1915, it would have been possible to suppress completely the suppuration of wounds in the hospitals, but our process encountered such resistance from the heads of the profession that it was, so to speak, applied nowhere, though the lives of a great number of wounded would have been saved by this means. The savants would not believe in the possibility of the complete sterilization of deep wounds, but we have succeeded in doing it."

The process as described by M. Le Roux consists of complete irrigation of the wound by means of a rubber tube with numerous branches, perforated with many small holes. The sterilizing solution was perfected after experiments with 200 or more different substances in various combinations. The wound is thus rid of all foreign substances, and every corner or possible pocket is thoroughly cleansed.

The process of healing is carefully watched, and if normal healing does not ensue the wound is examined for foreign substances which might have inadvertently remained, and irrigated anew. But the removal of muscles or bones not irreparably injured is not practiced on the first or second examinations as frequently as has been the case heretofore, and in this way parts are saved which might otherwise have been lost.

When examination shows that the wound is aseptic, the wound is closed. "Experience shows," says Dr. Carrel, "that in a sterilized cavity thus closed, nature's healing process goes on with a rapidity hitherto unknown. The duration of the treatment is abridged about two-thirds and the number of amputations diminished 50 per cent. In certain cases complete healing occurs in one-tenth the time required under ordinary treatment.

"The economic consequences of this treatment can be seen from the estimate of 25 per cent. depreciation in the value of a man suffering from an infected fracture, while with a sterilized fracture the depreciation is only 5 per cent., resulting in a great decrease in the pension rate as well as in the cost of the treatment."

TIMES AEROPLANE SHIPPED TO CHICAGO

Carlstrom and Curtiss Officials Will Follow It on Wednesday.

"DRIFT SET" IS TESTED

Apparatus Corrects for Deviation Due to Wind and for Variation of the Compass.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Oct. 22.—The aeroplane in which Victor Carlstrom is to fly from Chicago to New York for THE NEW YORK TIMES was brought in this afternoon from the Curtiss aviation field, north of Buffalo, to the Curtiss factory and loaded on an express car for shipment to Chicago. Two mechanics accompany the machine, and will attend to its transportation to the army aviation field on its arrival tomorrow afternoon. At least two or three days of preliminary trial flights will be necessary, but as the transportation of the machine to the field and the setting of it up are likely to occupy some time, Carlstrom and the Curtiss officials who are going with him to be present at the beginning of the record flight will not leave Buffalo until Wednesday.

The Creagh-Osborne air compass, by which Carlstrom had at first intended to steer, was removed late yesterday afternoon and replaced by a Sperry synchronized drift set, which was tested today. This consists of a mechanism indicating the drift away from the straight line toward the objective due to wind, and a compass mechanically connected with the indicator, so that it is continually corrected to indicate the proper direction for direct flight toward the objective, with allowance for the wind. Possible errors in the compass are of two kinds—variation, due to the difference between the direction of the magnetic pole and true north, and deviation, due to the presence of magnetized substances in the engine and aeroplane.

The compass was corrected for deviation this morning by T. A. Morgan of the Sperry Gyroscope Company. The variation presents a more difficult problem, as it differs at various points on the earth's surface, the difference between variation at New York and Chicago, according to Mr. Morgan, being perhaps as much as five degrees. This it is hoped to correct by means of information to be obtained probably from the Naval Observatory in Washington with regard to the exact variation at different points along the line of flight, which will be tabulated on a card and posted near the compass for Carlstrom's guidance.

McCULLOCH COMMENDS FLIGHT

Veteran Pilot and Instructor Confident That Carlstrom Will Succeed.

David H. McCulloch, veteran pilot and chief instructor of the Port Washington, L. I., flying school of the American Transoceanic Company, among whose graduates are Frederick Trubee Davison, son of H. P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co., and Robert Lovett, son of Robert Scott Lovett of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, said yesterday that the Chicago-New York flight was the greatest step forward in aeronautics in a decade. He also expressed the greatest confidence in Carlstrom and the aeroplane he will use. Through his long experience with various types of flying machines and his intimate knowledge of the products of the Curtiss shops, for which his company is agent here, McCulloch is competent to speak with authority.

"THE TIMES flight is the best thing that has happened for aviation in this country since the beginning of the war," he said. "It will do more to induce young men to take up flying than anything else could possibly do. The average man wants to go somewhere when he gets in a train, automobile, or aeroplane, and this Chicago to New York flight will show him that he can do this to his heart's content.

"This great flight is only a further development of the travel flights that have been made about New York all summer. Only a day ago six of the members of the Port Washington school, all of whom are students at Yale University, decided that they should not miss chapel on Sunday morning. Jumping into three of the flying boats they sailed off to New Haven where they attended chapel and returned to Port Washington the same day.

"THE TIMES flight will show that a man can jump into his aeroplane and be in Chicago at the end of ten or twelve hours, and soon he will be able to go further still. Aeronautic service stations will soon be opened along the line of flight blazed by Carlstrom, and then it will be a mere case of flying from station to station unless the pilot is in a hurry and wishes to drive right through.

"In regard to the aeroplane Carlstrom will fly, I can only say that it embodies all the latest and best in the line of heavier-than-air machines. The motor, which after all is the making or breaking of such a flight as this, has been subjected to the most rigorous and searching tests and ought to do everything expected of it. The weight to be carried, in oil, gasoline, and other equipment, has been carefully calculated, and the aeroplane should lift and fly with it easily, and what is more, make the speed expected.

"THE TIMES deserves great credit for this pioneer work."

You'll Like Deerfoot Sausage.
Ordinary sausage won't do after you've tasted Deerfoot. Get the genuine.—Advt.

TWENTY-ONE PERISH AS LAKE SHIP SINKS

Lone Survivor of the Colgate, Captain Grashaw, Rescued Half Dead from Raft.

VICTIM OF FRIDAY'S STORM

Death Toll of Lake Erie Gale Now 27—Grashaw Tossed About on Frail Support 34 Hours.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 22.—Storm-swept Lake Erie today gave another fragment of the story of its "black Friday"—another vessel pounded to pieces in the gale, carrying twenty-one men to their deaths. This vessel was the Duluth-owned whaleback James B. Colgate, 3,300 gross tons. Its lone survivor, adrift for thirty-four hours on a raft, brought the story ashore. Half dead from two nights and a day adrift in the storm, he was carried off a rescue ship at Conneaut, Ohio, this afternoon. He is Captain Walter Grashaw of this city, master of the Colgate, which went down at 10 o'clock Friday night off Long Point, Canada, opposite Erie.

Every one of the crew of twenty-one perished, nineteen of them sucked down to death the instant the big steel boat foundered in the storm and two added to the roll when exhaustion, exposure and the relentless waves washing over the raft that carried their Captain washed them off when their strength gave way. The ferry steamer Marquette and Bessemer No. 2 picked up the Captain off Rondeau, Canada, opposite Cleveland.

Six men were lost when the steamer Filer sank in Lake Erie on Friday, only Captain Mattison being saved. Earlier that same stormy night the steamer Marshal F. Butters foundered, but its crew of thirteen men were saved.

Captain Grashaw said his two companions on the raft, who were lost, were Second Engineer Harry Ossmann of Cleveland, and a coal passer, whose name he did not know.

"We were passing Long Point about 6 o'clock Friday night," said Captain Grashaw, "when the boat sprang a leak forward. By 10 o'clock the storm had increased so that the Colgate didn't have a chance. When we got the life raft ready the boat was so far down that her decks were awash. When she sank everybody jumped into the water. I went down, and when I came up by some chance my hand touched the raft. I grabbed it and pulled myself on it just as Ossman and the coal passer reached it. What happened to the others I don't know. I never saw them again. They must have been sucked right down with the ship.

"Then our awful fight began. Twice the raft turned completely over, but we managed to regain our holds. I must have been unconscious half the time, for I can't remember distinguishing night from day. First the coal passer was washed away. Then hours later Ossmann, totally exhausted, was washed to his death. How I managed to keep on the raft I do not know. Time and again it turned over with me. Each time I had to fight my way on top again."

WESTCHESTER CARS STONED

Traction Strikers Resist Attempts to Resume Service in New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 22.—When the Westchester Electric Railway Company, on whose lines there has been a strike for weeks, attempted to operate trolley cars here today there was more rioting. The police made two arrests.

No cars were operated over the main line between here and Mount Vernon, as the officials felt that police protection in Pelham Manor and Pelham Heights was not adequate. Ten cars were started over other routes this morning, but the strikers and their sympathizers caused little trouble until late in the afternoon, when a car in operation on the Glen Island line was stoned by a crowd on Drake Avenue. The police arrested William Hubbard, a carpenter, and Walter Pickwick, a motorman.

The police reported other cars stoned and many windows broken.

WORLD WHEAT CROP LOWER.

Rome Estimate Shows 25 Per Cent. Decrease From Last Year.

ROME, Oct. 22, (via Paris.)—The total wheat harvest of the world is estimated by the International Agricultural Institute as 7 per cent. below the average and 25 per cent. below that of last year.

The institute's report includes for the first time the crop of European Russia, which it estimates to be 20 per cent. less than that of last year.

Nijinsky Positively Appears in "Till Eulenspiegel" at the Manhattan Opera House Tonight.—Advt.

PREMIER'S MURDER A POLITICAL CRIME

Stuergkh Shot Because He Refused to Convene Austrian Parliament, Assassin Says.

DR. ADLER BELIEVED INSANE

Count Aehrenthal and a Hotel Waiter Wounded in the Struggle to Arrest Him.

VIENNA, Oct. 21, (via Berlin and Sayville Wireless, Oct. 22.)—The assassination of the Austrian Premier, Count Karl Stuergkh, was purely political, and was induced by his refusal to convene Parliament, according to the admission of Dr. Friedrich Adler, his assailant, shortly after his arrest.

Dr. Adler is an eccentric and super-Radical Socialist, sometimes known as "the Liebknecht of Austria." He is editor of Der Kampf. At first he declined to reveal his motives, but after being locked up he broke down and declared the Premier's political policies had led him to do the deed.

Dr. Adler's arrest was not accomplished without the wounding of two men who leaped at him after he had fired on Count Stuergkh. He discharged the two remaining chambers of his revolver at these men before Austrian and German officers, with drawn sabres, overpowered him. The wounded men, who were injured slightly, are Baron Aehrenthal, brother of the late Foreign Minister, and the head waiter of the Hotel Meissl und Schadn, in which the shooting occurred.

Murderer Sat at Nearby Table.

Count Stuergkh arrived at the hotel at 1:30 o'clock. With him at luncheon were Baron Aehrenthal, Count Toggenburg, Governor of Tyrol; Herr Jacobson, a prominent Vienna musician, and an acter from the Court Theatre. At 2 o'clock a man unknown to the Premier arrived and took a seat three tables away. He ate luncheon and paid for the meal, but lingered at the table. Shortly after 3 o'clock he arose, advanced rapidly toward the Premier, and fired three shots. The first missed. The next two struck the Premier in the head. Without a word Count Stuergkh fell back lifeless in his chair.

Baron Aehrenthal sprang toward Adler. The head waiter ran up from behind the assassin and grasped the hand that held the revolver. Adler wrested his arm free and fired two shots. Baron Aehrenthal was wounded in the foot. The waiter received only a superficial wound.

Seeing that the struggle was hopeless, Dr. Adler surrendered to the officers, who crowded upon him, and gave up his revolver. Apparently he was the calmest man in the room. He gave his name without hesitation and added:

"If you please, gentlemen, I know perfectly well what I have done. I shall not resist arrest."

In reply to a question as to the reason for his act, he said at first: "That I shall have to answer in court."

It was half an hour later that he admitted he had been actuated by political motives.

Physicians and high police and State officials reached the scene of the shooting within a few minutes, but found that the Premier was lifeless. News of the assassination spread quickly and was received with indignation and sorrow.

The assassin, who is 32 years old, is a son of Dr. Victor Adler, a Reichsrat Deputy and a Socialist of mild type. By a strange coincident, the father was speaking before the Reichsrat in 1911 when Count Stuergkh was shot at six times by the Dalmatian Socialist, Vakusch. On that occasion the Count was uninjured.

The Allgemeine Zeitung says Dr. Friedrich Adler for some time past has occupied a position in opposition to the majority of his own party, the Social Democratic, of which he is Secretary. His wife is a Russian of Mongolian extraction.

VIENNA, Oct. 22 (via Amsterdam to London, Oct. 23.)—All the newspapers here express indignation over the assassination of Count Stuergkh and print eulogies of the dead man, emphasizing the merits of his work during the last five years in a difficult office, and particularly his success in adjusting political and social difficulties.

There could be nothing more foolish, according to the editorials, than to connect any political motives with "the madman's crime." All the newspapers insist that the murder has nothing to do with politics and will have no political reaction whatever.

Shooting Surprises Berlin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 22.—The reports of Count Stuergkh's tragic end created a somewhat sensational surprise in Berlin, where little was known about him. The very fact that the assassin selected a man of Count Stuergkh's calibre as a victim is considered by German Socialists as the strongest evidence that the murderer was insane.

The newspapers give the Count credit for his efficiency and enormous capacity for work. His political conventions were of a reactionary, feudal nature, which, of course, found him friends among the German agrarian and Junker elements. He never hesitated to make common cause with the Czech or Slavs against the Germans in the Dual Monarchy, if that suited his purpose. His murderer, Adler, was very well known in Munich, where he studied physical science under the famous professor, Ernst March. He was considered unhealthy in body as well as in mind.

BERLIN, Oct. 22, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—A Vienna dispatch to the Overseas News Agency says that the Austrian Cabinet held a session after the assassination of Premier Stuergkh, presided over by the senior member, Baron Georgi, Minister of National Defense. In accordance with precedent, all the Ministers will offer their resignations, but it is not expected that they will be accepted by Emperor Francis Joseph.

The Minister of the Interior, Prince Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst, who is on leave of absence, will return immediately to Vienna and will act as Pre-

Continued on Page 2.

Nijinsky Positively Appears in "Till Eulenspiegel" at the Manhattan Opera House Tonight.—Advt.

SHOOT DOWN RAIDER OFF BRITISH COAST

English Aircraft Destroy German After Bombs Were Dropped at Sheerness.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—British naval aircraft shot down a German aeroplane raider this afternoon off the east coast of England. Earlier in the day a German machine appeared over Sheerness, where four bombs were dropped. Three fell into the harbor and one in the vicinity of the railway station. It is presumed that this is the aeroplane that was later destroyed.

The first report of the Admiralty follows:

A hostile aeroplane approached Sheerness at about 1:45 P. M. today, flying very high. Four bombs were dropped, three of which fell into the harbor. The fourth fell in the vicinity of a railway station and damaged several railway carriages.

British aeroplanes went up and the raider made off in a northeasterly direction. No casualties have been reported.

The later report said:

A hostile seaplane was shot down and destroyed this afternoon by one of our naval aircraft. The enemy machine fell into the sea. Judging by time, it was probably the seaplane which visited Sheerness today.

GERMANS FOR PEACE, SAYS MME. HEMPEL

Shortage of Food Is Making the Women "Thin and Elegant" the Opera Singer Says.

Mme. Frieda Hempel, the German soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Company, arrived yesterday on the Norwegian-American liner Bergensfjord after spending the Summer in Berlin.

"There is a shortage of food in Germany," said Mme. Hempel, "and as a result the German woman is becoming thin and elegant.

"Germany wants peace," the singer continued, "because it is impossible to reach a decision by battle and the Allies cannot break through, so affairs have come to a deadlock. I would like to see President Wilson to tell him that he has the greatest opportunity in the world to offer his services, as head of the first neutral nation in the world, in the interests of peace. Germany is not afraid of the result, but believes it to be fruitless to go on."

Mme. Hempel said the theatres in Berlin were full all the time and German artists had a new field in the Orient since the war. By the Orient she meant Constantinople, Smyrna, and other places in the Near East.

Mme. Hempel said she had been studying the role of Suzanne in Mozart's opera, "Le Mariage de Figaro," and that of Leila in "Les Pêcheurs de Perle," by Bizet, which will be sung on the opening night of the Metropolitan season. She will sing today in a concert at Bridgeport, and go on a short tour until Nov. 6, when she returns to New York to rehearse at the Metropolitan.

TRANSPORT CARRYING 5,800 DEFIED THE U-53

Canadians and Nova Scotians Left Halifax Secretly Just After Submarine's Appearance.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 22.—The Nova Scotia Highland Brigade and several other Canadian units, together consisting of 276 officers and 5,529 men, have arrived safely in England, it is officially announced.

The sailing of the transport from this port in the gray twilight of the late afternoon of Oct. 13, five days after the German submarine U-53 had sunk five vessels in the steamer track off Nantucket Island, was a military secret, and there was no public sendoff. Only a few lonely watchers on the citadel heights saw the big liner as she put to sea. On board beside the Eighty-fourth, 185th, 193d, and 219th Nova Scotia battalions were the 188th Saskatchewan battalion, half of the 166th Toronto battalion, the drafts Dental Corps, and the Canadian Royal Flying Corps.

But while the date of the actual sailing of the transport was not announced, the preparations for it were made the occasion of a three days' patriotic demonstration such as even military Halifax had never before witnessed. Thousands of persons from far and near came to see their relatives and friends march aboard the ship. The streets were thronged, and flags and bunting were displayed everywhere. Late in the evening of Oct. 12 the last battalion went on board. The transport remained at her dock until early the next morning when she withdrew to the harbor, from which she sailed quietly late that day.

ORDER GREEK ARMY OUT OF THESSALY

Allies to Intern It in Morea Peninsula—Demand Censorship of Greek Press.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The presentation by the Entente Allies of further demands on Greece, including the removal of Greek troops to the southern part of the country and the handing over of Greek war supplies, is reported by Reuter's Athens correspondent.

The Athens dispatch, which is dated Friday, says the demands were presented to King Constantine by the French Military Attaché. Greece is required to transfer the entire military force in Thessaly (in the rear of the allied forces in Macedonia) to Morea, (the peninsula forming the southern extremity of Greece.) Delivery to the Allies of war materials destined for the Thessalian forces also is required. Other demands were made, the nature of which is unknown.

A wireless dispatch from Rome reports a renewal of the manifestations in Athens in favor of the United States intervening in behalf of the Greeks against the occupation of Athens and Piraeus by Entente allied forces.

ATHENS, Oct. 22 (via London, Oct. 23.)—The Allied Powers demand a censorship of the Greek press. This has brought about new complications, as all press censorship in Greece is unconstitutional.

After a Cabinet meeting which lasted all day the Greek Government decided to issue a stern warning to the anti-Venizelist newspapers that an further irritation of the Entente may lead to drastic measures by the Allies, despite the constitutional freedom of the press.

"HELLO, I'VE BEEN LOOKING FOR YOU" AT THE HIPPODROME.—Advt.

RUMANIANS IN RETREAT ON THE DOBRUDJA FRONT

Bulgar-Turk-Teuton Army Occupies Teprai Sari and Cobadin, Berlin Reports.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN NORTH

Falkenhayn's Army Repulsed in Some Places and Held in Others on Hungarian Line.

MANY PRISONERS TAKEN

Operations of Allies Against the Bulgarians in Macedonia Hampered by Bad Weather.

BERLIN, Oct. 22, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The War Office announced today that Field Marshal von Mackensen's army in Dobrudja had gained a decisive victory over the Russians and Rumanians, driving them from their positions over the whole front. The Russians and Rumanians are being pursued by the Germans and their allies. Teprai Sari and Cobadin have been captured. The announcement follows:

Front of Archduke Charles Francis, (Transylvania.) — Although the Rumanians defended tenaciously the approaches to their country, they were defeated at several places. Their counterattacks failed to wrest from us ground which we had gained.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen, (Dobrudja.)—The battle begun on Oct. 19 in Dobrudja has been decided in our favor. The Russian and Rumanian forces, after suffering heavy losses, were expelled on the whole front from the positions they had prepared. Teprai Sari (near the Black Sea coast, fourteen miles southwest of Constanza) and Cobadin, (seventeen miles southeast of the Danube town of Rashova,) strong points of support, were captured. The allied (Teutonic) troops are pursuing the enemy.

The Bulgarian Army Headquarters report of Saturday, as received here today, says:

Rumanian Front.—Along the Danube the situation is calm. In Dobrudja on Oct. 19 and 20 there were rather serious combats. All the advanced positions and part of the main position of the enemy are in our hands.

Up to the present 24 officers and over 3,500 men have been made prisoner and two cannon and 22 machine guns have been taken.

Mangolia (on the Black Sea, in Dobrudja) has been shelled by a hostile ship.

VIENNA, Oct. 22 (via London.)—The Austrian War Office today made public the following official communication:

Front of Archduke Charles Francis: At the Hungarian-Rumanian frontier fierce fighting continues. At several points the Rumanians have been repulsed.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Withdrawal of the Rumanians in Dodbrudja in the face of violent attacks by Field Marshal von Mackensen's army is admitted in the Rumanians in Dobrudja in the face of today. The repulse of Teutonic forces on the Transylvanian front also is reported. The statement follows:

On the northern and northwestern fronts, at Tulghes and Bicaz, the situation is unchanged. In the Trotus Valley the enemy was attacked and repulsed. At Goloasa, in the Valley of the Uzul, there was a violent bombardment by the enemy's heavy artillery.

In the Oituz and Slanic Valleys we attacked and repulsed the enemy. In the Buzeu Valley enemy counterattacks were repulsed at the point of the bayonet. At Table Butzi, Bratocsea, and Predelus, the situation is unchanged. There has been complete calm on this front.

At Predeal there was a bombardment by heavy artillery. In the region of Dragoslavle we repulsed two attacks. An action against troops which passed through Scara is in progress. In the valleys of the Jiul and Alt, and at Orsova, the situation is unchanged. A violent tempest is restricting operations.

All along the Danube there is nothing fresh to report.

In Dobrudja violent enemy attacks have obliged us to retire.

Petrograd also admits the setback in Dobrudja in the following statement:

On the northern and northeastern Rumanian fronts, near the little town of Bekas, forty versts west of Piatra, the Rumanians surrounded an enemy division occupying a small mountain ridge. There they took 500 prisoners and captured two guns and five machine guns. In the valley of the River Trotus successful fighting continues. There 100 of the rank and file and one officer were taken prisoner, and two machine guns were captured.

In the valley of the River Uzul the enemy was repelled, with losses. In the valley of the River Buzeu the Rumanian troops, under pressure of the enemy, were compelled to retire to Guasiriui. In Bran Pass, near Dragoslavle, forty versts southwest of Kronstadt, attacks by the enemy were repelled, with great losses to him.

In Dobrudja the enemy is launching attacks along the whole front, under press

enemy occupying positions and driving the enemy further back.

In the course of the fighting the Turks captured 1,500 Russian and Rumanian prisoners and seven machine guns, two field guns, and a quantity of other war material.

RUMANIA IN STRAITS, SAYS HIGH OFFICIAL

Mackensen's Attack in Dobrudja a Surprise—Bulgars Were Expected to Make Peace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 22, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—A personage of high importance in the Rumanian Government told me before I left Bucharest that the best service I could do to his country would be to state as exactly as possible the seriousness of Rumania's position. Briefly, the position is this:

The Austrians, reinforced by Germans, have recovered the whole country won by the Rumanians in the first weeks of the war.

In western Rumania the Teutons are well into Rumanian territory. This is important in comparison with the heavy offensive at various points of the frontier. In eastern Rumania Russia is making a magnificent effort to assist her ally. It is now a race between the Allies and the highest effort of German organization, concentrated on this, to them a vital question.

When Rumania entered the war Premier Bratiano was persuaded that the Bulgarians would make a separate peace or in any case would not fight against Rumania and Russia. Therefore, the possibility of attack from the south was discounted, all the best troops being over the Carpathians to fulfill the national aspirations for the liberation of Transylvania and collaborate with the Russians in the final reduction of Austria. No praise could be too high for the manner in which this operation began.

It was brought to a standstill before being carried far enough to consolidate results by Von Mackensen's unexpected attack in the south. Here the Bulgarians found Turtakai defended only by a second line of frontier guards, and the heroic defense of this place cost the Rumanians many troops and compelled the beginning of the retreat in the Dobrudja and a radical change in the Rumanian plans, involving the call of first line troops from Transylvania. This gave Falkenhayn his chance in the north. With superior railway communications certain troops were able always to insure numerical superiority in the successive blows against the Rumanian armies in Transylvania.

Say Teuton Offensive Has Failed.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 22, (via London, Oct. 23.)—The powerful Austro-German offensive launched a week ago in the region south of Dorna-Watra, with the intention of driving a wedge between the Russian and Rumanian forces, preventing further Russian assistance to her new ally and regaining Bukowina, has apparently broken down before the counter manoeuvres of the Russians. The Russian command, anticipating the German move, threw a large body of troops to this portion of the front, causing, according to official accounts, the Austro-Germans to fall back to their original positions.

During the last week Field Marshal von Hindenburg has also been striving to establish new positions on two of the most important sectors of the western front—along the routes leading eastward from Vladimir-Volynski, where the Russians still hold the points gained at the commencement of General Brussiloff's offensive last June in the Brzezany district, where the Russian lines curving around the town run southwestward into Galicia.

Both of these sectors represent vulnerable spots in the Austro-German defense, since a Russian advance at these points would threaten directly Kovel and Lemberg. In the desperate struggle which is continuing the German plan of straightening out these two uncomfortable dents in their positions before Winter sets in is apparent.

The recent fighting south of Kuropatnicki is characteristic of the intensity of the struggle now proceeding. The Germans kept up a bombardment all day and began an advance in force in the evening, reaching the advanced Russian trenches. After a long bayonet encounter in the dark they were driven back, with the Russians at their heels. The official reports say that the Russians followed the retreating attackers through their wire entanglements and finally succeeded in occupying German first line positions.

A similar dash was made by the Germans on the other flank, in the Brzezany sector, where an advance was made in solid formation after the German guns had destroyed the wire barriers. Russian artillery and machine guns checked the attack.

From the Russian success in these operations the Russky invalid concludes that Russian strategy prevented the enemy from detaching any troops from the Vladimir-Volynski-Halicz front for the assistance of the German plan in the Carpathians and Transylvania.

"The enemy likewise," says the paper, "is convinced of the futility of further efforts in Galicia and is now preparing for a Winter tenure under the present conditions."

DEFENDERS GAINING IN FIGHT FOR HALICZ

Teutons Report Bulk of Russians Driven Back Across the Narayuvka River.

BERLIN, Oct. 22, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—A general attack was made yesterday by the Austro-German forces in Galicia southeast of Lemberg. The War Office announced today that the Russians had been defeated and now hold only a small stretch of territory on the west bank of the Narayuvka River. The Austrians and Germans inflicted heavy losses on the Russians and took 755 prisoners. The announcement follows:

Army Group of Prince Leopold.—Before the centre of Col. Gen. von Woyrsch's forces and west of Lutsk (Volhynia) the artillery fire in some sections increased on both sides.

Engagements in advanced positions west of the upper Stripa were favorable to us.

German infantry under General von Gerck, after the successful localized advances of recent days, defeated the enemy in a general attack between Svisteliniki and Skomorochy. Only a small stretch of territory on the west bank of the Narayuvka is still in possession of the enemy. Counterattacks by the enemy, which cost him heavy losses, resulted in failure. We captured nine officers and 746 men.

VIENNA, Oct. 22.—The War Office today issued the following bulletin concerning operations in the Russian theatre:

Front of Prince Leopold of Bavaria.—On the upper Stripa there have been successful skirmishes in advance of our line.

The Germans have stormed the Russian positions on the west bank of the Narayuvka River and driven the enemy across the stream. Only a small portion of the ground is still in the enemy's hands. We captured eight officers and 745 men.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 22.—An attack by Austro-German forces on the Russian lines along the Narayuvka River, southeast of Lemberg, resulted in violent fighting yesterday, the War Office announced today. The statement says Austro-German assaults were repulsed. The announcement follows:

On the River Narayuvka, in the region of the villages of Svisteliniki and Skomorochy, stubborn fighting is proceeding for possession of the heights and woods on the western bank. These positions changed hands several times. The enemy launched fierce attacks, which were repelled by our fire.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

One of the most severe minor battles of the war has been going on for some days on the narrow front between the Schwaben redoubt and the village of Le Sars.

At no point on the entire front has the British advance been so strenuously opposed. There are at least two good reasons why this should be so. In the first place, it is entirely logical that the nearer to the original German lines the British get the stronger becomes the German defensive scheme. The German first line trenches are here intact; they have been but little disturbed by the attacks which have come in other parts of the field.

There has been practically no change in the point where the British line crosses the Somme north of Thiepval. It is at this point that the first British attack broke down last July. We, therefore, find this section of the German line just as strong as it was before the first attack was launched. The British have some advantage in the fact that they are now coming up to the old German trenches at right angles to their former position. But the zigzag method of trench construction and the extraordinary depth to which the Germans puts have been dug make this advantage only slight.

The next consideration is that the small section of territory in between the British lines and the Ancre is of peculiar importance to the German defense of what is left to them of the old Albert salient. The Ancre, while but a small stream, in these days of heavy rains is lined with quite a considerable marsh belt. This is an exceptionally strong defensive barrier for this country, and one which both the Germans and the British would have considerable difficulty in crossing when the other side is firmly held. It has been shown to be hard enough to move forward over ground against the defense which either of these armies puts up. When the character of the ground is changed, first to a belt of marsh 200 yards wide, with a stream, and then another belt of marsh of the same width, the problem becomes greatly aggravated.

If, then, the British could push the Germans back of the Ancre so that they held the southern bank securely, they could work up the valley of this brook along the railroad to Achiet with her flank fairly well protected by the marshes and the brook, without any great fear of a counterattack. This move would double back two sections of the German line at the same time, and thus create not one, but two salients, such as we have seen so frequently snuffed out since the battle of the Somme began.

South of the Ancre the section of territory west of the road from Miraumont to Courcelette would be almost entirely enveloped, while north of the Ancre the same situation would arise with respect to the territory between Miraumont and Gommecourt.

But the British have also an object in view other than reaching the Ancre. Following the Ancre valley we find a railroad which runs from Achiet-le-Grand to Amiens. Another branch runs from Achiet to Bapaume. This railroad is of the greatest use to the Germans, and while it is by no means essential to their continued existence in the salient, it is nevertheless an important line for distribution of supplies. If this road were reached something definite would be accomplished.

It is difficult to tell from the official reports just where the British have established their new lines. They have made a not inconsiderable advance we know, as it is not only reported by London but confirmed by Berlin. There is no doubt but that the fighting has been costly to the Germans as well as to the British. The counterattacks have been as frequent and as severe as the attacks, and the action on Saturday cost the Germans in prisoners alone over 1,000 men.

As far as the remains of the Albert salient are concerned, the Germans are pretty close to the last ditch. The situation is getting more and more perilous to them and the time is approaching, and that rapidly, when the salient must fall. There is indeed no reason why it should not be evacuated now. It has no strategic value. It is useless in the hands of either the Germans or the Allies. As it is now it is a menace to the Germans, as to hold on too long would involve the capture of a great many men and a number of guns through the large scale pinching process which is now going on. It would bring the Allies to the gates of Bapaume, but this town is of importance largely because of its relation to the salient, so that, with the salient eliminated, its value, either to the offense or the defense, would largely disappear.

The fighting in Dobrudja is rapidly developing into a general attack by the Germans and Bulgars on the entire front from Silistria eastward to the coast. As was indicated by previous dispositions, the Teutonic powers have gone back to their first plan of attack. That is, they have determined, since they were checked in Transylvania, to return to their first idea and fight Rumania from the east by way of the Cernavoda bridge. In the renewed offensive here their first efforts have met with a certain measure of success. There has been no break in the Rumanian line. It is still intact and still offers effective resistance. It has, however, been bent back a little, although not enough to give any indication of the future.

Late reports indicate that the main blow was delivered near the Black Sea coast and resulted in the taking of the small town of Tusla. This, from the standpoint of the Rumanians, is the least dangerous direction from which the attack could come. The possession of Constanza by the Germans, should they take it, would be of decided negative value to them in that it would interfere with the Rumanian supply system. The Germans will have achieved a positive success only when they take the bridgehead at Cernavoda, as their object is not to invade the country north of the railroad nor to reach Bessarabia. The latter would be the plan possibly if there were unlimited men at their disposal, as it would take the Russian Army far in their rear. But, on the contrary, their object is Bucharest, to put Rumania out of the war. To do this the bridge must be taken. It would, therefore, seem that the attack on the extreme eastern flank of the Rumanians is a mere diversion meant to cover a much more important and much heavier attack further west near the Danube.

Weather reports from the Russian theatre show that the long Winter is beginning and that already snow is beginning to fall. In the Carpathians it is ready four feet of snow has fallen in some places. It is, therefore, probable that the operations there will soon cease or at best become only desultory in nature. This may produce a radical change in the fighting in all those areas where Winter fighting is possible, for the Central Powers will again be in a position to effect concentrations on a few fronts at a time.

BEAT OFF GERMANS IN CHAULNES WOODS

French Repulse Two Strong Attacks, Inflicting Heavy Losses on Foes.

BRITISH CAPTURE 1,000

Success North of Thiepval Is Emphasized in General Haig's Latest Report.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Germans made great efforts today to drive the French forces from Chaulnes Wood, northwest of the town of that name, south of the Somme. Here they attacked twice today, once this morning and again this afternoon. Both assaults failed entirely, according to the French War Office statement tonight, with very heavy losses for the attacking troops.

Part of the wood of Chaulnes was seized by the French about ten days ago, and severe fighting has been going on in this section for several days. By capturing the entire wood General Fayolle has removed the last barrier between his lines and the town of Chaulnes itself.

The British official report issued this evening emphasizes the importance of yesterday's advance north of Thiepval, saying the British captured all together over 1,000 prisoners.

The French night report follows:

South of the Somme the Germans, after a violent bombardment, delivered a fresh attack toward 1 o'clock in the afternoon against the southern portion of Chaulnes Wood, which we occupy. The enemy was repulsed everywhere with serious losses. He left in our hands a number of prisoners, who have not yet been counted.

According to late reports, this morning's attack in the same region was very costly for the Germans. The enemy units who gained a foothold in our first lines were completely surrounded; 150 German survivors were taken prisoners.

Everywhere else there was an intermittent cannonade.

The French afternoon report follows.

North of the Somme the night was calm, except for some skirmishes between patrols, which resulted in our taking some prisoners. There were no infantry actions.

South of the Somme the enemy did not renew his attempts in the region of Biaches and Blaise Wood. It is confirmed that the German losses in their counterattacks in this sector yesterday were considerable, especially before the village of Biaches, which the Germans attacked with powerful effectives.

In the region of Chaulnes the enemy attacked our new positions violently at daybreak, and endeavored to eject us from the woods captured by us yesterday. His efforts were futile and cost him heavy losses. Our gains of yesterday were maintained wholly.

On the rest of the front there was intermittent artillery fire.

The British night report says:

The total number of prisoners taken in yesterday's operations between Schwaben Redoubt and Le Sars is now reported as 1,018, including sixteen officers.

Early this morning the enemy exploded two mines south of Ypres in the neighborhood of the bluff and occupied the lip of the crater thus formed, where he has been subjected to a continuous bombardment.

During the fighting yesterday our aeroplanes did valuable work in locating enemy batteries. Five enemy machines were destroyed and four others driven down in a damaged condition. Three of our machines are missing.

The British afternoon statement reads:

Our attack yesterday was very successful. The whole of the objective was gained. Over 800 German prisoners were taken, and many more are reported coming in at the collecting stations. Our casualties are believed to be slight.

During the night the enemy made no attempt to retake the ground captured.

Berlin Admits British Advance.

BERLIN, Oct. 22, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—In the course of violent fighting on the Somme front yesterday, in which the Entente Allies sustained heavy losses, the British gained ground in the northern sector near the Ancre River, in the direction of Grandcourt and Pys, the War Office announced today. South of the Somme the Germans advanced their lines. The announcement follows:

Army Group of Prince Rupprecht: The Somme battle continues with violence. Yesterday was again characterized by the heaviest artillery fighting, especially north of the river. Drum fire on the trenches and the ground to the rear preceded British attacks, which were launched from the Ancre as far as Courcelette and on both sides of Gueudecourt, the attacks being repeated frequently.

The enemy suffered losses corresponding with the reckless sacrifice of human lives. He succeeded in gaining ground in the direction of Grandcourt and Pys. Near Gueudecourt he was repulsed. Violent fighting near Sailly-Saillisel gained no success for the French.

South of the Somme a counterattack gained for us possession of a number of trenches between Biaches and La Maisonette, which we recently lost. We captured from the French there 3 officers, 172 men, and 5 machine guns. In the wooded region north of Chaulnes renewed fighting has been under way since last evening.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince: On the Meuse the artillery firing continues to be spirited.

FRENCH AIRMEN ACTIVE.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—"On the Somme front our aviators yesterday brought down three German aeroplanes," says an official announcement issued here today. "Five others were forced to land in a damaged condition.

"During these fights Adjutant Dorme brought down his fifteenth enemy machine at Barleux, and Sergeant Flachaire his fifth machine, which was dashed to pieces on the ground in the Somme district.

"North of Verdun a German captive balloon, which was attacked by one of our pilots, fell in flames.

"During the night of Oct. 21 six of our aeroplanes bombarded the railroad station at Courcelles, east of Metz. They dropped 180 bombs of 120 millimeters on buildings and tracks, apparently causing much damage.

"On the same night our squadrons dropped bombs on the railway stations at St. Quentin and Tergnier, 16 bombs on bivouacks in the district of Otain, and 126 heavy bombs on the stations at Ham and Athies and the aviation sheds in the region of Péronne.

"A German aeroplane was brought down within our lines yesterday by the fire of our special guns."

TOOK REGINA TRENCH AT ONE HUGE "BITE"

British Had Been Nibbling Unsuccessfully for Some Time at Position Near Thiepval.

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE, Oct. 21, (via London, Oct. 22.)—With the return of fighting weather the British resumed the offensive on a larger scale this afternoon, and turned on enough gunfire and sent in enough troops to make sure Regina trench was theirs. It was the most important attack for three weeks.

All this month Regina trench has been developing a sinister reputation. It joins on to the old first line fortifications in the neighborhood of Thiepval, and anything in that region, with its comfortable dugouts, the Germans like to retain in order to prevent the active battle front from broadening, and for another reason, which a British soldier expressed when he said:

"With Winter coming on, we feel the need of those deep snug dugouts the Germans spent so much time in building."

Parties of the British got possession of portions of Regina trench on several occasions, but the Germans swarmed in front of their burrows and repulsed the invaders. Evidently Regina trench was not to be taken by nibbling and required one big bite. In such cases there is nothing to do but wait until clear weather, when the gunners can see what they are doing and turn on a No. 1 artillery curtain fire.

Yesterday morning a set gunner's smile was on the face of the whole army. Instead of rain and mist making a gunner's bane of low visibility, an almost wintry sun was shining in crystal clear air—literally an artillery-man's heaven. All the gun tribe necessary for the job were up and in position already waiting for such a day as this, when the eyes that see for them from the observation posts can tell whether the practice shells they leisurely fire are on the target. When the same kind of weather continued today, staff officers, who arrange these affairs, said:

"This is moving day for the Germans in Regina trench."

The Regina is a long trench of nearly three miles—about the same length as the battlefront at Gettysburg.

Shortly after noon, when there had been the usual amount of shellfire all morning and no sign anywhere on the landscape that anything unusual was going to happen, a No. 1 curtain fire was suddenly turned on with the same effect on the ear as when all the whistles of New York start when the clock strikes 12 on New Year's Eve. The usual billowy cloud of shell smoke, vaporously extensive in the cold air, churned and whipped the length of Regina trench with the customary accuracy of these swathes of death and tempest, and then the British infantry were in full possession of the trench.

Some Germans bolted from the first ugly breath of that barrage, knowing from experience that the only thing to do was to move on to another position and force the gunners to prepare another deluge for the next step of the allied offensive. Six hundred left alive were taken prisoner.

PREMIER'S MURDER A POLITICAL CRIME

Continued from Page 1.

mier for the present. The Minister of Finance, Dr. von Koerber, intended to depart today for a trip of inspection in Bosnia, but has postponed his departure.

Among those mentioned as possible successors of Count Stuergkh are Prince Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst, Baron von Beck, former Premier, and Dr. Koerber.

Grave Riots in Vienna Reported.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—A wireless dispatch from Rome reports that there were grave riots in Vienna following the assassination of Count Stuergkh, which the police were powerless to quell.

According to the Fremdenblatt of Vienna, says a Reuter dispatch, Adler not only declared repeatedly that he was fully aware of the significance of his act, but that it was the result of mature determination, and was carried out without the instigation of accomplices or any assistance whatever. The paper adds that all investigations indicate that it was the crime of an individual, who, owing to overwork and quarrels with his party and his father, was in a condition of mental tension.

The Austrian House of Deputies has been closed since March, 1914, and, in accordance with the constitution, ought to be re-elected next Spring. There have been constant demands for the reopening of the House, which Premier Stuergkh consistently resisted, pleading that secrecy was imperative and that national affairs had better be left to the Crown Ministers.

The papers here quote Engelbert Pernerstorfer, Vice President of the lower house of the Austrian Chamber, who recently declared:

"Public opinion righteously demands the reopening of Parliament. The administration, public affairs grow ever more difficult, and the exclusion of the Parliament and the press from administrative decisions encourages the insupportable feeling that we Austrians are no longer the subjects of our own Government, but have been handed over to the Hungarian Premier, Tisza."

The death of Count Stuergkh came at a moment when he apparently was about to yield to the wellnigh universal demand for the reconvocation of the Austrian Parliament. The negotiations between the various party leaders and Count Stuergkh had been in progress for several weeks, and the Premier had agreed in principle to convoke Parliament on condition that the members agreed not to speak too freely on foreign affairs and military questions.

A general meeting of the parties, with a view of making final arrangements, had been called for Oct. 23. The assassination of the Premier probably will put an end to these negotiations and, it is feared, may lead to still stricter measures on the part of the Government.

Count Stuergkh's personal views on the matter of convening Parliament were expressed a fortnight ago by one of his friends, Herr Wolff, leader of the so-called German Radical Party, in Vienna.

"The sittings of the Austrian Parliament would be fruitful in scandal," said Herr Wolff. "Our Austrian Parliament cannot be expected to keep order, in the German sense of the word. The House would be the scene of personal encounters. The Socialists would come forward with their old demands and would use events in Parliament to further their agitation among the people."

"Adler was born in Vienna in 1879 of very wealthy parents, and has the reputation of being a self-willed man, with very radical opinions," says the Fremdenblatt. "His radical views found little support or sympathy within the party, and he was therefore condemned to a life of comparative inactivity, which he felt keenly. Owing to his opinions he was almost always in conflict with the other party leaders, and frequently quarreled with his father, who is a prominent Austrian Socialist."

Friday's issue of the Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung, which is owned by Adler's father, Reuter's correspondent adds, contains a covert attack on Count Stuergkh, declaring that owing to the severity of the censorship all criticism had been silenced and the complaints and grievances of the people disregarded.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 22. (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The assassination of Premier Stuergkh is considered here as a tremendously significant symptom of conditions in Austria of which little has been allowed to leak abroad, preluding events that certainly will be serious and possibly catastrophic for the Hapsburg monarchy.

The Republican Deputy Signor Barzilai, a native of Trieste and a leading parliamentary authority on transalpine politics, considers it a deliberate attack, the importance of which lies in the distinguished character of the assailant, on the policy of the Emperor and the autocratic reactionary camarilla which surrounds him.

The Giornale d'Italia asks whether Dr. Adler acted as a Bohemian carrying out the vengeance of the oppressed people or as a German striking at the ruinous tyrannical policy of the autocratic clique controlling Austria. If it is the latter, it says, it means the rebellion of an oppressed and ruined people hitherto tyrannically kept down by brutal force.

The fact of Adler being a Jew recalls here the long struggle of the Christian Socialist, Dr. Lueger, against the Jews, then omnipotently controlling the press and public life of Vienna. Lueger was supported strongly by Stuergkh and bitterly opposed by Adler. This, it is thought, may be Adler's revenge, and this aspect of the event is causing serious anxiety at the Vatican.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 22.—Monsignor Stagni, Archbishop of Aquila, who is well known in America, where he spent several years, recounted in one of his recent reports to the Vatican a story in circulation in the Abruzzi region that in the Apennine Mountains it was predicted that the war which began with the murder of an archduke would end with another murder.

The Pope is much distressed over the slaying of Premier Stuergkh, with whom he was in direct communication when the latter asked the Vatican to intercede for the liberation of three Austrian priests who had been arrested. The Italian Goernment granted the Pope's request. Political circles here regard the assasination as an indication of the weakness of the Austrian Empire.

REIGN OF TERROR PREDICTED.

Hungarian Observer Thinks Parliament Will Not Now Be Called.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 23.—A Hungarian correspondent of The Morning Post, dealing with the difficulties with which Premier Stuergkh was confronted in view of the growing demand for constitutional rule in Austria, says:

"Since the Hungarian Opposition first embarked on a campaign in favor of the convocation of the Austrian Parliament the agitation in Austria itself has spread to such an extent that all parties in the upper house adopted resolutions in its favor, and latterly it has been apparent that the opposition offered to the scheme by Premiers Tisza and Stuergkh would prove of no avail.

"What actually happened was that while the Premiers still remained hostile to the scheme they agreed to the convocation of the delegations provided they were the Austrian delegates nominated three years ago by the Parliament of 1914, some of whom at the present moment are serving long terms of imprisonment. This concession was only agreed to by Stuergkh and Tisza on condition that the members of the delegation undertook not to speak too freely on foreign affairs and military questions.

"Negotiations between the Austrian and Hungarian party leaders and the two Premiers were being conducted on these lines and a general meeting of the parties was called by Dr. Sylvester, President of the Austrian lower house, with the view of coming to a final arrangement on the matter, for Oct. 23.

"The political crisis in Austria has thus assumed a new and most dangerous aspect. Any one not well acquainted with Austrian affairs might naturally suppose that, one hindrance to the constitutional rule having been removed, the situation would to that extent be relieved. The real fact is, however, that the appearance of anarchy and assassination at this stage of the crisis affords no prospect of relief to the sorely tried Austrian and Hungarian peoples but will lead, on the contrary, to the usual Austrian reign of terror. In other words, as a consequence of the clerical fear of anarchy and revolution, 'pulver und blei,' (powder and shot,) will take the place of delegations and constitutional administration.

"The Hungarian Opposition demanded the convocation of the Austrian Parliament in order to make it possible for the delegations to be convened and also because they feared the despotic rule in Austria might react upon Hungary in spite of the conditions laid down in the Ausgleich of 1867, in which the Crown guaranteed constitutional rule in both countries of the monarchy. This arrangement was violated by the suspension of Parliamentary government in Austria, and as this violation was a menace to the constitutional liberties of Hungary the Andrássy-Appony-Karolyi group naturally took alarm.

"The Austrian people all along entertained a different view with regard to the whole situation. They favored the convocation of Parliament and the delegations because through those bodies they hoped for some enlightenment on the subject of peace. They clung to the belief that the common legislative body of the Monarchy would find some means or other to express the desire of the people for peace, and to make the Germans understand that the Monarchy was sick and tired of the war and declined to go on fighting for German aims any longer.

"In Hungary the people regard Tisza in the same way as the Austrians regarded Stuergk, and no doubt wonder while one met with a violent death the other still remains at his post in spite of the fact that he has been threatened over and over again with the same fate."

PLANNED TO SLAY TISZA.

Two Youths in Budapest Escape with Light Sentence.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 23.—The Morning Post publishes the following from its Budapest correspondent under date of Oct. 14:

"The Budapest tribunal and jury dealt today with the case of the young men who plotted to assassinate Count Tisza, the Hungarian Prime Minister. When they were arrested a few weeks ago I reported that it seemed to be the childish fancy of two boys to gain notoriety by attempting the life of the Premier. At the trial it became clear, however, that they had seriously planned to murder him and had plans ready to escape from the country after they had committed the crime. They had bought revolvers and communicated with others, from whom they expected assistance.

"One of the boys at the trial pleaded not guilty and made a political speech, in which he denounced Tisza as a traitor to the nation, and said that he would continue to plot against the Minister's life as soon as he was free again. His name is Zoltan Biro, and that of his accomplice Zaborszky. Both are nineteen years of age.

"The jury sentenced them to five months' imprisonment, at the expiration of which they will have to join the colors. The leniency of the sentence has caused considerable surprise here."

WEATHER HINDERS SERBS.

Operations on Macedonian Front Slow Down Somewhat.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Operations on the Macedonian front are being retarded by the weather. The official report issued by the French War Office says:

Bad weather hampered operations on the greater part of the front. Nevertheless, we made some progress on the right bank of the Vardar. The Serbians took about thirty prisoners in the Cerna region.

Following is the British official bulletin:

Owing to bad weather, operations have been restricted to encounters of our patrols with the enemy.

BERLIN, Oct. 22, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—German troops are now assisting the Bulgarians in an attempt to check the advance of the Serbians who forced a passage of the Cerna River on the Macedonian front southeast of Monastir and captured several towns. The official account of today in regard to the Macedonian campaign follows:

The struggle in the bend of the Cerna has not been terminated. German troops are engaged there.

Bulgarian Army Headquarters, in its report of Saturday, says regarding the Macedonian front:

The counterattack of our troops on the Cerna River is progressing favorably.

SALONIKI, Oct. 21, (via London, Oct. 22.)—The Bulgarian defenses at the mouth of the Struma River, in Northeastern Greece, were bombarded today by an allied fleet.

DR. GHENADIEFF SENTENCED.

Ten Years' Prison on Treason Charge for Bulgar Ex-Foreign Minister.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 22.—A telegram from Sofia announces that Dr. N. Ghenadieff, former Bulgarian Foreign Minister, has been tried for high treason and sentenced to penal servitude for ten years.

Dr. Ghenadieff is seriously ill of blood poisoning.

A Sofia dispatch last April reported the arrest of Dr. Ghenadieff on the charge of connection with an intrigue against the Bulgarian Government. It was reported he had accepted a bribe from a French agent. A later dispatch said the pressure of public opinion had forced the Government to release him.

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G. O. P. SLUMP ENDED, WILLCOX ANNOUNCES

Reviews Registration Figures and Primary Vote—Finds Gains for Hughes.

'PENDULUM ON BACK SWING'

Takes Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana Out of the Doubtful Column—Cheerful Over New York State.

Analyzing the registration figures in various States, as well as the primary vote, Chairman William R. Willcox of the Republican National Committee said yesterday that the election of Charles E. Hughes was assured. He took Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana out of the doubtful column, and said the so-called slump in the Republican campaign had run its length and the pendulum was now on the back swing. The people of the United States, he said, had made up their minds in favor of Mr. Hughes as against Mr. Wilson. He added: —

"They have given positive proof of it on numerous occasions this Fall—proof that cannot be denied, misunderstood, or misinterpreted. In a dozen States, from Maine to California, from Michigan to Maryland, where the voters have had a chance to stand up and be counted, they have unfailingly taken advantage of the opportunity to show their determined preference for Mr. Hughes instead of Mr. Wilson. There is no exception. This is the thing that counts. It doesn't make any difference what claims campaign managers put forth, it is the way the people vote that does the real talking."

Mr. Willcox pointed out that in California 307,736 Republicans voted in the primaries, and only 77,839 Democrats. In the Maine September election 79,902 Republicans voted, to 66,547 Democrats, and this after a campaign hotly conducted on both sides. New Jersey and Massachusetts, said Mr. Willcox, showed the same situation. In each State there was a Democratic contest with one side supported by the Administration, and in each State the Administration candidate was defeated, with the total Democratic vote far below that of the Republican vote. Regarding New Jersey Mr. Willcox said:

"Senator Martine, seeking renomination, polled 59,961; Judge Wescott, who had the Administration support against Martine, polled 29,627. This was a hard fight which attracted attention all over the country because of the efforts of President Wilson's friends to defeat Martine. While this bitter contest was going on there was a good-natured campaign in the Republican primaries between Joseph Frelinghuysen and Franklin Murphy, each of whom polled more votes than both Martine and Wescott combined. Frelinghuysen won with 89,361, to 81,480 for Murphy. The total Republican vote was 187,414; the total Democratic vote, 119,513. In this primary the Borough of Princeton, where Mr. Wilson is exceptionally well known, cast 575 Republican votes and only 262 Democratic votes. Four years ago at the election Wilson had 863 and the combined opposition 706. These figures show what a change has occurred in Mr. Wilson's home borough."

Mr. Willcox next took up Massachusetts, and contended that in the Democratic fight over the Gubernatorial nomination the total vote was 81,052, while in the Republican primaries Governor McCall, unopposed, received 115,242. In the State of Washington Chairman Willcox found that 186,701 people voted in the Republican primaries, and only 29,360 in the Democratic. Regarding other Western States he said:

"Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Kansas, and Ohio in the Middle West have all given the same kind of an indication. In Kansas, for instance, 138,916 voters cast ballots in the Republican primaries and only 47,445 in the Democratic primaries. The Democratic managers have not yet had the audacity to claim Kansas, but they have talked about carrying Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, and Wisconsin. But in each of these States the voters have shown at the primaries what they will do in November. In Michigan 284,640 votes were cast in the Republican primaries and only 29,935 in the Democratic. In Illinois 420,959 Republicans voted in the Primaries, against 238,509 Democrats. In Ohio 282,478 Republicans voted in the Primaries, against 189,343 Democrats. In Wisconsin 83,072 Republicans voted in the primaries, and only 39,601 Democrats."

Chairman Willcox next took up New York State, and said the same indication existed here as elsewhere, pointing out that while 298,987 Republicans voted in the primary, the Democratic votes numbered only 158,718. Taking the Maryland registration, Chairman Willcox said the Democrats had lost more than 2,000, while the Republicans had gained more than 2,000, making a net change of more than 2,000, "or considerably more than enough to overcome the Democratic majority at the last election."

Democratic claims about Pennsylvania Mr. Willcox classed as amusing. He said he was just in receipt of the enrollment figures in Philadelphia, which showed that 242,584 voters had enrolled as Republicans and only 35,679 as Democrats.

REPORTS TO WILSON PREDICT LANDSLIDE

Democratic Drift Especially Marked in West, Statement Issued at Washington Says.

BIG SURPRISES EXPECTED

Ohio Claimed on Eight-Hour Issue—Even Kansas Said to Be Swinging Into Wilson Column.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—A statement prepared by those in a position to speak for President Wilson, which was given out for publication today, predicts a Democratic landslide on the basis of the political correspondence received at the temporary executive offices at Asbury Park in the last three weeks. There is optimism in the reports from the East, the statement says, but it is the information from the West that furnishes ground for the talk of a landslide. "The impressions recorded in the statement "have been authenticated completely by the private advices forwarded to the President," it is asserted.

One of the most optimistic reports came in the recent telegram from Senator Ollie James of Kentucky to Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to the President. This is his telegram:

"Have been speaking through the West. Never saw anything like the tide to Wilson. He is a certain winner. I believe Ohio will give him 100,000 majority, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois, and Indiana are on fire with Wilson enthusiasm; Hughes is defeated; Wilson a certainty."

Congressman Henry T. Rainey wrote from Illinois:

"The movement in favor of the President is assuming enormous proportions. Just at present it appears to me that we will carry Illinois by a majority that will surprise us."

Ex-Senator Charles A. Towne wired Mr. Tumulty from Idaho to "tell the President there is nation-wide rebirth." Henry S. Martin, a member of the Philippine Commission, predicted that there would be a landslide for the President in Kansas.

Congressman John J. Casey telegraphed from Wilkes-Barre that, "notwithstanding this is the strongest Roosevelt district in the country, his visit here, compared with his previous visits, was a frost." Five thousand labor men wanted to parade in protest against the Colonel's attack on the President, but the Mayor would not let them, Mr. Casey said. He added that he found that for every Democrat who would vote against Wilson, ten Republicans would vote for him. The people here are for peace, prosperity and the Eight-hour law, according to the Pennsylvania Congressman.

"One opinion appears frequently in the White House political correspondence," says the statement. "It is that the eight-hour day issue has turned out to be a terrible boomerang for Republican Candidate Hughes. It is clear he is suffering tremendously from the vitriolic speeches attacking the Adamson law which he made earlier in the campaign.

"This point is particularly clear in reports from Ohio, where it is evident that the Republicans have lost a State which they at one time were confident of carrying, and have lost it mainly because of their reactionary position on the issue of the eight-hour day."

WILSON PLANS FIGHT TO CARRY NEW YORK

Will Discuss Conditions in the State with Alton B. Parker At Shadow Lawn Today.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 22.—Judge Alton B. Parker, Democratic Presidential nominee in 1904, will take luncheon with President Wilson tomorrow, and will confer with him about political conditions in New York.

National Chairman Vance McCormick came to Shadow Lawn tonight to discuss the general situation, and in particular the President's plans for this week. Mr. McCormick was most optimistic and made glowing predictions regarding the outcome on Nov. 7. He called Republican predictions of victory in New York ridiculous.

It had been understood that Ambassador Gerard would be at Shadow Lawn tomorrow, but it was said at the Executive offices tonight that the appointment had been postponed until Tuesday. Mr. Gerard is expected to discuss with the President when he comes the present status of submarine warfare and its bearing on the relations between Germany and the United States.

President Wilson will make his last Western campaign trip this week, when he goes to Cincinnati. The only other speeches away from home which he will make before Election Day will be in Buffalo and New York City on Oct. 30 and 31. He will make two, possibly three, more speeches at Shadow Lawn.

The reports which continue to come to the Executive offices here from doubtful territory are proving most encouraging to the Democratic leaders, and they are confident that nothing can now stop the Wilson drive which they believe is well under way. They are looking to the President's visit to Cincinnati to add Ohio definitely to the Wilson column, as they believe his journeys through that State have already served a valuable purpose in crystallizing the Wilson sentiment there.

President Wilson received a telegram from Speaker Champ Clark tonight, saying: "All signs point to victory in November."

SAYS HUGHES MADE DEAL WITH O'LEARY

Continued from Page 1.

geance and force against Anglo-Saxon influence, as revealed in the official report of the Committee on Plans.

"5. Its present and future members are enjoined to extend their oath of allegiance to the organization "to their children and their children's children"—the oath of the vendetta.

"6. The avowed purpose of the secret organization to secure the election of Charles Evans Hughes and certain favored candidates for Congress.

"The exposure of the official records of the organization at this time will probably serve the purpose of thwarting one of its main objects, the concealment of the sources of its financial support and the character of its disbursements. Its committees, in their official reports, frankly confess the intention to influence the election of a President, as well as members of Congress, and plan the expenditure of money upon a magnitude which they themselves state will overshadow that of either of the regular political parties.

"Upon the face of these records, therefore, the National Committee of the American Independence Conference—the active working body—comes within the provisions of Chapter 392 of the United States Statutes at Large, (as amended,) providing 'For Publicity of Contributions.' By its terms, the law is specifically applicable to 'all committees, associations, or organizations which shall in two or more States influence the result or attempt to influence the result of an election at which representatives in Congress are to be elected.'

Quote Entry from Minutes.

"The damaging entry in the official minutes of the meeting of the National Committee of the American Independence Conference held in Chicago Sept. 30, which states that Charles Evans Hughes held a secret personal conference with the special committee referred to, is as follows:

"J. A. O'Leary then reported to the National Committee the meeting that the Special Committee had with the Republican Presidential candidate, and gave the gathering a detailed report of the interview.

"The meeting of Sept. 30 was preceded by a meeting held in Detroit on Sept. 7. At the Detroit meeting Carl E. Schmidt, Chairman of th National Committee of the American Independence Conference; Jeremiah A. O'Leary, Will R. Macdonald, and Frank Seiberlich were selected as members of the Special Committee and were instructed to place before Mr. Hughes a written document setting forth the demands of the organization.

"Those demands, which are also made public by the Democratic National Committee, were reduced to writing at the Detroit meeting.

"They were signed by the full membership of the National Committee in attendance at the Detroit meeting. They appear in the official records of the organization under the heading, 'Statement Read to Charles Evans Hughes by the Conference's Special Committee.'

"The records do not disclose the precise date of the personal presentation of the demands to Candidate Hughes. The conceded fact, however, is that Jeremiah A. O'Leary, as spokesman of this Special Committee, reported at the Chicago meeting on Sept. 30 that the meeting with the Republican Presidential candidate had been held and that Mr. O'Leary regaled his followers with a detailed report of the interview.

The Demand to Mr. Hughes.

"Following is the demand presented to Mr. Hughes with the notation of the special committee:

"We, representing a large percentage of the voters of the United States who believe in the principles of American independence and sovereignty, in conference assembled at Detroit, Mich., Sept. 7, 1916, have been attracted by the telegram of congratulation which was sent by the Hon. Charles E. Hughes, Republican candidate for President of the United States, to Theodore Roosevelt, upon the deliverance by him of a public speech at the City of Lewiston, Me., which carried with it, by expression and implication, an indorsement by Mr. Hughes of Mr. Roosevelt's pro-British and anti-American public utterances, which position has heretofore been condemned by us in conference and convention as inconsistent with American ideals and American history.

"Under these circumstances we desire to call the attention of Mr. Hughes to the fact that Mr. Roosevelt, actuated by race prejudice and a desire to serve British interests, designedly attacked a large part of the American people, while he did not mention any of the flagrant, arrogant, and continual transgressions upon American rights by Great Britain upon the high seas; any interference with and destruction of American trade and commerce with belligerent and neutral nation; any violations of the sanctity of the United States mails; any boycotting and blacklisting of American business men and business interests, constituting dictation and control of American domestic and foreign commerce; the denial of the American sovereign right to purchase and operate ships of belligerent powers needed to build up an American merchant marine; the boarding of American ships on the high seas and the removal therefrom of passengers contrary to precedent established by Great Britain's demand on our own nation in the Mason-Sidell case during our own civil war; the capturing and retention of American ships such as the Hocking and the Genesee; the brutal treatment of American citizens upon neutral ships, taken unlawfully into British ports; the imprisonment and indignities accorded American citizens in British territory; the unwarranted and inhuman interference by Great Britain with American charity destined for the people of the Central Powers and their allies, as well as the Irish people, extending even to charities of the Red Cross, an organization protected by international agreement and recognized by the highest instincts of civilization; and other offenses too numerous to mention, all of which are blows struck by Great Britain and her allies at the national honor and vital interests of the United States and the dignity and sacred sovereignty of American citizenship.

"This indorsement by Mr. Hughes of Mr. Roosevelt's un-American discrimination against American rights and American sovereignty might very well have been ignored if it had not been for the fact that Mr. Hughes, in all his public utterances since his nomination, has, like Mr. Roosevelt, overlooked these great American questions by failing to discuss them.

"We believe that the aggressions of Great Britain and her allies are a political issue in the minds of the great masses of the American people, and that such an issue cannot be smothered, evaded, or destroyed successfully by any candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and that such continued aggressions by Great Britain, continually ignored by American statesmen because of their pro-British tendencies or political cowardice, must inevitably lead to war, as they did in 1776 and 1812.

"We believe that American citizenship and sovereignty should be respected by every foreign power, and where American personal and property rights have been destroyed, it becomes the duty of the nation in defense of its national honor and vital interests to take every step that may be necessary to protect them.

"We therefore designate Carl E. Schmidt, Will R. Macdonald, Jeremiah A. O'Leary, and Frank Seiberlich as our representatives to place before Mr. Hughes this document, and we further respectfully request and empower them to secure from Mr. Hughes a definite statement for the benefit of a broad and liberal Americanism that has been offended by the British propaganda, creating as it does racial antagonism in our country, with resultant destruction and surrender of American rights, whether or not he will administer the Presidency of the United States in accordance with the spirit of the fathers and the whole American people, instead of at the behest of present-day Tories, materialists, and war partisans who proclaim the false doctrine that American patriotism is British subserviency, and the "spirit of '76" is a treasonable hyphenism.

"To this document we, the undersigned, representing various organs, individuals, constituents, and interests throughout the United States, affix our names as an indication of our approval of those we represent.

Call Verbal Report Satisfactory.

"The official minutes show that the report of the Hughes interview was made verbally by O'Leary at the afternoon session of the Sept. 30 meeting of the so-called conference. It is interesting to note that the minutes contain illuminating and convincing corroboration of the essential fact that the verbal report was satisfactory from the O'Leary organization's viewpoint.

"The report of O'Leary upon this occasion was in substance that Candidate Hughes had received the special committee of the American Independence Conference that he had sent the congratulatory telegram to Mr. Roosevelt before he had actually read Roosevelt's Lewiston speech. According to O'Leary, Candidate Hughes had simply glanced over the newspaper headlines and comments and felicitated Roosevelt upon what apparently was a great Republican utterance.

"O'Leary further said in his statement to the conference, substantially, that Mr. Hughes promised that his future conduct in the speechmaking line should be entirely satisfactory to the interests represented by the committee.

"It is to be remembered that in the written statement read to Candidate Hughes the signers of that astonishing document call attention to 'various organs, individuals, constituents and interests throughout the United States,' as indicating the approval of those whom they claimed to represent in a plain attempt at intimidation.

"The second installment of this remarkable revelation of political intrigue will be made public tomorrow by the Democratic National Committee. It will give the facts in convincing detail, likewise discloed by the official records, of the fulfillment by Candidate Hughes of his promise, the working agreement between the American Independence Conference and the Republican National Committee, as expressed by Mr. Hughes and his campaign managers, and the concealment by them of their dealings with the O'Leary aggregation.

Names of the Committee.

"Those attending the meeting in Chicago on Sept. 30, as disclosed by the minutes, were:

Carl E. Schmidt, National Chairman, 54 Macomb Street, Detroit.
William Boldenweck, 4,649 Dover Street, Chicago.
H. Mackwitz, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Frank S. Thomas, Topeka, Kan.
John D. Moore, 26 Cortlandt Street, New York City.
Daniel F. Cohalan, 23 East Ninety-fourth Street, New York City.
E. G. Steinke, 25 Roslyn Street, Cincinnati.
G. H. Jacobsen, 4,200 North Hermitage Avenue, Chicago.
Hans Wulff, 404 International Life Building, St. Louis.
Oscar R. Seitz, 52 Wall Street, New York City.
Carl Raid, 1,570 West Third Street, Cleveland.
Colon Schott, 809 Provident Bank Building, Cincinnati.
Rudolf Pagenstecher, 30 East Forty-second Street, New York City.
C. H. Lundquist, 1,421 Summerdale Avenue, Chicago.
Howard E. Wurlitzer, Wurlitzer Building, Cincinnati.
Gustave K. Carus, 1,307 Seventh Street, La Salle, Ill.
Jaspar Tucker Darling, 130 North Fifth Avenue, Chicago.
Fred Klein, 5,414 Magnolia Street, Chicago.
Edward Goldbeck, 921 Ridge Avenue, Chicago.
Jeremiah A. O'Leary, 38 Park Row, New York City.
Will R. Macdonald, 5 Beekman Street, Temple Court, New York City.
Louis Hainlin, 2,711 East Lake Street, Minneapolis.
August Fitzer, 1,410 Eleventh Street, Minneapolis.
Gordon Strong, The Republic, Chicago.
Frits Worm, La Salle, Ill.
Charles Noonan, 351 Fourth Avenue, New York City.
St. John Gaffney, Hotel Collingwood, 45 West Thirty-fifth Street, New York City.
Joseph Frey, 71 South Washington Square, New York City.
Emil Frei, 3,934 South Grand Avenue, St. Louis.
Hugh O'Neill, 1,427 Conway Building, Chicago.
John A. McGerry, 5,320 Wayne Avenue, Chicago.
Robert E. Ford, 27 Barclay Street, New York City.
Joseph A. O'Donnell, 3,078 Palmer Square, Chicago.
J. F. Mooney, 1,327 Hird Avenue, Lakewood, Ohio.
Victor Ridder, Staats-Zeitung, New York City.
J. P. O'Mahony, 800 Walsin Building, Indianapolis.
Dr. George G. Eitel, 1,475 Willow Street, Minneapolis.
Dr. Paul Carus, 1,307 Seventh Street, La Salle, Ill.
Ferdinand Walther, 3,642 Greenview Avenue, Chicago.

The members of the National Campaign Committee who attended the Detroit meeting but who were compelled to send their regrets to the Chicago meeting were:

Judge Alfred K. Nippert, Cincinnati.
John Lang, 180 Broadway, New York City.
Henry A. T. Andries, 68 Chestnut Street, Detroit.
Arno L. Peterson, Davenport, Iowa.
The Hon. Frank Seiberlich, 11 Roanoke Avenue, Boston.
Arthur von Koenig, 228 Third Street, Milwaukee.
Albert Bettinger, Atlas Bank Building, Cincinnati.
Charles H. Issel, 10,418 St. Clark Avenue, Cleveland."

DENIAL BY MR. HUGHES.

He "Has Made No Private Agreements and Engaged in No Intrigues"

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 22.—Charles E. Hughes in a statement issued late tonight by Chairman Willcox of the Republican National Committee, said that he had seen the committee of five of which Mr. O'Leary was a member about the middle of September. The Republican candidate explained that he had said nothing to the members of the committee he had not said in public, and he declared that he made no agreement with them about anything.

This is the statement issued by Chairman Willcox:

"Chairman Willcox said tonight that the matter referred to had been called to the attention of Mr. Hughes over the telephone and that Mr. Hughes replied:

"'I saw the persons mentioned, at their request, about the middle of September just as I have seen all persons of delegations so far as possible who have asked me to receive them. I have said nothing in private that I have not said in public.

"'At the very beginning, in my speech of acceptance, I declared my position, in favor of the absolute protection of American lives and American property and American commerce. This I reiterated to these persons and I have stated it to all others who have asked interviews, as well as in my public speeches. To this maintenance of American rights I adhere and shall continue to adhere. I have declared over and over again that I have made no private agreements and have engaged in no intrigues and I repeat it in that statement.'

"Chairman Willcox further said that the National Committee had not had and has not now any agreement or understanding with anybody on any such matters."

Mr. Hughes was at dinner at the Hotel Montclair with Chairman Willcox, Colonel George Harvey, Travis H. Whitney of the New York Public Service Commission, and several others, when they got word of the statement of the Democratic National Committee. Chairman Willcox sent to New York for a copy of the statement and received it by wire soon after from Republican Headquarters. Then he and Mr. Hughes and Mr. Whitney went into a conference at 8:30 o'clock, which did not end until 11:30 o'clock, when Mr. Willcox issued his statement.

O'LEARY REFUSES TO TALK.

Neither Affirms Nor Denies Democratic Committee's Charges.

Jeremiah A. O'Leary refused last night to say whether or not the charges made by the Democratic National Committee were true. After he had completed a speech at a meeting of his "American Truth Society" at Terrace Garden, in which he told his 400 hearers to vote for Hughes, Mr. O'Leary was told of the statement and asked if it were true.

"I will say nothing," he replied smilingly. "This is too sudden, besides I don't know the details of the matter."

A reporter for THE TIMES handed Mr. O'Leary a copy of the committee's statement and asked him to read it. He glanced hurriedly through the seven typewritten pages, and the smile left his face.

"I haven't time to digest this," he said.

He was told by reporters that they would wait as long as he wished to take to formulate a reply.

"I'll make an answer tomorrow," he said.

Then a reporter asked him if he had asked Mr. Hughes any questions about the British "blacklist."

"I have not asked Charley Hughes about the British 'blacklist,'" he said, and then pushed his way from the platform and towards the door. He was stopped on the sidewalk by newspapermen who insisted that the seriousness of the charges deserved an immediate reply from him.

Mr. O'Leary became very angry. He clenched his fists, declaring, "You have no right to pursue me." Then he turned to the representative of THE TIMES and said: "You represent a paper owned by British gold. You are probably a British subject and I won't have anything to do with you. Get away from me, quick! I haven't got any answer to make to any of you reporters. See me at my office later."

And Mr. O'Leary got into an automobile and went away.

SAW HUGHES HERE.

Boston Participant in Conference Says It Lasted an Hour and a Half.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 23.—Frank Seiberlich, Boston Election Commissioner, admitted early today that as a member of the special committee designated by the "American Independence Conference," he saw Mr. Hughes with Jeremiah O'Leary and others.

From Mr. Seiberlich it is learned that the conference took place in the Hotel Astor in New York on "some Sunday" after the Detroit meeting. It started for about one hour and a half. There were present at it, besides Mr. Hughes, his secretary and Charles R. Warren, National Committeeman from Michigan.

In substance Mr. Seiberlich admitted that Mr. Hughes's statements of what his attitude would be if elected President led the committee to report to the conference in Chicago that Mr. Hughes should be elected the next President and that the "American Independence Conference" a gold mine for his election.

This means, according to Mr. Seiberlich, that 3,500,000 voters, members of the "American Independence Conference," four-fifths of whom are of German extraction, are working for Hughes.

Mr. Seiberlich said further that Roosevelt's denunciation of hyphens was mentioned with special reference to the Colonel's main speech, and that Mr. Hughes, with "diplomatic" language, intimated his displeasure of any tendency to alienate the German-American vote.

Seiberlich said he himself brought up the subject of Roosevelt.

"I said to Mr. Hughes," he explained, "that the sentiments expressed by Theodore Roosevelt arraigned class against class and that I believed them un-American.

"Mr. Hughes said: 'I believe that our country is large enough for our people, so there should not be any sectionalism or race hatred.'"

Mr. Seiberlich could not remember whether there had been other mention of Roosevelt. He could not recall that Hughes had apologized for the Colonel.

Mr. Seiberlich remembered that Mr. Hughes, when asked about his position with regard to the stopping of American mails, had replied that "If I were President there wouldn't be any interference with the mails."

With regard to the matter of blacklisting American firms by Great Britain, Mr. Seiberlich was not sure of Mr. Hughes's answer.

He explained that the conference was arranged through Mr. Warren.

Tried and Condemned by J. O'Leary

Jeremiah A. O'Leary, President of the "American Truth Society," who became an object of public attention recently when President Wilson sent him a telegram saying that the President would be mortified to have him or anybody like him vote the Democratic ticket, addressed a meeting of several hundred persons at Terrace Garden, in East Fifty-eighth Street, last night, making his customary attacks against President Wilson and continuing his tirades against the newspapers of the country, many of which, he said, were controlled by British gold.

Mr. O'Leary presented and the audience adopted a resolution declaring it to be the belief of the meeting that THE NEW YORK TIMES was controlled in England. The resolution recited an alleged declaration by Lord Northcliffe in 1899 that he had just acquired control of eighteen American newspapers.

WILSON LABOR RALLY NOV. 5

New York Unions Respond to the Appeal of A. F. of L.

In response to the call sounded by the American Federation of Labor in its appeal issued Saturday in behalf of Wilson's re-election, labor organizations of New York will hold a great mass meeting on the night of Sunday, Nov. 5. The statement by the federation called upon all union organizations to consider the issues of the election at regular or special metings before election. In the next two weeks all of the labor bodies in New York will hold regular meetings and discuss the campaign, preparatory to the big rally on Nov. 5. The mass meeting will probably be held in Madison Square Garden.

Ernest Bohm, Secretary of the Central Federated Union, said last night in reply to statements by Republican politicians that Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, could not "deliver" the labor vote to Wilson, that the vote didn't need to be delivered.

"I calculate that 80 per cent. of the labor vote in New York City will go for Wilson," he said. "I have the best reason to believe that estimate is accurate.

Actresses Not to Speak for Hughes.

Henrietta Crosman and Hilda Spong, who are members of the company that will appear in support of William Faversham in Shaw's "Getting Married," have been requested not to make speeches in aid of Charles E. Hughes's candidacy. Mr. Faversham says his act on has no political significance, but that he believes the actresses should devote themselves exclusively to rehearsals. Both had been booked to make speeches under the auspices of the Women's Hughes Alliance.

COLUMBIA FOR HUGHES BY 6.

Straw Vote at University Gives Him 1,457 and Wilson 1,451.

Final results in the straw balloting for President at Columbia University, made public yesterday, showed that Hughes was the choice of the university by a margin of six votes. The table of complete returns gave Hughes 1,457 votes; Wilson, 1,451; Benson, Socialist, 114 votes; Hanley, Prohibition, 28 votes, and Reimer, Socialist Labor, 7 votes.

Suffrage carried by a majority of 1,232, the vote being 2,060 for and 828 against. In compiling the votes it was noted that two-thirds of the women voted for Wilson.

President Wilson led in the Faculty voting, the totals being 53 for Wilson, 39 for Hughes, with Hanley and Benson 1 each, and no votes for Reimer. Teachers' College, the Law School, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and the School of Architecture all voted for President Wilson also. Columbia College and the other graduate schools gave Hughes a majority.

BRAND WHITMAN AN ENEMY.

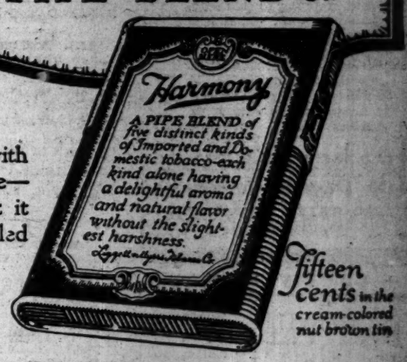
Civil Service Forum Attacks Him for Vetoing Right of Appeal Bill.

The Civil Service Forum, representing 150,000 civil service employes in the State, has accused Governor Whitman of being an enemy of civil service. The Forum is conducted by William B. Ellison, former Corporation Counsel; Frank J. Prial and Joseph J. O'Reilly, as executive committee, and comprises Federal, State and municipal employes.

The opposition to the Governor is based upon his veto without hearing of the Right of Appeal bill which was passed by both branches of the Legislature last year and approved by the municipal authorities here. In condemning the Governor for this veto the Forum, in a letter to civil service employes, says:

"In view of his attitude toward employes as demonstrated conclusively in the veto of the Right of Appeal bill, the Civil Service Forum brands Charles S. Whitman an enemy of the employes. The Civil Service Forum further calls upon all Federal, State and city employes in the State of New York to vote against him for re-election and to use every honorable means to insure his defeat."

HARMONY
A PIPE BLEND


Harmony
A PIPE BLEND of five distinct kinds of Imported and Domestic tobacco-each kind alone having a delightful aroma and natural flavor without the slightest harshness.

The tobacco with a flavor so delicate—yet "full"—that it might be called "rich-mildness"

Fifteen cents in the cream-colored nut brown tin

In the face of high prices for woolens—
In the face of limited woolen selections—

We here and now go on record that the Fall and Winter collections of

Saks Suits for Men

at $17.50 to $50.00

Show neither a rise in prices nor a decline in selections

¶ Every man knows about the rise in woolens and the difficulty of getting them even at famine prices. Obviously it affects everybody alike. We are no exception to the rule. The point is, we bought these fabrics almost a year ago and held them in reserve to escape the subsequent big price advances. There was no sleight-of-hand about it—it was simply foresight, courage, and an inspiration of the moment, that to maintain our old standards of value in a season when it is a hardship to live up to them would be in line with the Saks policy of doing the unusual in clothes!

Simply, Substantially, Specifically, these are far better suits than you can buy anywhere else at the same money.

¶ We have put more into them! We had the fabrics on ice and were not handicapped by high prices. And just as any human being spreads himself for a special event, we have spread ourselves this season, putting into these wonderful clothes all that excess snap and enthusiasm which the occasion inspires. They are modeled on the lines of the last-minute styles. They are filled with the creative ideas of a New York tailoring organization. They are up-to-the-minute in cut and down-to-cases in price.

And they reflect the smartest Fifth Avenue Styles as accurately as a barometer reflects the weather!

FABRICS

¶ Fine soft-finish cheviots and novelty mixtures, whose patterns and colors are too numerous to describe, but which depend for their beauty on fine workmanship and which certainly get it in these remarkable Suits at Saks'.

MODELS

¶ Close-cut effects with various new style lapels, clever distinctions in cuffs, patch and slant pockets, and something you haven't seen before in the cut of a vest! And conservative models for men who are partisan in politics and clothes.

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

"Truly a Cigar"

Whether you smoke one or a dozen—you'll have that same keen feeling of fitness. Smoke one today.

JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS

10¢ 2 for 25¢ 3 for 25¢

For sale where good cigars are sold

DAVE SAQUI MAKER

CLOTHES without a Fit are like a Wedding without the Bride. If I couldn't fit you, I'd divorce my business. The "Shapelee" Sack Suit is only 1 of my 30 style-models, with a body-gracing fit and thoroughbred style that no tailor on earth can improve—$25.

A Customers' Convenience: Ready-To-Wear-Away Overcoats, journeymen-tailored under my own eye at Broadway and 39th Street of custom fabrics on custom drafts, with strictly custom workmanship throughout—$20 and upward.

The "Shir-Back," $25, is one of these Overcoats, which are as different from "ready-mades," as a race-horse is from a ragman's nag. Come to be measured, or send for cloth clippings!

$20 to $45 Suits and Overcoats to individual measure

Clemons Custom Tailor
Broadway at 39th St.
18 Years On This Corner

Gorham on Duplicates

It might be supposed that the Gorham Shop, which contains the largest collection of fine silverware in the world, would run rather heavily on duplicate pieces.

Such is not the case.

The Gorham Company makes duplicate pieces to replenish its stocks, but the selections on display are entirely composed of original pieces.

The GORHAM Co.
Silversmiths and Goldsmiths
FIFTH AVENUE & 36th STREET
17-19 MAIDEN LANE

You Will See

many of our customers, after the real purpose of their visit is accomplished, stopping to chat with our employees. That has nothing to do with the efficient safeguarding of your valuables, but it has a lot to do with your satisfaction. It is indicative that our service is not only efficient; it is gracious.

The MERCANTILE Safe Deposit Company
115 BROADWAY NEW YORK
ESTABLISHED 1870

"Full Value"

Is part of Your Purchase of Pussy Willow Silk. No doubt In Your Mind, whatever; Only be sure You see the Mark on the Selvage, Pussy Willow On every yard; Then you know it will wear Two years. It's the guarantee. But—be sure You see the mark!

MALLINSON'S Silks de Luxe

"Pussy Willow" "Indestructible Voile" "Will o' the Wisp" "Khaki-Kool"

"The New Silks First"—

Trade Mark names protected by law

Resinol healed that skin trouble

Of course it did—promptly and easily. That is what it usually does, if the affection is not due to some serious internal disorder. Resinol Ointment stops the annoyance at once and soon makes sick skins well.

Resinol Ointment is so nearly flesh-colored that it can be used on exposed surfaces without attracting undue attention. Sold by all druggists. For sample free, write to Dept. 45-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

COME AND SEE "MILLER" Lighting Fixtures

If you are building or want to buy up-to-date, well-made, beautiful fixtures at fair prices. We make a great variety.

"MILLER" LAMPS

Electric, Gas and Oil, with Art Glass Shades, are beautiful for home, office, etc., and give the best light to read, work or play by.

They Make Elegant

Wedding Presents

See "Miller" Lamps Before You Buy Those Made by Others.

TO GET WARM

in a few minutes, you should have a **"Miller" Oil Heater.**

They are safe, simple, durable, economical. Dealers should have "Miller" Goods for sale, if not, we have, and it's easy to get to our showrooms—"downtown"—in the next block to the Woolworth Building.

Edward Miller & Co., Manufacturers. Established 1844. 68 and 70 PARK PLACE, New York

Reduce your indebtedness to the world and send that

$10

right here to us. You know it will do good.

THE BABIES' HOSPITAL
Lexington Ave. at 55th St.

SURFACE SIGNS GIVE INDIANA TO HUGHES

Republicans Claim 35,000, but Admit Possibility of a General Wilson Landslide.

EBB IN THE GERMAN TIDE

Drift Back to Wilson Apparent, and Labor Uniting for Him—Moose Again in Republican Fold.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 22.—All sorts of peculiar cross currents are zigzagging through Hoosier State politics in this Presidential year to baffle the political analyst and prognosticator. But, unless the result in pivotal Indiana is destined to be determined by conditions too deep below the surface to be reached by the politician's probe, or too subtle to be susceptible of analysis, the fifteen Electoral votes of the State will go to Charles E. Hughes, the Republican nominee, by a comfortable margin.

The Republican campaign managers have made a Statewide canvass, and their estimate, based on the result of this, is a 35,000 Republican majority. This estimate, it was explained to the correspondent for THE NEW YORK TIMES, does not take cognizance of Democratic votes which may be cast for Mr. Hughes. It comprises merely Republicans and Progressives who intend to vote for Hughes.

In this State, unlike Ohio, a Democratic defection from President Wilson is one of the almost certain campaign prospects. The Republicans have not attempted to gauge its proportions with any degree of accuracy, because as yet the element among the voters which it represents is in a state of flux.

In the Hoosier State, unlike Ohio and Missouri, the German vote, or the bulk of it, in years past has been cast for the Democratic candidates. This year the Republican politicians expect that all except a small portion of the German vote will be cast for Mr. Hughes. Two months ago the prospect was that it would go practically as a unit to the Republican nominee. But it is not denied that for the last two or three weeks there has been a steady drift of German voters back to their old Democratic anchorage. The Republican campaign managers profess not to be very greatly concerned about this ebb in their hyphen support and are doing little or nothing to check it. As one of the Republican leaders put it, "Every German vote that stays with us will be so much velvet."

Causes of German Ebb.

The backward drift of the German vote, aside from the urge of party regularity, is declared to be due to two main causes—the failure of Mr. Hughes to repudiate Colonel Roosevelt's harsh language in discussing the hyphen issue on the stump and the hospitable policy pursued by the Wilson Administration in its treatment of the Kaiser's visiting war submersible, the U-53. There is just a bare possibility that the sheltering of the U-53 may cost Hughes the Hoosier State.

Any political observer entering Indiana from the neighboring State of Ohio cannot fail to be impressed by a contrast. The Buckeye politicians, on both sides of the party fence, while conducting an intensive campaign, have given little thought to campaign properties and the panoply of political warfare. In the Buckeye State few campaign banners have been flung to the breezes. Of campaign buttons and campaign lithographs there appeared to be a peculiar dearth.

Progressive defection from the Republican ranks ceased to be a matter for much concern to the Republican campaign managers in this State long before the national conventions were held last June. The return of the Progressives has been more complete in Indiana than in any other State of the Union, and the Progressives who are back apparently have taken off their coats and sallied in to help elect the candidates of their enemies of the Armageddon year.

Bull Moose Won Back.

The work of winning back the Progressives in Indiana began the moment the final gavel had fallen over the stormy Republican National Convention of four years ago. Charles W. Fairbanks, nominee for Vice President and elder statesman of the Republican organization in Indiana, engineered the harmonizing movement. The result would indicate that he is some harmonizer. A large share of the credit also belongs to Fred A. Simms, who in that year was Chairman of the Republican Central Committee, and who did the pioneer work.

There is a Progressive element in the Hoosier State, however, that has resisted all Republican blandishments, and remained in the middle of the road in the sense that they have preserved their party organization. This element, Progressive from principle, as one Republican leader frankly characterized it, and not out of blind attachment to Colonel Roosevelt, is conducting an aggressive fight for the re-election of President Wilson, but this group is very small in proportion to that represented by the Roosevelt enthusiasts who have returned to the Republican Party.

The Hoosier Republicans have held a housecleaning, just as the Buckeye Republicans have. In both States what is frequently and not inaptly referred to as "the old gang" has been compelled to walk the plank. The result in the two States has been strikingly different. In Ohio the organization has been weakened by the elimination of the old-timers, in Indiana the infusion of new blood has resulted in the upbuilding of an organization which is regarded without a match in any other State in the country.

This organization is working under high pressure for the election of Mr. Hughes. It is not an uphill fight there, as it is in Ohio, where practically all the leading newspapers are supporting Wilson. In this State the reverse is true. In Indiana, through hard and intelligent work of the organization, the stage was properly set when Mr. Hughes first came into the State, and as a result he was able to make a very good impression. In Ohio there had been little or no preparation for his coming and as a result he was not seen and heard at his best.

An Element of Uncertainty.

For all that, there is an element of uncertainty here, as there is in Ohio, but the Republican leaders here, who always append a saving clause when making predictions of the result, declare that, if for some reason due to deep undercurrents beyond their ken, Hughes should suffer defeat in the Hoosier State, the cause would not be one peculiar to Indiana, but so broad in its application that it would affect the result in many other States in a way to spell Republican disaster.

If it were not for this possibility the result in Indiana would not be difficult to foretell. With the Progressives back practically to a man, it would be merely a question of mathematics, one of plain addition and subtraction. The joint Republican and Progressive vote in 1912 was 313,274, to 281,890 for Woodrow Wilson, leaving a margin adverse to Wilson of 31,384.

But there enters into the situation many uncertain factors. One of these is the labor vote, of which the Republican campaign managers admit that they have not been able to keep track. They know that a majority of it will go to President Wilson, but a majority of labor votes has been Democratic in other years, when the Hoosier State has given its vote in the Electoral College to the Republican candidates.

Recently there have been indications that Indiana may witness a labor landslide. This is the greatest open-shop State in the Union, as labor statistics will show. Up to the present union men have worked in the Indiana factories under an armed truce, and have had little to do with each other out of working hours. This year, for the first time, they have joined hands for a common cause in a political fight.

A week ago today there was held in this city a meeting at which there was formed an organization of union and non-union men, some Republicans, some Democrats, to support President Wilson and United States Senator John W. Kern, whose name was coupled with that of the President as a friend of labor in a set of resolutions. Election Captains were picked for every ward in this city, and work is now under way to perfect the organization with lieutenants for every voting precinct and sub-lieutenants for every city block.

Brotherhoods Behind Movement.

Similar organizations have sprung up in practically every industrial city in Indiana. The railroad brotherhoods who believe they have been materially benefited by the Adamson eight-hour law have taken the initiative in this movement. The organizations have not taken any stand on the State ticket or on local candidates, and, while indorsing Senator Kern for re-election, have not given a similar indorsement to his running mate, Thomas Taggart, the Democratic boss of the Hoosier State.

The Adamson eight-hour law and the unprecedented prosperity Indiana is experiencing have given the Republican leaders a lot to lose sleep over. All the factories here are paying top-notch wages, and are working in three relays, day and night and Sunday.

There is great uncertainty, too, with regard to the attitude of the farmers, of whom a majority have been Republican. The Republican reports from rural districts all declare the farmers "all right." Non-political attempts at getting a line on the farmer vote recently have stranded on a strange bent for silence among the prosperous and peace-loving farmers. Here, as in Ohio, the "He-kept-us-out-of-war" argument is played to the limit by the Democratic orators in the rural districts.

The German vote in Indiana is estimated at about 150,000, out of a total vote of 600,000. The registration in communities with a large German voting population has been heavy this year. Fifty per cent. of the entire Democratic vote in Marion County, which takes in this city and vicinity, is German, and this is regarded as typical of the other large cities of Indiana. The Germans heretofore have been attracted to the Democratic banner in the Hoosier State from the fact that the Democrats have taken the liberal end of the dry-and-wet issue

Betting Two to One on Hughes.

Hughes is a two-to-one proposition in the betting here, and there seems to be an abundance of Hughes money. The same odds prevail on his election as on the result in Indiana.

All the straw votes taken here under responsible auspices give Hughes a good margin. They show President Wilson running only slightly ahead of A. M. Adair, the Democratic candidate for Governor, though Adair is neither well known nor popular.

The Republican forecast includes a claim of victory for both the Republican candidates for United States Senator, although it is regarded likely that ex-Congressman James E. Watson, who is running for the short term, will lose many Progressive, as well as Progressive-Republican votes. The only thing that will save Watson, according to impartial observers, is the fact that he is running against Thomas Taggart, the Democratic boss.

Watson was a candidate for the nomination for the long term in the Indiana primaries, but was defeated by Harry S. New, ex-Chairman of the Republican National Committee. Republicans throughout Hoosierdom congratulated themselves, because they thought it would be the end of "Jim" Watson, who was a member of "the old gang" when the death of Senator Shively created a vacancy, and Watson, the only man with an organization of his own, fell heir to the nomination.

WHITMAN FIGURES POINT TO VICTORY

Governor Says Whole Ticket Will Win in State, but the Leaders Fear for Hughes.

LABOR VOTE IS DOUBTFUL

The Wilson Slogan, "He Has Kept Us Out of War," Causing Trouble for Republican Candidate.

Governor Whitman came to New York yesterday after a week's speaking tour, which included every county in the western part of the State. He spent the day in the city resting up and preparing material for his campaign next week, which will take in the northern and eastern counties.

The Governor expressed himself as very well pleased with his trip, and declared that he was confident in the triumph of the Republican Party in the entire ticket which has been presented to the State.

"I found the audiences much bigger and far more responsive," said Governor Whitman, "than they were two years ago. The Republicans and Progressives seem to be pulling very well together, and with a united party I hardly see how we can lose."

Figures which have been compiled by friends of the Governor all over the State purport to show that he is expected to carry New York this year by a majority of about 86,000, which is less than half the 149,000 majority he had over Glynn in 1914. By counties the figures of the Whitman estimated majorities are:

Albany, 16,000.
Alleghany, 4,500.
Broome, 7,000.
Bronx, (Seabury by 50,000.)
Cattaraugus, 4,000.
Cayuga, 5,000.
Chattauqua, 10,000.
Chemung, (an even break.)
Chenango, 2,000.
Clinton, 2,000.
Columbia, 1,000.
Cortland, 2,000.
Delaware, 3,000.
Dutchess, 4,000.
Erie, 15,000.
Essex, 2,000.
Franklin, 2,000.
Fulton and Hamilton, 2,000.
Genesee, 3,000.
Greene, 1,000.
Herkimer, 2,000.
Jefferson, 5,000.
Kings, (Seabury by 35,000.)
Lewis, 1,000.
Livingston, 2,000.
Madison, 3,000.
Monroe, 30,000.
Montgomery, 3,000.
Nassau, 3,000.
New York, (Seabury by 30,000.)
Niagara, 3,000.
Oneida, 8,000.
Onondaga, 15,000.
Ontario, 3,000.
Orange, 5,000.
Orleans, 2,000.
Oswego, 4,000.
Otsego, (an even break)
Putnam, (an even break.)
Queens, (Seabury by 20,000.)
Rensselaer, 3,000.
Richmond, (an even break.)
Rockland, 1,000.
St. Lawrence, 5,000.
Saratoga, 2,000.
Schenectady, 3,000.
Schoharie, (an even break.)
Schuyler, 1,000.
Seneca, 2,000.
Steuben, 1,000.
Suffolk, 4,000.
Sullivan, 1,000.
Tioga, 1,000.
Tompkins, 2,000.
Ulster, 3,000.
Warren, 2,000.
Washington, 4,000.
Wayne, 4,000.
Westchester, 8,000.
Wyoming, 3,000.
Yates, 1,000.

Despite their expressions of confidence given out for publication that the Republican ticket will have a clean sweep in New York State, the party's leaders are by no means so confident up-State over national affairs. They are sure that Whitman will be elected, and that the Republican candidate for United States Senator, William M. Calder of Brooklyn, will also win, but when it comes to Hughes, they are not so sure.

Every Republican County Chairman realizes that on Nov. 7 the slogan, "He kept us out of war," will have its effect in the polls on the presidential issue. The heavy German vote, by the way, is depended on in the northwestern part of the State to offset the peace advocates.

The other matter which is worrying the Republicans is the question of the labor vote on the national ticket. Where there is no particular animosity in regard to Whitman, and it is believed that he will get the labor vote, or at least enough of it to insure his election, there is no such confidence as regards Hughes.

Broome County is the best example of this state of feeling all over New York State north of the Harlem River. In Broome County the biggest concern is the Endicott-Johnson Shoe Company at Union, the largest shoe factory in the world, where about 12,000 men are employed. Broome County in 1914 gave about 6,800 votes to Whitman, 5,000 votes to Governor Glynn, and 2,000 votes to Sulzer, who was running on the American Party ticket.

This year George F. Johnson, President of the Endicott-Johnson company, has come out flatly for Wilson and has followed his declaration by giving all his men an eight-hour day, frankly acting under the initiative of President Wilson. But Mr. Johnson, according to his son-in-law, William H. Hill, State Senator and County Leader, does not oppose—in fact, he favors—the election of Governor Whitman. This is the sentiment among those who are not bound to any party, Whitman and Wilson.

An estimate of the State vote given by a county committeeman, who is a newspaperman and who has spent the past few weeks sounding the sentiment of the whole State, is that Hughes will carry New York by 50,000, Whitman by 65,000, and Calder by about as much as the two put together.

FEARS T. R. IF HUGHES WINS.

F. P. Walsh Says Colonel Will Create Imperialism Like England's.

Frank P. Walsh, former Chairman of the Commission on Industrial Relations, is out with a statement predicting that the election of Hughes would mean the domination of our foreign policy by Roosevelt and a repetition in this hemisphere of an imperialism "as objectionable as England's." He said:

"With Roosevelt dominating our foreign policy, as he will if Mr. Hughes is elected, we can expect a repetition in this hemisphere of the policy of exploitation and tyranny, disguised as benevolence, that has blackened the pages of European history.

"I do not refer merely to Roosevelt's rape of Panama, or his insistence that American boys shall go into Mexico with sword and cannon to subjugate its people for the benefit of Wall Street investors. I am not thinking merely of the spirit of armed force and military brag and bluster that animates every word and act of his toward the weaker nations. It is not even necessary to point out his close association with capitalists like George W. Perkins of the Steel Trust—men whose greatest ambition today is the extension of their financial and economic mastery over rich and defenseless foreign lands.

"Today in this country we face a decision that will vitally affect the future history of the nation and of the world. Is America to follow in the footsteps of those European powers which have exploited weaker nations on the plea that they were not capable of enjoying freedom and independence? Is a great Western empire to be built up under the guidance of men like Roosevelt and Hughes, with men like Morgan, Perkins, and Rockefeller looming behind them, pulling the wires that shall send navies to this country and armies to that whenever investments or concessions are threatened by the stirring of an impulse toward freedom?

"No man whose heart has beaten with Ireland or Egypt or South Africa or any of the other exploited nations of the earth will hesitate in answering."

GIVE SEABURY 30,000 MARGIN.

His Managers Say His Strength Grows Rapidly Up-State.

The prediction was made at the headquarters of Samuel Seabury yesterday that Mr. Seabury would carry the State by a plurality exceeding 30,000. Betting odds on the Gubernatorial race, it was asserted, had changed from 2 to 1 in favor of Governor Whitman's re-election to 10 to 9. Among the reasons given out by the Seabury campaign managers for this were:

"There is dissatisfaction with Governor Whitman in quarters where no such feeling was expected to exist. In rock-ribbed Republican counties Whitman's inefficiency is generally discussed and commented on. Judge Seabury's presence and his speeches have strongly impressed these voters, with the result that a defection of at least 30 per cent. of the up-State vote from Whitman is looked for."

HUGHES HAS A QUIET DAY.

Takes a Long Walk and Then Meets Willcox in Conference.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 22.—Charles E. Hughes, Republican Presidential nominee, spent the day quietly, dining this evening with William R. Willcox, Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

The candidate took a long walk in the afternoon, and was in conference with Mr. Willcox until a late hour tonight, after which Mr. Willcox returned to New York.

The itinerary for Mr. Hughes's next campaign tour, which is expected to keep the nominee on the go until Nov. 4, when he will close his campaign in New York City, was announced tonight as follows:

Oct. 24 and 25, New York and Brooklyn; 26, Hartford, Conn., Providence, R. I., Boston, Mass.; 27, Utica, Auburn, Geneva, Rochester, N. Y.; 28, Newark, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; 30, East Liverpool, Steubenville, Zanesville, Columbus, Ohio; 31, Columbus, Bedford, Washington, Evansville, Ind.; Nov. 1, Vincennes, Sullivan, Linton, Bloomington, Terre Haute, Ind.; 2, Batavia, Oneida, Schenectady, Troy, Albany, N. Y.; 3, Hudson, Rhinecliff, Poughkeepsie, Beacon, Yonkers, New York.

SEABURY GRATIFIED BY UP-STATE TOUR

County Leaders Predict Republican Pluralities Will Be Cut Down.

CONTINUE CAMPAIGN TODAY

The Gubernatorial Nominee and McCombs to Visit Buffalo and Other Cities This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Gratified and encouraged by their invasion of strong Republican territory last week, Samuel Seabury and William F. McCombs, Democratic candidates for Governor and United States Senator, are preparing to carry the fight this week into the western counties. Their campaign special leaves here at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning for a six-day tour, on which they will speak at Binghamton, Syracuse, Rochester, Batavia, Dunkirk, Buffalo and many smaller places.

National and State issues have been closely linked during the trip. Mr. Seabury has devoted a large part of his speeches to praise of President Wilson's Administration and national speakers have spoken for Mr. Seabury and Mr. McCombs.

Up-State Democratic leaders in the district visited asserted that the normal up-State Republican plurality would be cut down. Their estimates of the maximum Republican plurality above the Bronx vary from 50,000 to 80,000. They say that the Democratic vote will all be cast for Wilson, Seabury and McCombs.

In many counties it was said that Governor Whitman was weaker than Mr. Hughes. Mr. Seabury and Mr. McCombs addressed crowds largely made up of Republicans. In one place, where nearly one hundred persons heard the Democratic candidates, a local newspaper man said that he could count only five Democrats in the crowd. They listened with attention and applauded the "peace with honor" sentiments. A [illegible] who had [illegible] several Democratic candidates through the same territory said that it was the first time he had ever made the trip without witnessing frequent interruptions by Republican sympathizers.

Labor Active in Campaign.

There is no doubt as to the activity of labor in this campaign. At every railroad centre there are big groups of overalled workers, who make up most enthusiastic audiences. Seventy-five per cent. of them are Republicans. Democratic leaders assert. They buttonhole people on the trains and in the streets to pin "eight-hour" buttons on them. Democratic leaders assert that 10 per cent. of the Republican farmers will vote for Wilson, and many for Seabury.

On the first day of the Seabury trip along the Hudson River counties, County Chairman Clifford Couch of Westchester reported that the normal Republican plurality would be greatly cut down there. James A. Zickler, Democratic candidate for State Senator, brought the same word from Putnam. Columbia would do its share, the leaders said, and in Schoharie and Rensselaer there were similar reports.

Greene County would be strongly Democratic, it was asserted.

State Committeeman Winfield A. Huppuch, who joined the campaign party in Washington County, said that the workers in the pulp mills there, who make up a large part of the population, would vote the Democratic ticket, although most of them were Republicans. They were for Wilson on the Peace issue, it was said. Ex-Judge Seabury, who went into the mills to speak, was received cordially.

Saratoga County was out to scalp both Mr. Hughes and Governor Whitman, the Democratic leaders asserted. Hughes for the unforgotten race-track legislation and Whitman because of his row with Senator Brackett. Mr. Seabury probably would run ahead of the Presidential candidate there, they said, and would do likewise in Oneida County, where there is some factional strife among the Democrats because of appointments.

Claims in Oneida County.

An Oneida County Republican said that Governor Whitman would run 2,000 behind Mr. Hughes there, and that the normal Republican plurality for President would be cut down in spite of the Democratic factional fights, and Mr. Hughes's popularity there amid a big Welsh population.

The Democrats also hope to cut the Republican pluralities in Lewis, Madison, Jefferson, Oswego, Herkimer, Fulton and Montgomery counties, all of which Mr. Seabury visited last week. Schenectady County has a large Socialist vote, and much of that is claimed for Wilson and Seabury this year, chiefly because of the candidacy of Mayor George R. Lunn, a Socialist, for member of Congress on the Democratic ticket.

Mr. Seabury's pledge to "take the prisons out of politics" never fails to win applause. Governor Whitman's San Francisco trip has stirred up the farmers somewhat. The tax increase also is an issue which seems to appeal to the up-State audiences.

Mr. McCombs, who has been ill with tonsilitis, has made only a part of the trip. Mr. Seabury also has a throat affection, but with the care of a throat specialist who accompanied him has managed to get through all his speeches without difficulty.

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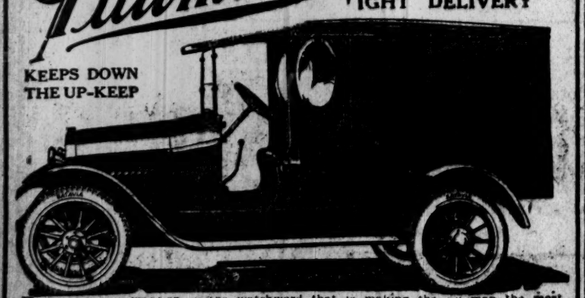

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GARY SAYS HUGHES NEGLECTS TARIFF

Head of U. S. Steel Corporation Thinks That Republicans Miss Big Argument.

BUSINESS NEEDS SOME HELP

Protective Duty and Kinder Treatment by National Government the Vital Necessities After the War.

Judge Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, said in an interview last night that in the conduct of the Republican campaign even more emphasis could have been placed upon the need of a protective tariff after the European war. Judge Gary thought that all the other issues of which the country has been hearing so much might well have been subordinated in a campaign fought on the one big plank of the wisdom of protecting American industries and American labor at a time when the competing industries of other countries will be protected.

Judge Gary has just come home from a visit to the Orient, where he made a close study of commercial conditions. After a protective tariff, he believes that America's greatest commercial need after the war will be a more cordial relation between the Government and big business, including a sanction of trade combinations for the purpose of seeking foreign commerce.

"It seems to me," said Judge Gary, "that the one outstanding issue before the American people today is the tariff. That is no new song, but never before was the tariff of as great importance.

"Now, I do not believe in a high tariff that creates a monopoly, or helps a small number. I do believe in a tariff that protects our industries. That may sound trite, but let me show what I mean. Regardless of the success or failure of the proposed trade war scheduled to come after the European hostilities are over, this much is true—the belligerent countries will protect themselves by establishing adequate tariffs. England will establish a protective tariff that will foster her own industries in trade within the confines of the British Empire.

"I insist that under those conditions the United States should have a protective tariff high enough to insure that no other country can sell its products in America without America's being able to sell her products in that country. Unless there is some such system after the war the other countries will be able to make a market out of America, while America will not be able to compete in their home markets.

Government Encouragement Needed.

"As for a more liberal treatment of business by the national Government, that is a matter which will vitally affect our trade in countries other than the belligerents—or in South America and the Orient. For many years, our Government was more or less hostile to business. In even a greater degree than before the war the other great Governments are going to stand squarely behind their business men in the quest for world trade. The carrying out of this principle by England, Belgium and Germany and other countries is known to the world for what it has accomplished. With other Governments teuling their financiers and business men they will look out for their interests abroad, and with the American Government taking a different stand, our nation would be at a very great disadvantage.

"Of course, some American money and commercial interests are going abroad without the proper encouragement from Washington, and more will go, but in no such volume as would flow if our Government looked with greater grace upon the efforts of American business men to make America a greater power in world commerce and business."

Judge Gary said that there was a great field for American business in China, and said that Japan's maintenance of the open door in China was something that might well be of great future benefit to this country. He said that the feeling both in Japan and China was friendly to the United States.

"Japan wants the closest co-operation between itself and America in the development of China," he said, "both for our own profit and the ultimate profit of Japan. China needs many, many millions, and Japan hopes America will furnish much of it. It has been said by some that Japan can well afford to keep the open door in China because she is so near as to have an immense advantage in seeking the Chinese trade. Well, that's true, but it is Japan's good fortune that she is a near neighbor of China. Then it must be remembered that this holds true only with regard to the things Japan can supply China. There are many things Japan cannot supply China, and these are in large part the things that America can supply.

"There is a great opportunity for America to gain at this time a great and lasting trade in the Orient. Japan is progressing rapidly, and her business men have shown their ability and acuteness, but there are large markets in the Orient that Japan would like to develop co-ordinately with America. From what I saw, China is anxious to benefit from the development that would come through the close attention of the business interests of both Japan and the United States.

"Japan is powerful and knows it, but is not looking for trouble. She wants peace now and the pursuits of peace."

Keeping the Door Open.

Judge Gary thought the great animus behind the rôle Japan had taken in China was to insure that the doors of China would not be closed to her, and recited the fact that Japan had seized the first opportunity to get Tsingtao away from Germany.

In the development of Japan as the great power of the East, Judge Gary said the world need not be surprised to hear of Japan's declaration of a Monroe Doctrine for the Orient. He said that the extent of such assumed jurisdiction was not definite now, but that it might be assumed it would include adjacent territory out of which Japan might see a danger of being excluded.

"Such a position, if taken by Japan," he said, "would not apply to any rights theretofore obtained or to any plans then consummated. I think such a declaration by Japan would be an assurance of the open door in China."

Judge Gary said he believed that such a policy of Japan would be applied in much the same theory as that of the American Monroe Doctrine—that none of the Asiatic territory included should be open for colonization by outside powers. He thought that this policy would have an interesting bearing upon the status of the Philippine Islands if they were given their freedom by the United States.

As for the differences that might arise between this country and Japan, he hoped the "jingoists" would let them alone, and leave the settlement to prudence and fairness.

BALL TO BE NONPARTISAN.

Women Democrats and Republicans Will Dance Together for Suffrage.

However women have differed through the campaign, it will be under the nonpartisan New York State Woman Suffrage Party banner that they will await election returns at the Suffrage Election Ball at Grand Central Palace on election night.

Among the prominent Wilson workers to attend are Mrs. Glendower Evans, Miss Virginia Potter, Mrs. Sumner Gerard, Mrs. Mary Ware Dennett, Miss Amy Mali Hicks, Miss Katharine Leckie, Marjorie Benton Cooke, and Mrs. Amos Pinchot.

From the Hughes fold will come Mrs. John Corbin, Miss Alice Carpenter, Marie Dressler, Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, Mrs. James J. Higginson, and Miss Helen Varick Boswell.

Among those who have taken boxes are Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. John Blair, Mrs. Frederick Edey, Mrs. Victor Sorchon, Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Mrs. F. Louis Slade, Mrs. George Blumenthal, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. Warner M. Leeds, Mrs. James Byrne, Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, Mrs. Henry Wise Miller, and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt yesterday wired congratulations and best wishes to Miss Jeannette Rankin, Republican nominee for Congress in Montana, and to Dr. Josephine M. Fernald, who is running for Congress in California on the Democratic ticket.

"We earnestly hope that both women will win," said Mrs. Catt yesterday. "The National Association draws no line between Republicans and Democrats."

HADLEY TELLS OF CIVIC DUTY

Urges Yale Undergraduates to Fulfill It with Christian Courtesy.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 22.—As part of the services commemorating the two hundredth anniversary of Yale's removal from Saybrook to New Haven, President Arthur T. Hadley today preached a sermon pointing out to Yale undergraduates their civic duties, and their relations to New Haven and to the cities in which they make their home. In the course of his remarks Dr. Hadley said:

"Questions of public education, of public administration, and of public morality are every day coming more and more into the foreground.

"To have good public education we must have co-operation between scholars on the one hand and practical men on the other; the scholars to decide how things can be taught, the practical men to determine how the money available for the purpose can be spent so as to give the largest possible return. To have good public administration we must unite our efforts and powers in the same way. We must utilize the researches of the scientific expert of every kind, physicist or chemist, physician or engineer, jurist or statistician; but we must have this work directed and organized by men who understand the conduct of business in the best sense of the word. The same spirit of co-operation is needed in order to bring our standards of public morality into line with the needs of the age. We must be equally ready to learn lessons of history from the historian or lessons of experience from the man who has had practical experience of the devious ways and difficult problems of modern politics."

NEW POSITION FOR M'CALL.

Ex-Justice Now President of New Jersey Life Insurance Company.

Former Supreme Court Justice Edward E. McCall, and later candidate for Mayor of this city, who was removed from the Chairmanship of the Public Service Commission by Governor Whitman, has gone into the insurance business as President of the New Jersey Life Insurance Company, a new concern, with home offices in Newark. It was recently capitalized for $300,000, and circulars have been distributed offering stock in the company at $16 a share, par value $10.

Associated with Mr. McCall in the management of the company are Willard A. Mason, Treasurer; A. W. Penniman, Secretary; Thomas P. Moffatt, Assistant Secretary, and John F. Dooling, Medical Director.

New York to Dock This Morning.

The American liner New York arrived at Quarantine late last night from Liverpool. The Health Officer boarded the New York at 11 o'clock and passed the passengers. This will enable Captain W. J. Roberts to leave Quarantine at 5 o'clock this morning and steam to the American Line pier, where the New York is expected to make fast at 6 o'clock.

SAYS GERMANS FAIL TO UPLIFT AMERICA

Little Infusion of German Thought Into Country's Life, Dr. von Klenze Declares.

GREAT OPPORTUNITIES LOST

Expects Reawakening of War to Bring Spiritual and Intellectual Contributions.

The reawakening, through the war, in Americans of German descent of interest in the Fatherland ought to result in a valuable contribution to the intellectual and spiritual life of the United States, according to Professor Camillo von Klenze, head of the German Department in the College of the City of New York, who spoke at the Hotel Astor yesterday to American women of German descent.

The United States in the past, according to Dr. von Klenze, has been a loser because German thought has not been infused into American life by the Germans who have migrated to the United States. The Germans who have come here later in life have usually regarded themselves as Germans on foreign soil and have kept to themselves, he said, while the younger generations have, in becoming Americans, sought, as a rule, to break all contact with Germany and to become as Anglo-Saxon as possible. There has been no one, he said, to absorb the prevailing Anglo-Saxon civilization of this country and at the same time enrich it by blending the German spiritual tradition with it. After describing the virtues of Germans in this country and the part they have played in physical empire building on this continent, he continued:

"But, in what we might call spiritual empire building, the contribution of the German-Americans has not been satisfactory. There are various reasons which have prevented the German-American from doing his share, but the fact remains that we have not added what we should toward what might be called the spiritual and intellectual side of American life.

"To take a specific case, let us consider the remarkable growth of artistic and intellectual life in Chicago in the last twenty-five years—the university, the art institute, and the Chicago orchestra, which is among the finest in the world. Has the German-American had his share in that growth? No. That is our flaw. Why is it? I don't know, but we, in common with other Americans of foreign descent, have not felt sufficiently the responsibility for our contribution toward the building up in this country of a spiritual empire."

Dr. von Klenze said that the money for these movements in Chicago had come almost exclusively from Americans of non-German blood, although there was a large German population in Chicago, which should know music better than other elements of the population.

"The German-American," he said, "has not sufficiently realized his chance to do what he could. When you are among artists in this country, you find that German-Americans are not thought much of. There are no German-Americans, or few, among them. When you go to American universities you see Johnson Hall, Brown Hall, and Jones Hall, but no Müller Hall, and you seldom find any such symbol of German desire to articulate into the higher life of this country.

"After many years of teaching I have found that the young American of German descent knows less of Germany than any other class in America. They start with the totally erroneous conception of America as a strictly Anglo-Saxon country and that it is exclusively a continuation of English civilization. Nothing could be more false. I have gone through the same period myself, and for some years thought anything must be wrong that deviated one inch from the form I had been taught at Harvard."

Dr. von Klenze said that the great city-building movement of Germany in the last twenty-five years had been neglected by German-Americans, and that its failure to produce the proper beneficial influence on American cities should be charged as a sin of omission against German-Americans. They should have played a part in introducing the honesty and integrity of German political life into this country, he said. The failure of German-Americans to keep a hold on German traditions was again reflected, he said, in the fact that the Museum of Art in this city had only about half a dozen mediocre German pictures in it. Interest in recent German advancement in architecture, he said, had been imported into this country, not by German-Americans, but by American architects of Anglo-Saxon descent.

Dr. von Klenze denied that there was any ground for the superficial European view that the United States was a land devoted solely to money. On the other hand, he said that the idealism of the United States was at the bottom of the anti-German feeling in this country, but that it was a crude and immature idealism which took the simple view that the world was living a beautiful idyl which Germany came along and spoiled.

MOTOR FIRE TRUCK SMASHES BIG AUTO

Passengers Hurled to Street, One with Both Legs Broken and Another Hurt Internally.

MOTOR CYCLE RIDER KILLED

Boy of Four Crushed to Death—Many Others Injured in Motor Accidents.

The five passengers in a big automobile which tried to cross St. John's Place at Bedford Avenue last night in front of a motor fire engine were thrown from the car, and one of the men was probably fatally injured. Edward McCrimlist, a dock master, living at 137 Hughes Street, who owns the machine, was driving with four friends. The car was thrown across the street and overturned. Thomas Kavanaugh, 27 years old, an engineer, of 97 Hooper Street, had both legs broken. McCrimlist has internal injuries. The hurts of the other three men were slight.

John Pierone, 22 years old, of Bridgeport, Conn., and Carl Hofmeister, 23, of Florida, N. Y., who was riding with Pierone on his motor cycle last night, were struck by an automobile in George Avenue, Tilden Township, N. J. Pierone died on the way to the hospital, and Hofmeister is thought to be dying.

Joseph Golnoch, 4 years old, of 424 Grand Street, Elizabeth, N. J., was struck at Jersey Avenue and Grand Street by an automobile driven by Morris Katz, of 765 Jersey Avenue. The boy was taken to the City Hospital, where he died.

When Isidor Solkoff of 620 Summit Avenue, Jersey City, got off a street car at Summit and Newark Avenues, yesterday afternoon, he was hit by an automobile driven by George Lembo, 15 Dales Avenue. Solkoff was taken to Christ Hospital with his skull fractured.

Edward Burns, 4 years old, of Albion Place, near Paterson, N. J., was struck in front of his home last evening by an automobile owned and operated by John Carroll of 279 Park Avenue, Orange, N. J. The child was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital suffering from a fractured skull.

Adam Yokel, 1,931½ Manhattan Avenue, Jersey City, was run down at Grand Boulevard and Stagg Street yesterday afternoon by an automobile driven by Reinhard Breckner, 546 Palisade Avenue, West New York. Yokel's left leg was broken.

Witnesses say that Patrick O'Connell, 61 years old, of 332 East Forty-second Street, Manhattan, was run down by one of three automobiles in a wedding party at Eighteenth Street and Avenue A last night. When the patrolman arrived the automobiles had disappeared. O'Connell was taken to Bellevue Hospital with a fractured skull and internal injuries.

Harris Salk, 30 years old, a tailor, and his wife, Sophie, who live at 135 West 112th Street, Manhattan, were struck by an automobile at Lenox Avenue and 115th Street last night. Mrs. Salk's skull was fractured and her husband was bruised about the chest. Murray Forma, a salesman, of 145 West 117th Street, who was driving the machine, was arrested.

Annie Eisenberg of 440 Williams Avenue, Brooklyn and Mrs. Evelyn Schwartz of 1,823 Douglas Street were struck at Stone and Pitkin Avenues last night by an automobile owned by Isaac Serota and operated by his brother Charles. Miss Eisenberg's left hip was broken, as was Mrs. Schwartz's right knee.

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5th Avenue at 53d Street

CONSUL DEFENDS RUSSIA.

Czar's Representative at Boston Takes Issue with Muensterberg.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 22.—Joseph A. Conry, the Russian Consul in Boston, took issue with Professor Hugo Münsterberg today on account of the psychologist's speech of Friday night, and his recent writings and statements about the German cause.

The Russian Consul particularly referred to the address to Harvard students Friday night, in which the professor predicted an alliance of Germany, Austria, Russia, and Japan. Mr. Conry asks the source of the "reliable information" and further asks, with Professor W. E. Hocking, "is he an agent of the German Government?" to determine if Professor Münsterberg's Friday night address is "official German doctrine."

"Apparently to a defender of Germany it doesn't appear to be at all difficult for a people to abuse itself," remarks Mr. Conry. "German Kultur, having demonstrated how easily this is done, would gladly encourage similar action by other States. This is, indeed, noble teaching, ideal doctrine, for a civilized man to lay before the young manhood of America."

Mr. Conry's statement concludes:

"Russia has taken her position for right in the greatest struggle known to civilization. During two years her soldiers have won the unqualified admiration of the world. As an upright power she esteemed the opinion of the world, and particularly does she desire the good-will of the United States, with whom she has enjoyed the warmest friendship since the beginning of the Republic. Her people are united in the cause for which she is now fighting; those who would slander her and malign her with the hope of injuring her have hitherto operated under cover of darkness or in disguise.

"Whatever may be the outcome of this war—and there can be only one—under whatever terms peace may be declared, Russia will stand a world power worthy to associate with every other honorable power, and particularly will Russia have demonstrated to the people of the United States that the two great countries of the world are intended by nature to co-operate in the maintenance of future peace, prosperity, and happiness.

"A study of Russian history from the time of Peter the Great to the present moment will fail to disclose a single incident which would warrant the statement made by Professor Münsterberg. His remark is not wholly harmful if it causes the American people to make an earnest inquiry into Russian history."

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WEEK'S REVIEW OF GRIDIRON CONTESTS SHOWS BIG TEAMS ARE NEAR TOP FORM

PENN SHOWS SKILL IN GRIDIRON TEST

Good Results of Folwell's Coaching Evident in the Game Against Penn State.

SURPRISE BY PITT ELEVEN

Playing of Yale and Princeton Indicates Each Will Have a Strong Team for Big Games.

The football stock of Pennsylvania and Pittsburgh received a big boost on Saturday, when both elevens did better against their opponents than even their most ardent admirers expected. Penn, outweighed by many pounds, showed flashes of real football and disposed of Penn State in impressive style. The coaching of Bob Folwell is beginning to make itself evident with the Quakers. The backfield, especially Full Back Howard Berry, displayed promising offensive skill and Penn's defense was a great improvement over anything it has shown this season. Folwell has promised to accomplish much with the material he has at Franklin Field this season and he bids fair to carry out his promise.

Berry's work was the best individual exhibition that has been seen in Philadelphia in a long time. He scored a touchdown and kicked two field goals. Berry cleverly caught a forward pass and made a spectacular forty-yard run for his touchdown. The game was hard and rough and was an excellent try-out for Penn, for Penn State was an opponent all keyed up to win. It is quite evident that the Pennsylvania eleven is going to be better than any one imagined. The Quaker line charged in a manner which offset the farmers' attack and the burly mountaineers were skilfully handled by their lighter opponents. This game, like the Pittsburgh-Syracuse game, showed that beef on a football eleven is not essential any more.

If Folwell can bring his team along at the pace it showed during the past week, Penn will be on the high road back to gridiron prestige. Of late years, the Penn elevens have gone from bad to worse, but the spirit, determination and enthusiasm at Franklin Field this season is of a far more encouraging sort than has been seen there in many a day. At the beginning on Saturday, Penn's work was ragged. There was haphazard handling of the ball, a fault which will have to be eradicated not only at Penn, but at many other of the big football camps before the elevens can hope to be regarded as first-class gridiron organizations.

Warner's Pupils Spring Surprise.

Pittsburgh sprung the big surprise of the day when Glenn Warner's well-schooled team gave the gigantic Syracuse eleven a beating which fairly carried them off their feet. The Syracuse line, which averages more than 200 pounds from tackle to tackle, was plied up in its own way by the lighter Pittsburgh forwards. Captain Peck of Pitt., at centre, although much lighter than the Herculean youngsters against him, played havoc with the lumbersome centre men for whom Coach Bill Hollenback predicted so much.

Warner, a past master at offense play, has drilled his backfield in a carefully organized system of interference. He used the same system on line plays that Harvard has used so successfully. Three men tear into the opposing forwards. The first two open up the way and the third man comes through with the ball. The backs of Pitt charged with such fury that the big Syracuse players were bowled over time and again. Pittsburgh followed the ball all the time and had a far better répertoire of plays than Hollenback's charges. The Pittsburghers had a good reason to entertain high ambitions this season for the team looks like the best that has ever represented Pitt. It is signifcant that this is the first year that Pittsburgh has rigidly observed the eligibility rules which have been recognized in other colleges for several years. In past seasons Pittsburgh's accomplishments on the gridiron were overlooked by many experts on account of their lax eligibility code, but this season's eleven is said to measure up to the recognized standards. The defense of Pitt was a big surprise, as this feature of the game has usually been Warner's only weak point. The defense on Saturday was a decided improvement over the weak position shown against the Navy a week earlier. The tackling and blocking were hard and effective.

Harvard, Yale and Princeton last week had games which in no way called upon the elvens to show very much in the way of scoring plays. The opposition was such that in each case plain, ordinary football was sufficient to make the margin of victory generously safe. On Friday, Yale, with the best men in the line out of the game, had an easy time with the Virginia Tech team. Coach Tad Jones has carefully sifted the Yale squad down to its eleven best players. This has been Jones's aim from the time he took charge. He wanted to pick his men early so as to have plenty of time to weld the units into a smoothly-working machine. It is also significant that while Haughton has pursued this same policy at Harvard for many seasons, the Crimson team is weeks behind Yale and Princeton in development.

Yale Looms Up Strong.

The Yale organization shapes up at the present time just about as it will for the big games against Princeton and Harvard—Gates and Commerford, ends; Taft and Baldridge, tackles; Black and Galt, guards; M. Smith or Callahan, centre; T. Smith, quarter back; Bingham and Legore, half backs; Jacques, full back. Individually this is a formidable team. They are all proficient in the elementals of the game, and with the coaching of the next few weeks, which aims at smoothness of execution and a perfecting of scoring plays, there is every reason to believe that Yale will be a powerful contender for Eastern gridiron honors.

The Lafayette eleven proved much weaker than Princeton substitutes on Saturday. In spite of flagrant errors in passing and handling the ball Princeton found victory easy. With the changes in the system of attack under the new rules, especially in the general use of the forward pass, accurate handling of the ball has become one of the most important things to teach the football player. In almost every game of any consequence this season, there has been disastrous fumbling. While coaches seem able to instill all other knowledge of the game into their pupils it is a difficult task to develop backs and ends to handle the ball cleanly.

Princeton fumbled badly on Saturday, but the opposition was too weak to take advantage of it. There is a tendency toward long passes from either the quarter back or the centre in the present system of play, and this fact has made fumbling a more common practice. Last season Quarter Back Watson of the Harvard eleven relied mostly on short passes, and with his backs bunched closely there was little fumbling of any consequence.

On the other hand, the champion Cornell team of last season relied mostly on long passes directly from the centre, while Captain Barrett, although in the quarter back's position, was virtually an extra half back. The Cornellians, however, were carefully drilled in handling long passes, which proves that an eleven can be taught to bring fumbling down to a minimum.

If anytaing, the Princeton team is further along in development than Yale. This is plainly Princeton's opportune year. Coach Rush has a team of seasoned veterans, and if he doesn't land them on top this year, it will be two or three years before he can develop a bunch of players who will have the experience of the present troupe of Tigers. Princeton right now is made up just about as they will be for their important contests. The final choice will no doubt be: Highty and Wilson, ends; McLean and Latrobe, tackles; Nourse and Hogg, guards; Gennert, centre; Eddy, quarter back; Brown and Moore, or Eberstadt, half backs, and Dave Driggs, full back.

Seasoned Men at Princeton.

The majority of these players have had two or three seasons of gridiron experience at Princeton, and most of them will graduate next June. Rush has reason for confidence in his eleven, for in experience alone they have the edge on Yale and Harvard. Princeton's defensive game seems to be just about where it should be at this stage of the season, and the thing which the coaches will aim for more than anything else from now on will be a more aggressive attack. Yale has shown much aggressiveness in offensive play for so early in the season, while most of the Tigers' attention has been paid to defensive play.

Although Harvard ran up a big count of 41 to 0 on the Massachusetts Aggies, the game put up by the Crimson against fairly weak opponents showed that the development of the Harvard eleven is slower than in former years. Harvard's defense had no trouble in holding back the Bay State farmers, but in offensive tactics the Crimson relied solely on the individual efforts of Eddie Casey. Casey bids fair to become a star of the Mahan type before the season is over. He has a world of speed, and did some running in a broken field on Saturday that was unusually spectacular. Casey uses the straight arm just as effectively as the old-time stars to bowl over opponents. Horween at full back also did much fine individual work, but there is still lacking in Harvard's play that unity and team work which have made Crimson teams of the past so effective.

That Harvard is far behind both Yale and Princeton is shown by the fact that the eventual make-up of the eleven is still undecided, and as Haughton only joined the coaching squad recently, he seems to be still in the dark about the final choice of candidates for more than one position. Murray's quarter back play Saturday was encouraging, and the Crimson has no need to worry about this position, with two good men like Murray and Robinson. With the Cornell game but a week away, Harvard is in a very chaotic condition, and if the Cornell team is as far developed as it was last season, the Crimson has a troublesome afternoon ahead at the Stadium on Saturday.

The shock of the Tufts defeat does not seem to have had the stimulating effect on Harvard that was expected. Conservative judges of gridiron affairs seem rather skeptical about the ability of the Harvard coaches to bring about the complete harmony of action which is needed to make an eleven of championship calibre. The Crimson doesn't seem to be rounding into shape as promptly as in other years.

Setback for Green Team.

The Dartmouth players got a rude shock when they were downed by Georgetown. The Hanoverians' big early season scores were the result of playing very weak teams rather than strength on Dartmouth's part. Of course, one of Cavanaugh's best ground gainers, Duhamel, was out of the game until the third period, but almost every feature of Dartmouth's play was disappointing. Fumbling was very costly. Theilscher, usually an accurate man at handling the ball, fumbled disastrously when he had carried the pigskin to the goal line and a touchdown was within his grasp.

It wasn't until the third period of play on Saturday that the Cornell attack organized compactly enough to drive back the stubborn Bucknell eleven. The Ithacans went up against a stiffer proposition than they figured on. The end play of the Cornell wings, Ryerson and Zander, was an encouraging feature of Cornell's play, as was the great kicking of Shiverick, who promises to be a worthy successor of Charley Barrett at quarter. Cornell showed no new features of attack, as the new plays in which the team has been rehearsed are being saved for Harvard on Saturday.

The Navy got a good try-out against the stiff opposition of West Virginia, and gave the followers of the Middies reason to believe that this year's eleven is a big improvement over last year's team. The Army ran wild against the weak opposition put up by Trinity.

In the games on the local college gridirons, Fordham showed surprising strength in rolling up 47 points against Susquehanna. Columbia, through careless playing, and, because the men did not make the most of many opportunities, was defeated by the margin of a field goal by Union. Columbia sorely misses the services of last year's clever quarterback, Miller. N. Y. U. was a victim of Wesleyan when the Methodists got an early jump on the New Yorkers.

In the Middle West, Northwestern, coached by Fred Murphy of Yale, became a Conference championship possibility by defeating Chicago. It was the individual work of Captain Driscoll of Northwestern, rather than any great display of concerted skill, which downed Chicago. Michigan defeated their ancient enemy, the Michigan Aggies, and Iowa beat Purdue. The Illinois team, which had ambitions for Western honors, met defeat at the hands of Ohio State. Nebraska, after a long jaunt out to the Coast, played a 17 to 17 tie with the strong Oregon Aggies.

CORNELL FACES HARD WEEK.

Dr. Sharpe Plans Campaign Against Harvard on Barrett's Advice.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 22.—That there is a lot of work to be done by the Cornell football team this week in preparation for the Harvard game was the statement by Dr. Al Sharpe, head coach of the Ithacans, today. He was not satisfied with Cornell's showing against Bucknell, but hoped that many of the faults disclosed yesterday could be overcome by Saturday. The coaches have taught Cornell a number of new formations which they did not have to disclose before the watchful Harvard scouts yesterday.

Physically the squad was reported in fair shape today, although Ryerson and Zander, the two ends, are not yet in the best of condition. Charles Barrett, last year's leader who looked over Harvard on Saturday, reported to the coaches today, and largely on the information he brought Cornell's campaign this week will be conducted. Barrett is a shrewd judge of material and a strategist of ability, and his impressions of Harvard will carry considerable weight with Dr. Sharpe.

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SHELDON OF YALE LOST FOR SEASON

Veteran Left Tackle Develops Rheumatism—Charley Taft His Successor.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 22.—Yale today lost a valuable veteran football player, when the illness of Chub Sheldon, left tackle, who went to the college infirmary three days ago, was diagnosed as inflammatory rheumatism. While a member of the Yale artillery battalion in Camp at Tobyhanna, Penn., during the Summer, exposure is believed to have caused his illness. He prepared for Yale at Andover and was the chief competitor of Cupid Black for the Yale captaincy last Winter. His home is in Joplin, Mo.

Sheldon will not leave the infirmary for several weeks, and has probably played his last game of football. Charley Taft, son of the ex-President, succeeds to the position at left tackle.

Yale will tomorrow begin its week's preparation for the Washington and Jefferson game with four players in the hospital. They are Captain Black, left guard; John Callahan, centre; Praver Smith, quarterback, and Chub Sheldon. Smith will probably resume scrimmaging tomorrow or Tuesday, and will again run the eleven this week. Callahan and Black still have lame ankles, and neither is likely to begin playing till late in the week.

Although Yale was defeated easily by the Washington and Jefferson team last season, the Eli coaches do not expect another humiliation this year. Even should Yale be compelled to present a team which contains two or three substitutes, it is felt that, with the Yale first string back field, LeGore, Bingham, Smith and Jacques, again in prime working order, Yale should be able to outscore the Pennsylvanians.

TIGERS NEED IMPROVEMENT.

Strenuous Campaign Mapped Out for Coming Week.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 22.—The Princeton coaches were far from satisfied with the game played by the Tigers against Lafayette Saturday, and another strenuous week of practice is being mapped out in preparation for the Dartmouth contest. Whereas the Tiger offense was slightly improved, it is the belief of the Princeton mentors that it is still not powerful enough to be effective against a team like Harvard or Yale, and further attempts to strengthen this department of the game will be made this week.

Head Coach Rush was at Cambridge Saturday to see the Harvard eleven in action, and had to take the word of his assistants as to the manner in which his charges performed. Keene Fitzpatrick, the trainer, who has taken an active part in drilling Tiger elevens ever since he has been at Princton, had charge of the team on the bench. All the players escaped without any serious injuries.

COLUMBIA OUTLOOK GLOOMY

Morningside Eleven Must Prepare for Series of Harder Games.

Football prospects for the Columbia eleven are far from encouraging this week, as the result of Saturday's unexpected victory by Union. The first three games, which were expected to furnish practice for the Morningside squad, have resulted in only one victory, and this week Columbia is on the turning point of the season, and must prepare to face elevens much stronger than either Hamilton or Union, which have already punished the New Yorkers.

Williams, the opponent for next Saturday, has defeated R. P. I. and Union. Stevens, Swarthmore, Wesleyan, and New York University follow on the schedule in the order named, and all have creditable victories. Of this group, Swarthmore is obviously the most feared because of its victory a week ago over Bob Folwell's Pennsylvanians.

Columbia men are inclined to criticise the field generalship Saturday, and many expect to see Coach Metcalf make a change at quarter back this week. Opportunities were wasted wantonly against the up-Staters when Raimondo signaled for plays that seemed invisible to many spectators as impossible to succeed. And when at least two chances came to tie the score by a drop kick, such an order was not given by the quarter back.

In the absence of dependable men from the reserve ranks, Metcalf may revert to an original plan, which was to try Monroe, half back, or Kennedy, left end, at quarter back. Monroe was hurt Saturday for the third time this Fall, but it was not believed yesterday that his injuries would keep him away from practice for more than three days at the most. Raegener and Donaldson alternated at left guard against Union, but both may be relegated to the second team if Van de Water returns this week, as expected.

N. Y. SOCCER TEAM IN TIE.

Dublin Eleven Evens Score in Second Half—Other Matches.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 22.—The two leading soccer teams in the National Football League, representing the New York and Dublin football clubs, met here today in a hard fought match at Olympic Park, which ended in a tie of one goal for each side. The first half ended with the score at 1 to 0 in favor of New York. The fiercest kind of playing marked the second period. When half over, Neill, from the left wing, tied the score for the Dublins.

The lineup:

Dublin. (L.)	Position.	New York. (L.)
Higgins	G.	Porter
White	R. B.	McWilliams
Morrell	L. B.	Vanderweghe
Turner	R. H.	Cooper
Adamson	C. H.	Vanden Eynden
Cooper	L. H.	Nichols
Turner	O. R.	Garside
Boardman	R.	Carver
Hulme	C.	Hayes
Neill	I. L.	Heminsley
Linquist	O. L.	Puxty

Referee—A. Lawrie. Linesmen—R. Winning and J. Burrough. Goals—Cooper, New York; Neill, Dublin. Time of halves—Forty-five minutes each.

Defeating the West New York Blues in Jersey City yesterday by 3 goals to 1, the Visitation team of Brooklyn placed two points to their credit in the championship series of the Metropolitan Football League.

Playing a good defensive game in the New York State soccer series at Harlem Oval yesterday, the Bay Ridge football club divided the points with the champion Brooklyn Celtics, neither side being able to score throughout the ninety minutes of play.

Disposing of the Greenville team at Greenville, N. J., yesterday, the Continentals of New York, who won by three goals to two, qualified for the first round of the cup-tie competition of the United States Football Association.

Before 2,000 persons, the Scottish Americans defeated the West Hudsons in the National Football League at Newark, N. J., yesterday. The Scots led at half time, after Knowles had tallied their first point.

Jamaica C. C. to Open Saturday.

The Jamaica Country Club, recently organized at Jamaica, L. I., is to have its opening next Saturday. Its president is County Judge Burt Jay Humphrey, and the membership exceeds 200. The club has a nine-hole course, which could be changed easily to an eighteen-hole links.

LYNCH-ASTEY BOUT TONIGHT

Bantamweights to Box Ten Rounds —Other Matches Scheduled.

No bout of a startling nature is scheduled at any of the local clubs for this week, although there are a number of contests between local talent which will delight metropolitan boxing enthusiasts. Tonight at the Olympic Athletic Club of Harlem, Joe Lynch, the west side bantamweight, will face Willie Astey, from the same section of the city. This gives promise of furnishing a lively exhibition for there is great rivalry between them. They have met several times before, and Lynch has managed to gain popular decisions in the majority of their bouts. Lynch recently forced Johnny Ertle, the recognized titleholder, to extend himself to gain an even break in the honors of their ten-round engagement.

At the Broadway S. C. of Brooklyn tomorrow night Gus Christie, a sparring partner of Jack Dillon, will oppose Silent Martin, the deaf mute middleweight of Brooklyn. This bout has the earmarks of a regular slugfest, as both boxers are of the aggressive type, particularly Martin. On the same night the Hunts Point S. C. will hold its weekly show, including a ten-round bout between Harry Pierce, the Brooklyn lightweight, and Johnny Harvey of Harlem. This will be a return bout.

Benny Kauff, the Giant's outfielder, will branch out as a manager of boxers on Wednesday night, when he is scheduled to guide Ray Rivers, the California lightweight, through ten rounds with Dave Medar of the west side at the Pioneer Sporting Club.

Bouts thus far scheduled for this week are:

MONDAY.

Olympic A. C.—Willie Astey vs. Joe Lynch, Young Ketchel vs. Jerome Hennessey; both ten-round bouts.

Vanderbilt A. C.—Brooklyn—Darkey Griffen vs. Jimmy Murray. Ten rounds.

TUESDAY.

Broadway S. C., (Brooklyn.)—Gus Christie vs. Silent Martin; ten rounds.

Hunts Point S. C.—Harry Pierce vs. Johnny Harvey, Joe Berman vs. Kid White; both ten-round bouts.

WEDNESDAY.

Pioneer S. C.—Ray Rivers vs. Dave Medar, Mike McTigue vs. Knockout Sweeney; both ten-round bouts.

FRIDAY.

Harlem S. C.—Allie Nack vs. Irish Patsy Cline, Jim Savage vs. John Lester Johnson, both ten-round bouts.

SATURDAY.

Broadway S. C.—Phil Bloom vs. Jimmy Duffy.

NEW GOLF COURSE FINISHED

Garden City C. C. Links, Built by Travis, Promises to be Popular.

If Walter J. Travis is a competent authority, another golf course, which has not grown to championship calibre, but which was built that way, has been added to the number in the metropolitan district. No one should be better informed on this point than the former American and British Amateur champion, for he built the links himself. The new course, which has just been completed, is the property of the Garden City Country Club, distinct from the older Garden City Golf Club, and is situated a few miles to the south of what is popularly known as the Garden City links. Henceforth it will be necessary to distinguish between the two clubs and links with such a similarity in their names.

If the building of golf courses in that particular section of Long Island continues at its present rate, the residential districts will soon be abandoned in favor of two-shot holes and water carries. At present there are four courses almost within hailing distance of one another, and more are promised. These courses are the old Garden City Golf Club course, the old Salisbury links, which is now in possession of the Meadow Valley Club, the new Salisbury links, which is in the process of construction, and the links of the Garden City Country Club, which will be opened for play in the Spring. As far as the construction work is concerned, the new course is ready, but until two blades of grass grow where only one is growing now, Travis has directed that the turf of his latest creation be allowed to improve with the aid of time and solitude.

The Garden City section of Long Island is particularly favorable to golf course construction, and as an architect Travis found a situation that has permitted none of the possibilities to escape him.

As designed by him, the course is 6,408 yards in length, measured from the middle of the tees to the middle of the greens. Most of the holes have two separate tees, and some have three. This not only promises better teeing grounds, but it also makes two or three problems for the same hole, as it is played from the different tees. Travis has also carried out the idea of making it fairly easy for the duffer and at the same time difficult for the low handicap player who is aiming at par. The card of the course is as follows:

Out	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	384	190	310	404	158	396	425	342	533—3,142
In	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	324	137	445	221	558	392	441	340	408—3,266

Total 6,408

At a recent meeting of the club more than $50,000 was subscribed to build a clubhouse, and as the plans submitted have been accepted, work will be started immediately on the clubhouse proper, the Nineteenth Hole, the locker rooms, professionals' shop, and all the other accessories to a metropolitan golf club. The course is within a few minutes' walk of the Nassau Boulevard station on the Long Island Railroad. The officers of the Garden City Country Club are as follows: President, Gage E. Tarbell; Vice President, Alfred R. Rodway; Secretary, Raymond Ballentine; Treasurer, Frederic A. Kimball.

ARROW YACHT WINS RACE.

R. T. Bailey's Bubble Beats Indian Harbor One-Design Boats.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 22.—R. T. Bailey's Bubble won the race between the Arrow and Indian Harbor one-design classes today for the cup offered in the October series. The distance covered was about seven and a quarter miles. Bubble, representing the Arrow class, finished five minutes ahead of John W. Lewis's Hiuheehee, which is a one-design yacht. The Arrow yachts started six minutes and thirty seconds after the one-design boats.

The summary:

Start 11:20 A. M. Course 7¼ Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.
Bubble, R. T. Bailey	1:26:45
Hiuheehee, John W. Lewis	1:31:06
Jack O'Lantern, Com. L. H. Dyer	1:31:08
Wabisi, Richard Outwater	1:32:30
Baloni, H. N. Whittlesey	1:32:05
Rani, Clifford D. Mallory	1:33:15
Hawk, Ralph E. Slaven	1:40:10

Richmond Gains Oakland Final.

Lewis M. Richmond, the title holder, won his way into the final for the championship of the Oakland Golf Club yesterday. In the semi-final he defeated R. H. White by 2 up and 1 to play. He will have as his opponent Theodore Cassabeer, who yesterday defeated W. V. Swords by 1 up.

Comment on Current Events in Sports

Americans and Oriental Tennis.

The determination of two Eastern tennis players, George M. Church and Harold Throckmorton, to compete in the tournament at Manila, which will decide the championship of the Orient, is another of the many indications which testify to the increasing sphere which the sport occupies. In the Philippines, as compared with the rest of the world, tennis has scarcely more than made its bow, and yet this championship, unique in many respects, is already sending out a far call and receiving favorable consideration from two of the prominent players of the Atlantic seaboard.

No players from the East have ever before entered the Manila tournament. California has sent some of her best, but the journey has hitherto held insurmountable barriers for men in the Eastern States. Now that Church and Throckmorton have broken through custom, it is not improbable that succeeding years will see other Eastern players in the tournament in the Philippines. The island possessions have displayed a fondness for the game, which was introduced by the Americans residing there, and the visit of the men from New Jersey will lend additional prestige to the tennis fixture.

There is something of an international flavor to the championship of the Orient, for, situated as the islands are, they draw not alone from their own population, and that of the United States in a limited degree, but also from Japan. It was at Manila that Kumagae first revealed to the Caucasian race that it would do well to give more serious heed to the little brown men of Nippon, where tennis, although in its infancy, has still been able to produce one who is of the first rank. Church and Kumagae will renew their rivalry in the championship of the Orient.

The trip of Church and Throckmorton, however, is more far reaching than Manila, for on the way back the men plan to compete in the tournament for the championship of Japan and also in the tournament at Honolulu. This American representation in the championship of Nippon again indicates the bond between races which tennis is establishing. The Japanese will undoubtedly be just as glad to see Church and Throckmorton as were Americans to greet Kumagae and Mikami.

Taberski, a Stoic of the Cue.

There is one element above all others which is the requisite of those who would maintain success in billiards. Skill plays its part, but without that somewhat intangible factor known as billiard temperament it cannot raise a contestant to the supreme position and firmly establish his right to the place. In the pocket billiard championship, concluded in this city last week, Frank Taberski, the title holder, in defending his right to the honor ever Ralph Greenleaf, impressed every spectator with the fact that he was endowed with particular qualifications which were measured by more than skill. During three nights, at the conclusion of the first two of which he was behind, he never displayed the slightest tremor of excitement. The favorable and the unfavorable moments he took with the same stoicism, deliberation and care being evidenced in every effort. He never held his opponent lightly, even at the end, when he needed only six balls to run out the match.

In a measure it is not interesting to watch Taberski's play, for the slow painstaking genius lessens the brilliancy of his effort, as far as continued runs is concerned, is somewhat overlooked. Glancing back, however, one is impressed with the fact that the Schenectady player is wonderful in his caution. His safety play approximates being perfect, as Greenleaf can well testify, for it was this feature which held him at bay on the last night when Taberski was overcoming the lead of his youthful antagonist. Apparently the champion will maintain his right to the title for some time, for his lack of excitability, even under adverse circumstances, gives him an advantage which most rivals will find it hard to overcome.

Our Athletes in Scandinavia.

American athletes have again shown that they retain their place at the head of track and field sports by the brilliant performances of the chosen few who crossed the Scandinavian countries at the invitation of Sweden. With only five men on the team, four of them selected officially and the other, Ward of Chicago, going because his fellow-citizens thought he deserved the trip, the representatives of the United States have won nearly every event in which they competed. Their results of the last two days' competition at Christiania show that the men are now really in their stride and likely to lose but few races before they return with more laurels than looked to be possible when they left this country. In the two days at Christiania the Americans were victorious in every event but one, and in that Ted Meredith was beaten by only a yard by J. Bolin, the Swedish champion at 800 meters.

The performances of the men at Stockholm were remarkable when it is taken into consideration that they had disembarked from the steamship only a day or two before their first meeting with the Scandinavian champions. In the stay of a week between the Stockholm and Christiania meetings the Americans had a chance to train, and the result was apparent, particularly in the cases of Meredith, Loomis and Ward. Loomis recovered his spring in the high jump and defeated Kullerstrand, the Swede who had beaten him in that event at Stockholm. Ward scored his first victory of the tour when he won the 200 meters on the opening day at Christiania, and Meredith got close enough to Bolin at 800 meters to make matters uncomfortable for the man who had easily conquered in a week previous.

Bob Simpson, the University of Missouri hurdler, has been invincible in all the competitions over hurdles, and already has placed on the books a new world's mark for 110 meters. Besides showing his superiority in hurdling, Simpson has acquitted himself well on the flat, and the same may be said of Murray, who has beaten the Scandinavians with great regularity in both hurdle races and at sprinting distances. Loomis has been victorious in all the short-distance races, and, now that he has evened up matters with Kullerstrand in the high jump, has established his supremacy in that department of sport.

The Van Cortlandt Links.

It was with more or less proper pride that Park Commissioner Thomas W. Whittle of the Bronx Department of Parks resented the recent criticism of the Van Cortlandt Park public golf course. Commissioner Whittle stated with perfect truth that it is a model for a course of its kind, that it is conducted with a view to giving the greatest enjoyment to the greatest number, and that the carrying-out of this policy is giving infinite satisfaction to the 5,000 public golfers who seek their pleasure, and find it, over the hills and dales of the Van Cortlandt links.

However, the sharp bark of the dissatisfied critic is always heard above the deep and silent contentment of the multitude. On a public links this carping individual would find not only the comforts but the luxuries of a private course. The demands upon a public and a private course are radically different. The very number of the golfers, not to mention their playing ability or the lack of it, prohibits the refinement of tees, greens and traps. The ideal hole on a private course is one that rewards a good shot and penalizes a bad one. The ideal hole on a public course is one that rewards a good shot and does not too heavily penalize a bad one. Were the arrangements different from this, the congestion at Van Cortlandt would be doubled, the time required to make the circuit increased threefold, and the bunker and lost-ball troubles of the public parks duffer multiplied immeasurably.

It is only the golfer who has played on the private courses that dot this country from east to west and from north to south who appreciates the fact that the Van Cortlandt Park "meadow holes" boast turf that cannot be surpassed at the finest of the club courses. As for the natural beauty of the links, not even the commendatory words of Harry Vardon are needed to impress this upon the golfer who has once made the winding journey from the first tee to the home green.

There is a discordant element, however. Among the hundreds of golfers who daily make the rounds of the links, it is only natural that there should be some—and those the loudest critics of things that be—who are ignorant not only of the rules of golf, but even of the customs of courtesy. This is the element that, claiming its privileges, forgets its duties. As a test of golf, the Van Cortlandt links is not ranked with the leaders, but as a public course it is a shining example of fitness for its purpose.

Cross-Country Running.

The frost is not yet on the pumpkin, but the roads around the city are alive with the disciples of harrying—a certain index of Fall. The cross-country running season is at hand, and a great season it promises to be. The first touch of cold weather attracted hundreds of lusty-lunged, vivacious youngsters to hill and dale, and from now until King Winter spreads a mantle of white over the fields and hills these lads can disport themselves to their hearts' desire. From the viewpoint of competition, the hill-and-dale chasing season, now in its infancy, seems destined to be a notable one. Everything presages a record number of contestants, a record-smashing quota of races, and generally a big season all around.

The clubmen and the college boys who partake of the joys of this exhilarating and body-building sport are now at the task of preparing themselves for their championship events. It is a task that requires weeks of hard and yet pleasant. A chase across country in an atmosphere slightly smitten by the bite of frost is a taste of true athletic joy.

Around New York there are four championships to which the harriers look forward. These are the junior and senior metropolitan races and the junior and senior national titular competitions. The junior events will be contested over a new course in Long Island City, while the senior race will be decided over the tried and true three-mile stretch of broken trail at Van Cortlandt Park. In trying out the new Long Island course the Amateur Athletic Union is to be commended, for it will attract interest from a section of the greater city which heretofore has been overlooked, so far as athletics are concerned. More commendation is due the amateur authorities for selecting dates that are weeks earlier than those of last year. It is a wise move and one which should eliminate the possibilities of the runners becoming stormbound, as they were in 1915 at Van Cortlandt.

While it appears certain that the club athletes will have their best season in years, the college men should have an equally successful season of the invigorating sport. Colleges have been paying increased attention to the cross-country game of late years, a number now employing special coaches to prepare their hill-and-dale candidates. This year Yale, Harvard, Maine, which triumphed last year, and other New England institutions have strong teams with which to combat the prowess and prestige of the sturdy lads from the hills of Cayuga—Jack Moakley's Cornell pets—when they meet at New Haven on Nov. 25 in the intercollegiate championship.

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SUTTON SEEKS CUE CROWN.

Chicagoan Makes High Runs In Practice for Match with Hoppe.

The first clash between the professional balk line billiard players this season will take place in St. Louis on Oct. 30 and 31 and Nov. 1, with the principals, William F. Hoppe, holder of the world's championship in every balk line style of play, and George Sutton, the veteran contender from Chicago. Friends of Sutton who have seen him practice recently in Chicago hope, even believe, that he may be able to wrest the title from the almost invincible Hoppe. His practice has shown a number of high runs combined with greater steadiness than the one-time champion has displayed for some time. On the basis of past performances, however, as well as the fact that youth and stamina are on the side of Hoppe, there is with the general billiard public only a fleeting idea that the Chicago player will be able to make more than a creditable record.

Sutton is attempting to bring his game back to the high plane which it occupied some years ago, when he had the skill and the touch to average an even 100 in a 500-point match, a record which is all the more remarkable from the fact that in one of the five innings Sutton drew a cipher. This made it necessary that the other four innings average 125 each. Since that time Sutton's play has gradually fallen off and for two years past at least he has not stood in the light of a serious contender.

The age of miracles may not be past, and in that case perhaps the confidence and assurance of Sutton's friends may be realized. With the average follower of the game, however, there is doubt of his ability particularly against such a tried and skillful manipulator of the cue as Hoppe.

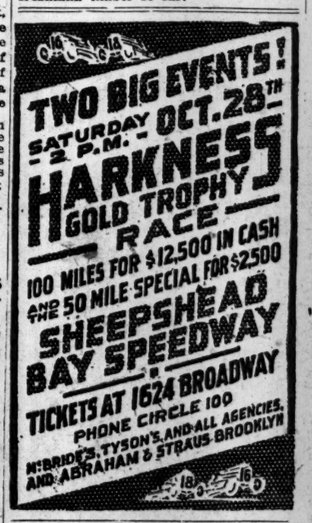
A general survey of the situation in professional billiards now leaves little room for thought other than that Hoppe will have the control as surely at his command this year as last. There is practically no likelihood of a new championship emblem being offered in any of the balkline events. Hoppe has taken unto himself all there are, and the offering of more would apparently accomplish nothing other than swell his total of trophies. However, should Sutton by chance reclaim some of his former skill and Hoppe be caught on an off day the victory by the Chicago player would give zest to the game.

The pity is that Cassignol died in this country last Spring. A match between the Frenchman and Hoppe would have been one of the noteworthy contests of the coming Winter and Hoppe might have lost his crown. Cassignol was generally conceded to be the one player in the world who had a chance against him.

The fact that Hoppe and Sutton are playing thus early, however, augurs well for renewed activity in balkline play. Eventually there may be another tournament modeled somewhat on the handicap event which went to Hoppe's credit last Winter in the concert hall of the New York Theatre Building. Hoppe at that time did not lose a match, and, conceding Sutton 100 points, he vanquished the veteran 500 to 475 in the champion's poorest match of the tournament. Hoppe's grand average for 2,500 points was better than 32, while Sutton's was about 7½.

Will Lead Williams Freshmen.

G. W. Bliss of Fall River, Mass., who prepared for college at the Moses Brown School at Providence, where he proved a first-class all-around track winner, has been appointed Captain of the Williams freshman track team. He has uncovered a half dozen fairly good men for the sprints and has a dozen strong lads now at work with the weights and hammer. Jumpers are the weakest point in the freshman timber so far.



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AUSTRALIAN CYCLISTS WIN.

McNamara and Spears Have Low-Point Score in 100-Kilometer Race.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 22.—Finishing strongly in the final stages of the race, Reggie McNamara and Bob Spears, the Australian cyclists, won the 100-kilometer bicycle race at the Newark Velodrome this afternoon. There was a sprint every five miles for points, and the team with the lowest total won the race. McNamara and Spears scored 62 points, and Goullet and Grenda, who were leading the greater part of the race, finished second with 69 points. Frank Kramer and Marcel Dupuy won third money with 92 points.

Kramer figured in a spill after twenty miles had been covered, which hurt his chances of win

AMERICAN ATHLETES WIN AT CHRISTIANIA

AMERICAN ATHLETES MAKE CLEAN SWEEP

Defeat Scandinavians in Every Event on First Appearance at Christiania.

CHRISTIANIA, Oct. 21, (via London, Oct. 22.)—The American track and field team met with complete success at the meeting with Scandinavian athletes here today, the visitors, for the first time on the tour, winning every event in which they competed. There was by no means a great turnout to see the Americans on their initial appearance in this city, but that was largely due to the inclement weather. The day was dark and gloomy, the temperature below freezing, and the track frozen hard, so that really first-class performances were impossible.

Under these discouraging circumstances the small band of Americans made a fine showing. Jo Loomis of Chicago was not suited by the distance of the sprint, which was at 200 meters, so he confined his attention to the high jump. In this event he turned the tables on Kullerstrand, the Swede, who defeated him on the opening day at Stockholm. By clearing six feet on the frosty ground, the height at which he was beaten a week ago, Loomis carried off the prize from Kullerstrand, while Murray, the versatile Californian, was third.

Andy Ward of Chicago justified his clubmates in sending him over as an independent member of the team by winning the 200-meter race, in which the Americans swept the prize list. Simpson of the University of Missouri was second and Fred Murray third.

Ted Meredith won his second first prize of the tour by taking the 400-meter event. He also won at this distance in Stockholm, and it is evident that in his present form he is better suited by the shorter race than by the 800 meters. In relay racing the American sprinters have proved superior to the Scandinavian combinations, and again today they romped away with the relay race at 400 meters.

The summaries:

200-Meter Run, (218 yards 28 inches.)—Won by Andy Ward, Chicago; Bob Simpson, University of Missouri, second; Fred Murray, California, third. Time—0:22.

High Jump—Won by Joe Loomis, Chicago, with 183 centimeters, (6 feet;) Kullerstraud, Sweden, second, with 178 centimeters; Murray, third, with 168 centimeters.

400-Meter Run, (437 yards 16 inches.)—Won by Ted Meredith, Philadelphia. Time—0:50 1-10.

400-Meter Relay.—Won by American team.

MEREDITH ONLY MAN TO LOSE.

Other Americans Win on Second Day of Christiania Games.

CHRISTIANIA, Oct. 22, (via London.)—In the games held here today (Sunday) the American athletic team was nearly as successful as in yesterday's contests. The 800 meters was the only event not won by an American, Ted Meredith again being forced into second place by J. Bolin, the Swedish champion. Meredith made a better race than on the last occasion that he met Bolin at this distance, finishing only a yard behind the winner.

Jo Loomis won the 100-meter dash, but Andy Ward, the other Chicago sprinter, had to be content with third place, Rustod of Norway following Loomis to the tape. Simpson and Murray finished first and second in the hurdle race at 110 meters, and the American team again captured the relay race.

The summaries:

100-Metre Dash—Won by Jo Loomis, America; Rustod, Norway, second; Andy Ward, America, third. Time—0:10 8-10.

800-Metre Run—Won by J. Bolin, Sweden; Ted Meredith, America, second. Time—1:56 5-10.

110-Metre High Hurdles—Won by Bob Simpson, America; Fred Murray, America, second. Time—0:14 9-10.

400 Metres Relay—Won by American team (Loomis, Ward, Simpson, and Murray;) Scandinavian team second. Time—0:43.

FARRELL LEADS IN WALK.

Bronx C. H. Athlete Beats Title-Holders in Handicap Event.

Three title-holding walkers met defeat yesterday in a special five-mile handicap race held by the Walkers Club of America at Macombs Dam Park as a preparatory test for the seven-mile national championship which will be decided there next Saturday. J. J. Farrell of the Bronx Church House, who had 2 minutes 30 seconds handicap, led the field over the route in 40:40. He was hard pressed at the finish by William MacFadden of the New York A. C., who was clocked in 39:02 from the 30-second mark. Willie Plant of the Long Island A. C.; three-mile metropolitan champion, recorded the best time of 37:45 from thirty-nine seconds behind scratch.

The order of finish follows:

J. J. Farrell, Bronx Church House, (2:30,) 40:40; William MacFadden, New York A. C., (0:30,) 39:02; William Plant, Long Island A. C., (penalized 30 seconds,) 37:45; Herman Kanowitz, Morningside A. C., (1:45;) J. Hotz, Pennant A. C., (5:00;) A. Fertig, Walkers' Club of America, (7:00;) Frank Keiser, Morningside A. C., (0:45;) W. Rolker, Irish-American A. C., (scratch;) Joseph Fearman, New York A. C., (scratch;) P. Abbihl, Pastime A. C., (8:00;) Alexander Jessup, Walkers' Club of America, (2:30;) Adolph Arnold, Pastime A. C., (7:00;) Jack Goldstein, Walkers' Club of America, (3:00;) P. Anthony, Walkers' Club of America, (4:30;) J. Aronson, Pastime A. C., (4:00;) M. D. Long, Boys' Club, (5:00.)

KATZ WINS RUN IN BRONX.

Leslie Gets Mark for Brooklyn Course—Results of Other Runs.

With the Mohawk A. C. team making a runaway of the club honors and Julius Katz of the Pennant A. C. annexing the individual laurel in a hard-fought race with Arthur Roth, Mohawk A. C., former junior cross-country champion, the cross-country season of the Bronx Athletic League was inaugurated yesterday over the four-and-one-half-mile Tremont course of the Bellwood A. A. Katz and Roth battled on almost even terms for more than four miles, and on entering the stretch run of 200 yards Roth held an advantage of about three yards. Katz then came strong, and in a few strides passed the Mohawk representative. He increased the advantage with each stride, and at the tape he was going away with twenty yards to spare.

There was no fight for the team honors, as the Mohawk A. C. captured first place with the very small total of 18, and the Ozanam A. A. was second with 50. The leaders and their times follow:

Julius Katz, Pennant A. C., 30:40; Arthur Roth, Mohawk A. C., 30:45; G. Fitzpatrick, Mohawk A. C., 31:35; S. Weiss, Mohawk A. C., 31:37; J. Brooks, Mohawk A. C., 31:38; M. Russo, Ozanam A. A., 32:00; Mike Collins, St. Anselm's A. C., 32:20; G. Lang, Bellwood A. A., 33:00; Tim O'Connor, St. Anselm's A. C., 33:50; A. Jamieson, Mohawk A. C., 34:20; C. Westerholm, Mohawk A. C., 34:25; C. Sullivan, Ozanam A. A., 34:35; F. Lopascio, St. Anselm's A. C., 34:55; W. Boak, Mohawk A. C., 35:05; T. De Pirori, Ozanam A. A., 35:19; H. Laboda, Mohawk A. C., 35:30; S. Maggeo, Ozanam A. A., 35:45; J. Donohue, Mohawk A. C., 35:50; C. Fascencell, Ozanam A. A., 36:12; L. Glansrock, Mohawk A. C., 36:35.

Sidney Leslie of the Long Island A. C. broke the record for the Brooklyn A. A. course by twenty-one seconds yesterday, when from scratch he finished twentieth in the weekly handicap road run of the Brooklyn Athletic League. Leslie's figures of 24 minutes 10 seconds displaced the mark of 24:31 established some time ago by Andy Craw, the Presentation Club veteran.

T. Fisher of the Presentation Club, handicapped at 4:15, a minute back of the limit, was returned the winner in 25:53, taking the honors away from M. Levine of the Kings County A. C. and C. Leventhal of the Brooklyn A. A., who were in the fight throughout. Again the team prize was won by the Long Island A. C. with a score of 26 against 29 for the Brooklyn A. A.

The first twenty finished as follows:

T. Fisher, Presentation Club, (4:15,) 25:53; M. Levine, Kings County A. A., (4:30,) 26:05; C. Leventhal, Brooklyn A. A., (4:45,) 26:06; J. Bender, Swedish-American A. C., (5:15,) 27:31; W. Leslie, Long Island A. C., (4:15,) 26:46; J. Braccia, Maplewood A. C., (3:45,) 26:13; G. Moren, Long Island A. C., (4:15,) 26:46; E. McCannon, St. Augustine's A. C., (3:00,) 27:55; I. Schmidt, Brooklyn A. A., (5:15,) 28:12; A. Carey, Brooklyn A. A., (4:30,) 27:32; I. Parks, Long Island A. C., (5:00,) 28:04; E. Carney, St. Augustine's A. C., (5:15,) 28:23; F. Schultz, Long Island A. C., (5:15,) 28:30; E. Miller, St. Augustine's A. C., (5:15,) 28:52; J. Sheehan, Presentation Club, (3:15,) 28:56; E. Muller, Presentation Club, (2:15,) 28:57; C. Schaffer, Long Island A. C., (0:45,) 24:39; R. Christ, Brooklyn A. A., (2:30,) 26:32; H. Taylor, St. Augustine's A. C., (5:15,) 29:22; Sidney Leslie, Long Island A. C., (scratch,) 24:10.

William Kennedy, the Chicago bricklayer, who took third place in the modified Marathon held under the A. A. U. auspices at Newark, won the weekly chase of the Bradhurst Field Club yesterday over a four-and-a-half-mile course in 22:07. Kennedy was so far superior to his field, which contained fifty harriers, that he was blocks ahead of Al Rosander, the Bronx Church House veteran, who finished second. George Kiely, another Bronx Church House representative, followed Rosander across the line.

The first ten was clocked as follows:

W. Kennedy, unattached, Chicago, 22:07; Al Rosander, Bronx Church House, 23:01; George Kiely, Bronx Church House, 23:32; M. Frerich, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., 23:40; L. Zimmerman, Ninety-second Street, Y. M. H. A., 23:49; L. Merber, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., 23:51; E. Lillis, Morningside A. C., 23:57; C. Lantelme, Macomb's A. C., 24:08; F. Burke, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., 24:10; J. Feinberg, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., 24:12.

Johnny Soukop, the Millrose A. A. distance runner, showed the way to a small field in the opening three-mile invitation run of the Holy Cross Lyceum yesterday. Soukop journeyed the three miles in 17 minutes, and left J. J. Canning of the Holy Cross Lyceum, who finished second, nearly seventy yards in his wake.

The leaders finished as follows:

J. Soukop, Millrose A. A., 17:00; J. J. Canning, Holy Cross Lyceum, 17:15; M. Welty, Holy Cross Lyceum, 18:00; J. Burns, unattached, 18:10; J. Wanamaker, Holy Cross Lyceum, 18:20; C. Jordan, Holy Cross Lyceum, 18:22; R. Simmons, unattached, 18:24; P. McGrath, Holy Cross Lyceum, 18:25.

The usual big field started yesterday in the four-and-a-quarter-mile invitation chase of the Hudson Guild A. A., with J. Georgi, the Paulist Club's young star, blazing the trail in 25:00. He had a stirring race with L. F. Dutka of the Hungarian-American A. C., gaining the honors only in the last fifty yards, when he pulled away from Dutka to win by fifteen yards.

The leaders crossed the tape in the following order:

J. Georgi, Paulist A. C., 25:00; L. F. Dutka, Hungarian-American A. C., 25:03; S. Silverstein, Seward A. A., 25:34; C. McSorley, New York A. C., 26:00; E. Pinarino, Ozanam A. A., 26:54; E. Stile, Hungarian-American A. C., 26:55; H. Spies, Morningside A. C., 27:00; L. Major, Stuyvesant Evening Trade School, 27:10; C. Bohnhardt, Xavier A. A., 28:00; A. Fay, Hudson Guild A. A., 28:15; B. Jacobs, Clark House A. A., 28:20; W. Burke, Union Settlement A. C., 28:45; J. Cushing, Stuyvesant Evening Trade School, 28:55; M. Shea, Hudson Guild A. A., 28:56; L. Le Duc, Morningside A. C., 28:57.

K. F. Hearns romped away with victory in the weekly members' road race of the Pastime A. C. yesterday. He went four and one-half miles in 26:01. The order of finish was as follows: K. F. Hearns, 26:01; B. McCann 26:11 Ray Ferguson, 26:16; John McCabe, 26:26; A. Kline, 26:56; M. Barish, 26:57 E. B. Bernholtz, 26:39; F. McLoughlin, 26:45.

NEW PACING RECORD MADE ON SPEEDWAY

Murphy's Mittie Bedworth Clips One Second Off Season's Half-Mile Time.

Two thousand devotees of the light harness sport saw J. A. Murphy's chestnut mare Mittie Bedworth establish a new season's record for the half mile in winning the 1:08 class pace at the regular weekly matinée of the Road Drivers' Association of New York, yesterday, on the Speedway. Murphy's record-breaking mare stepped the distance in both heats in the fast time of 1:00½, which clips one second off the old figures.

Mittie Bedworth, driven by Jesse Smith, had things her own way in the initial heat, and won easily. In the following tilt, however, Lizzie March, a chestnut mare owned and driven by J. H. Lawrence, went to the front and maintained an advantage over Mittie Bedworth of a length, until the quarter-mile post. They ran neck and neck until inches from the wire, when Murphy's mare took the lead and triumphed by a nose.

Another Murphy-owned horse, Marion Toddington, driven by Dave McCleary, traversed the first heat of the 1:04 class trotting in 1:02¾.

C. Welland's bay mare Jennie Frisco made a successful début, triumphing in the 1:08 class pace, after four heats were contested. The summaries:

1:06 CLASS, TROTTING.

Dingee, b. g., (C. J. Fendt)	1	1		
Nell McLintock, r. m., (J. J. Morris)	2	2		
Nightingale, blk. m., (E. B. Muller)	4	3		
El Vivillo, b. g., (M. Aronson)	3	4		

Time—1:03¾, 1:03¾.

1:10 CLASS, PACING.

Polly Berry, g. m., (Dr. Manning)	3	1	1	
Madame X, blk. m., (C. Cramer)	1	2	2	
Exultant, br. g., (J. Gilmore)	2	3	3	
Countess Kehl, br. m., (E. Meckle)	5	4	4	
Oakland Boy, Jr., ch. h., (P. Conray)	4	5	5	

Time—1:05, 1:05, 1:06¾.

1:04 CLASS, TROTTING.

Marion Toddington, ch. m., (D. McCleary)	1	1	
Courier Boy, b. g., (J. P. Kennedy)	2	3	
Oakland Boy, b. g., (J. Smith)	3	2	

Time—1:02¾, 1:02.

1:06 CLASS PACING.

Winans, b. g., (J. Lawrence)	1	1	
O'Brien Boy, b. g., (E. Shoemaker)	2	3	
Lustrous McKinney, (M. Keanens)	4	2	
Master McKerron, b. g., (R. Jacobs)	3	4	

Time—1:02¾, 1:02¾.

1:10 CLASS TROTTING.

Fred Hope, b. g., (E. O. Binzen)	1	2	1
Catherine P., b. m., (E. Carpenter)	3	1	2
Hindenberg, br. g., (B. Mulie)	2	4	5
Bessie Baron, b. m., (J. O'Neil)	4	5	4
Baron Spear, b. g., (M. Gruenfeld)	5	6	4
Bright Metal, b. m., (J. Duffy)	4	7	6
Fox Deane, (Mr. Dinan)	7	5	7

Time—1:07; 1:06¾; 1:08.

1:08 CLASS—PACING.

Jennie Frisco, b. m., (C. Weiland)	4	4	1	1
Victor Volla, br. g., (I. V. Hunt)	1	3	2	2
Manager, b. g., (Mr. Hill)	3	1	4	3
J. Potte, b. g., (R. Clark)	2	2	3	ro

Time—1:04; 1:04; 1:05; 1:04½.

1:01 CLASS—PACING.

Mittie Bedworth, ch. m., (J. Smith)	1	1	
Clover Patch, br. m., (I. Hunt)	2	3	
Lizzie March, ch. m., (J. H. Lawrence)	3	2	

Time—1:01½; 1:01½.

1:08 CLASS—TROTTING.

Legal Guy, b. g., (R. Clark)	1	1	
Bon Todd, br. m., (Dr. Martin)	2	2	
George Cardes, br. g., (M. Aronson)	5	3	
Regent's Ghost, b. g., (M. Mangen)	4	4	
Lester M., br. g., (J. Flaherty)	3	dr	

Time—1:04½; 1:06.

PLAN HOCKEY FOR WOMEN.

Teams Will Be Formed at St. Nicholas Rink This Winter.

Hockey teams for women will be an innovation which the St. Nicholas Rink will offer this Winter. Arrangements are under way for the formation of two teams, which will begin play as soon as the hockey season opens. By a method of elimination the squads will be organized under the leadership of Miss Fannie Davidson and Miss Marta Johannsenn.

Johns Hopkins Trackmen.

With only the loss of Connelly from its last year's team Johns Hopkins University will have a track team of veterans this season to compete in the Penn relay carnival, the northern intercollegiates and the Southern college championships, to be held at Richmond this Winter. Besides the veterans, the team will be reinforced with Sullivan, a former Catholic University captain and quarter-miler; Snowden, who twice ran for Princeton in the inter-collegiates; Burnhard, a middle distance runner from Rochester University; Smith, who ran for the Baltimore City College in the interscholastics with much success, and Wright, a Western sprinter, who was at the medical school a few years ago, and now returns to complete his course. Captain Strauss has a string of forty men who are competing for the cross-country team.

TODAY'S LAUREL ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Two-year-olds; maidens; selling; five and a half furlongs. Howard Webber, 114 pounds; Sweeter Than Sugar, 111; Rebel, 108; Capital Prize, 106; Telly, 106; Bright and Early, 106; zPatapsco, 102; xStony Brook, 101; Kentucky Boy, 113; Al Hudson, (imp.,) 110; Leading Lady, 109; Ed Garrison, 106; Bright Star, 105; Velour, 103; xSaigon, 3d, (imp.,) 105.

SECOND RACE.—Four-year-olds and upward; steeplechase; selling; about two miles. Race Brook, 147 pounds; Abden, 142; J. R. Johnson, 139; Cynosure, 137; Beethoven, 135; Rusila, 130; Chevron, 130; *Kingpin, 130; Otto Floto, 144; Dixon Park, 142; Meshach, 139; High Priest, 135; White Metal, 130; Gloucester, 130; *Marchcourt, 137; †Frijolee, 134.

*Five pounds allowance claimed for rider. †Ten pounds allowance claimed for rider.

THIRD RACE.—Two-year-olds; purse; one mile. Daddy Long Legs, 114 pounds; *Randal, 108; Ed Roche, 108; Napoleon, 108; Piraeus, 108; zArtemis, 105.

*Oneck Stable entry.

FOURTH RACE—All ages; highweight handicap; six furlongs. *Startling, 127 pounds; *Surprising, 120; Gnat, 118; Basheboy, 116; The Masquerader, 115; Marse Henry, 114; Bonnie Tess, 113; †Billie McGee, 117; Panmaid, 125; Kewessa, 119; *Lady Barbary, 118; Turmoil, 115; †Carbide, 114; Madame Herrmann, 113; Candle, 112; Bondage, 110.

*H. F. Carman entry.

†J. E. Tyree entry.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; purse; one mile. A. N. Akin, 110 pounds; Pullux, 103; *Flittergold, 103; Venetia, 100; Capra, 103; Benevolent, (imp.,) 103; *Tenmouse, 100.

*G. A. Muller entry.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Sand Hill, 113 pounds; Afterglow, 110; Hiker, 109; Ash Can, 107; Repton, 107; Rose Juliette, 102; xBuzz Around, 104; xScorill, 102; Dinah Du, 112; Disturbo, 110; Emerald Gem, 109; Mary Warren, 107; Queen of Paradise, 104; xDaingefield, 110; xVolupsa, 104.

SEVENTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Star Gaze, 116 pounds; Maxim's Choice, 114; Front Royal, 108; Day Day, 108; Golden Gate, 102; xYoueling, 104; G. M. Miller, 114; Juliet, 109; Queen Sabe, 109; Ray o' Light, 109; Stalwart Helen, 106; xWodan, 104.

xApprentice allowance claimed.

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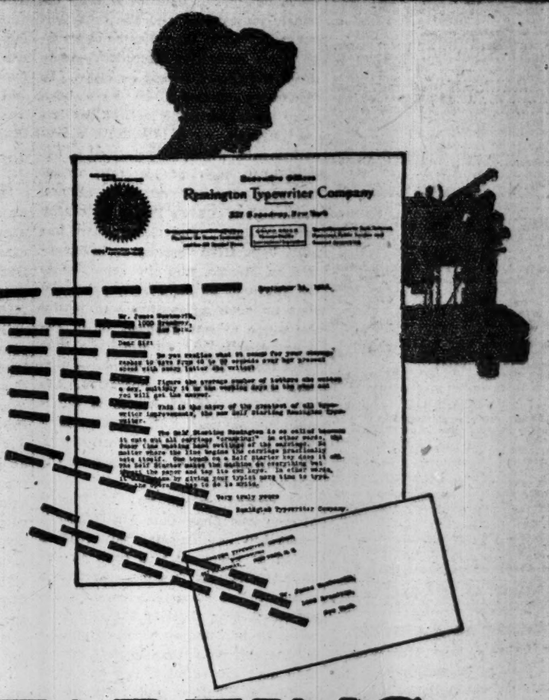

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER, 23, 1916.

MR. WILSON AS A LEADER.

It may be said that Mr. WILSON began his task of leadership with the beginning of the campaign of 1912. He set for his party a high standard of appeal to the country, marked by a dignity and candor rendered more conspicuous by the violent personalities raging in the ranks of his opponents. It was his aim, if victory came, to put his party on the path of constructive action. In this, it is true, he won definite advantage over the Republicans, who stubbornly chose an attitude almost wholly obstructive, and over the Progressives, whose sanest ideas were in great degree appropriated by the new Democratic leader. That was sagacious politics, but also it was sound statesmanship.

Victory came, and it was very promptly made plain how definite and how earnest was the intention of the President to use all the power and influence he possessed to guide the action of his party. Ho selected a Cabinet which, to say the least, was not pre-eminently strong, either for the specific tasks of their departments or for the hold they had on the general confidence of the country. But the weakest, the one least trusted by the people, unquestionably possessed influence in Congress. If he was chosen for that reason, with the expectation that the President's leadership would thereby be advanced in its earliest and most critical stage, it must be conceded that the expectation was realized. The same policy may be traced in other Cabinet appointments. With this provision made for preparing the way, Mr. WILSON proceeded to establish relations with the National Legislature. His methods, if not wholly different in kind, were markedly original in the degree to which they were pursued, as compared with those of other Presidents. Their spirit was shown and sharply emphasized by his plan of addressing Congress in person—a plan no President had ventured on since JOHN ADAMS. Essentially it was a bold step. It was a challenge, in a sense it was a defiance, addressed to those elements in Congress and in either party which had come to look on Congress as the depositary of controlling power.

Along with this assumption of an intimate and personal relation between Congress and the President came a policy of frequent and frank conference between the President and the party leaders in Congress. In numerous ways the sense of common responsibility, of systematic cooperation as well as of common party interests was cultivated. It would be too much to say that in this way Mr. WILSON controlled his party's action. There is no reason to suppose that he aimed to do so. But clearly he influenced it. He had a substantive part in it, and that may be supposed to satisfy his conscience and his legitimate ambition. Undoubtedly he had failures and made mistakes, and his policy of leadership brought these pretty severely and distinctly to the debit side of his account. But judged by the results of the first year and a half of his Administration, the credit side was much the heavier. The work of his party in tariff legislation and in the reform of the banking and currency system—really in the creation of such a system—was an achievement of capital importance. Considering the manifold difficulties arising from the previous condition of the party, from its apparently innate and incurable tendency toward destructive action on these subjects, the net outcome was almost a miracle. It was largely due to the influence of the President. It would have been wholly impossible without that influence. On these matters there can be no sincere dispute as to the value of Mr. WILSON'S leadership.

But all this may easily be forgotten. It is true that Mr. HUGHES, by his short-sighted and uninformed treatment of the tariff question, is doing all he can to turn public attention to the facts which he ignores, and the working of the financial system becomes more plainly beneficent with every successive test to which it is subjected. But quite naturally the public mind is more concerned with the questions of Mexico and the European war, partly in consequence of Mr. HUGHES'S vociferous agitation of them, but chiefly because of their intrinsic importance and the fact that our policy as to them lies so obviously within Executive discretion. As to these the record is not so clear. In regard to Mexico there have been some mistakes, some lack of consistent purpose, some inevitable disappointments, which it is natural to attribute to lack of foresight or of firmness. But through them all and despite them all two things have been accomplished. The Government has been kept from aggressive intervention in Mexico, and the republics to the south of us have been convinced that no such aggression was within the scope of our purpose, or of rational possibility. In the basis thus established for effective pan-American accord and co-operation, the gain to the United States is incalculable. It may well be a turning point in our relations directly with this continent and indirectly with the rest of the world.

In regard to the war in Europe no one can deny that Mr. WILSON'S leadership has encountered criticism which at the time was hard to answer. This was due in some degree rather to his somewhat venturesome phrase-making than to the real purposes he has had in view. But also no one can deny that he has honorably kept our country at peace amid infinite difficulties and temptations. He has secured from the German Government acknowledgment of the rights of our citizens upon the high seas and pledges for their future observance. And with all the complexities arising from the conflict of passions and interests—a conflict more savage and wider than the world has ever before seen—the President has done no act that impairs the potential influence of our Government when the time comes to aid in the restoration of peace and in making future wars less probable and less terrible. Reflecting on the incredible and unprecedented forces of chaos with which he has had to contend, we think that his leadership has justified itself and that Mr. HUGHES'S plea to the country to replace it by his own is futile and not without a touch of impudence.

GENERAL CROWDER'S DECISION.

The recent decision of Judge Advocate General CROWDER that a condition of war exists in Mexico within the meaning of United States military statutes is nothing more than an application of common sense to a delicate situation. The question he was called upon to decide was, practically, whether the men serving under General PERSHING in Mexico are in that country as American citizens traveling abroad, and as such liable under the criminal laws of Mexico to punishment by Mexican courts if they are guilty of crime, or as soldiers of the United States Army governed entirely by its laws. General PERSHING'S soldiers are wholly in his control. If they commit offenses they will be court-martialed.

Nobody has ever pretended that General PERSHING'S mission is one of peace. He crossed the border in pursuit of murderous Mexicans who had invaded our territory, and he has remained on foreign soil to protect this country from further invasion. It is obvious that peaceful conditions have been maintained along our border only by the influence of PERSHING'S command and the presence of a powerful military guard along the border. The Mexican situation is still dangerous. But the purely technical state of war that exists between the United States and a faction in Mexico is not misunderstood by any intelligent citizen. The publication of the Judge Advocate General's decision has not put the situation in any new light. The attempt to make use of it in the political campaign is about as piffling and childish a proceeding as could be imagined. It will make no votes for the Republicans.

LAW AND ECONOMICS.

At the argument of the suit against the Coal Trust Justice HOLMES asked counsel for the prosecution whether the trust might not be beneficial economically by conserving natural resources which otherwise would be wasted. Counsel for the Government replied that the question was one of economics, and that the suit turned upon legal questions entirely. That idea prevailed in the original prosecutions under the anti-trust law, and got the Supreme Court and the country into troubles not yet ended. The Supreme Court undertook to declare the law in independence of both economics and the rule of reason, but the pressure of economics forced a restatement of the law which differs little from a reversal of the court by itself and the repeal of the statute as originally interpreted.

The law cannot show that independence of economics which economics shows of the law. It is a misfortune when a court is in such a position that it cannot consider the interrelations of economics and the law, for they are halves of a whole case. When Congress undertakes to substitute its laws for the laws of business, the result is either revolution or nothing, but the final decision can be reached only after a disturbed and trying period which might be avoided. After a generation it is settled that the Sherman law merely stated merchant law as it had stood for centuries. The revolution which would have resulted through the joint action of Congress and the Supreme Court came to nothing, after years of turmoil. It has been a hard lesson, but there are no signs that Congress or the prosecuting authorities have learned their lesson. The question of Justice HOLMES shows that the Supreme Court is "wise" at last. Business still may have something to fear even from a disciplined Congress and politicians seeking prestige as friends of the people. The danger from the Supreme Court has passed.

OUR MILITARY DEFENSES.

Every word that Senator CHAMBERLAIN of Oregon has lately spoken about the preparations made for the extension of the defenses of this nation by the Administration of President WILSON is perfectly true. The National Defense act is, as he says, in spite of its glaring defects, the best piece of constructive legislation of its kind ever passed in this country. Mr. GARRISON, when he was Secretary of War, called the Volunteer act of 1914 the most useful military measure which, up to that time, had been enacted by Congress. The provisions for the creation of an ample reserve of combatants and an enlisted reserve corps of engineers, surgeons, aviators, chauffeurs, electricians, and mechanics; for the extension and support of training camps, the mobilization of industries, and the increase of officers are all admirable and tend to put the country in a much better condition for defense in case of war.

Of the so-called federalization of the National Guard Mr. CHAMBERLAIN speaks gingerly. He opposed it, almost to the end. He says now that "experts in military science and tactics" hope that "it will eventually result in a more efficient volunteer force." Its operation since June has assuredly made efficient soldiers of some thousands of National Guardsmen, but the general impression throughout the country is that Mr. HAY'S expedient is doomed to failure. The plan must be modified or dropped altogether, and the obstacles to the formation of Federal citizen reserves in times of peace removed. There are defects in the National Defense act not mentioned by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN which should be corrected without delay. There has been a lack of intelligence in the routine of some of the army bureaus. These are not political matters. The army has nothing to do with politics. But Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S assertion that the Democrats have done more than the Republicans did toward increasing the efficiency of the army cannot be denied.

THE UNDISCOVERED EXIGENCY.

"You speak," Justice HUGHES telegraphed to the Republican Convention, "at a time of national exigency, transcending merely partisan considerations;" and though "I have wished to remain on the bench," he recognized "in this critical period of our national history" that it was his "paramount duty" to accept the nomination. So he instantly resigned from the bench on which he had wished to remain, and became 100 per cent. a candidate.

He has not made it clear what this national exigency was or why this period of our national history was so critical as to make it his paramount duty to go into politics. Sometimes he speaks as if the exigency had been created by the eight-hour law, but that law had not been proposed when he resigned. In an ingenious article in Saturday's Evening Post Mr. SIMEON STRUNSKY offers his theory about the exigency, and it is the only suggestion yet made which has any plausibility.

"Those of us who are disappointed with HUGHES are disappointed because he has failed to disappoint us," says Mr. STRUNSKY, reminding us that at the beginning many people held the view that he and Mr. WILSON were "too much alike," and had asked the question, "Upon what ground is HUGHES going to attack WILSON?" Now we are disappointed because, having no conscientious ground of disagreement with WILSON'S policies, he does not disagree with them; because, having no substitute for them, he does not pretend to offer a substitute. "We had assumed that if he could not honestly differ with Mr. WILSON he would not; and because he does not set up a European policy of his own we are chilled," and so with Mexico, and with other issues.

But, says Mr. STRUNSKY, those who wondered how HUGHES could possibly attack WILSON judged from his character that if he felt called upon to quit the bench for that purpose "in all probability he had an issue to fight upon." He had no such issue, it now turns out. But there is "one big issue which does justify, and may possibly explain, the Hughes candidacy." This is the preservation of the two-party system of government through the preservation of the Republican Party. If he declined the nomination the Republicans and Progressives would stay apart, with danger of disintegration, and to save the party Mr. HUGHES "is going through the motions of the ordinary, uninspiring party campaign." His ambition is to be "the restorer of Republicanism."

Now, there is this to be said for this theory—that if it is not the correct one, Mr. HUGHES has no excuse at all for quitting the bench; that it is the only possible excuse that can be offered for him. He has produced no "national exigency," no "critical period," nothing whatever "transcending merely partisan considerations," and if he meant what he was understood to mean by these phrases then his resignation from the bench was on false pretenses. The theory put forward by Mr. STRUNSKY would afford a respectable explanation, the only possible one which is respectable, though, as the writer admits, "it is too abstract for the popular mind and too dangerous to be uttered aloud" by Mr. HUGHES.

However, the theory is more ingenious than probable. In 1912 the party was actually split and the time called loudly for a savior. It was not a need for some one to patch up a disaster, but for some one to avert it. The proposal was made that the party be saved from impending disruption by agreement on Justice HUGHES as its candidate. That was a real exigency, a real "critical period"; but he took the view that it would be improper for him to quit the bench for any such purpose. He let it be known that he would decline the nomination if it were made. "The Supreme Court," said he, "must not be dragged into politics, and no man is as essential to his country's well-being as is the unstained integrity of the courts."

This was the reason he gave; and the party went down to ruin. Why did he take a different view in 1912 from that which he took in 1916? Was it because, in 1912, all the signs for two years past had portended a Republican defeat, whether the party was split or not, while in 1916 there seemed to be a good chance of victory?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Why Must Jurors Be Twelve?

If ROFRANO had been on trial in Italy the enforced retirement of two jurors from the box, or even of a full dozen, would not have necessitated resort to the inconvenient, tiresome, and somewhat dubiously valid expedient that had to be, or at any rate was, adopted here in the hope of escaping the recommencement of the whole proceeding. For, though the Italians share our own queer superstition that twelve men can properly and justly decide the fate of anybody accused of crime, while the verdict of eleven is worthless, they have exercised enough of intelligence and foresight to provide for the always possible emergency that has arisen in this case.

They do it by selecting, not twelve jurors, but twenty-four to hear and judge the testimony. After the twenty-four have been chosen, however, they are separated into two classes of twelve each. The duty of one of these dozens is to serve exactly as our jurors do; the others simply sit in court, listening to all that goes on and ready to fill the places of any in the first twelve who may die, fall sick, or otherwise become incapacitated for service. The extra or supernumerary jurors have no voice or vote unless transferred to the other class, but they are a perfect protection from mistrials resulting as in this instance.

The introduction of the same plan has often been advocated here, and its advantages are obvious, but in nothing do we seem to be so afraid of changes and innovations as in our criminal procedure, and we go on trusting naïvely to the exemption of our jurors from the accidents and weaknesses of common mortals. Apparently we would shrink as much from increasing as from decreasing the mystical number, though it is only in court, of course, that we depend for guidance on unanimity of opinion in just twelve men.

It remains to be seen how well the plan of reading to a jury with two new men in it the testimony taken before the original twelve will serve the ends of justice. Should an acquittal follow, that will be decisive, as the prosecution in criminal cases, by another absurd anachronism of our law, has no appeal; but should a conviction be the result, one can easily imagine what a new lawyer for the defense will have to say in the higher courts as to the waiving by his predecessor of a client's constitutional rights.

"Select" Schools Attacked.

As there are scores of schools in this country that are very proud of being "select," and take great pains to advertise the fact, one cannot help wondering—or rather one cannot help pretending to wonder—what the heads of those schools are going to say about the heat with which the President of Vassar has resented the application of the word to his own institution. They have also to explain the vehemence with which he declares to all and sundry that his college is as far as possible from deserving what he evidently holds to be an opprobrious epithet.

They can claim, truthfully enough, that there are lots and lots of American parents who not only are willing, but insist, that the school to which their children go shall be "select" in just the sense so emphatically repudiated by Dr. MACCRACKEN in behalf of Vassar, and while there are probably few, if any, schools whose managers or proprietors would admit that they admitted only the children of the rich, yet a considerable number of them do exclude practically all others by putting their fees at such an elevation that only the wealthy can pay them—which comes to the same thing.

Perhaps Dr. MACCRACKEN, if delicately approached, would confess that both "select" schools and schools not "select" serve a good or innocent purpose, and that, therefore, both have a right to exist. The vivacity of his denial that Vassar is "select" makes that theory but dubiously credible, however, and the chances are that what he says his school is reveals what he thinks all schools ought to be.

Yet a selectness that would make any school commendable can easily be imagined. Its doors would be open to rich and poor alike on the ground of their equal need of education; they would be closed against pupils who, because of unconquerable disinclination or irremediable disability, could not be expected to profit from the teaching offered. But that would be an admission that unlimited education is not for all, and our public school system, with its plan of steady progression from the primary grades to and through college, could hardly survive the blow.

Be that as it may, nobody in whom the sporting instinct is even a little developed can fail to await with interest the outcome of the quarrel which the expression of Dr. MACCRACKEN'S opinion of "select" schools is sure to provoke.

Resentment Is Well Justified.

These are sad days for Kings, for not only is their claim of divine right to rule become a joke—and a joke at which nobody laughs any more—but one of them, the King of Montenegro, who is a monarch in many ways distinctly likable, has had a request for more money answered by a demand for an accounting of what he has already received! That is certainly a culminating affront, and when a King is subjected to it he and all his kind may well address to the universe in general the always rhetorical but always pertinent question, "What are we coming to?"

The next step, or at any rate a near one, will be a demand that before taking office Kings give bonds for honesty and good behavior, like mere Postmasters and bank cashiers.

The old assumption, so pleasing and convenient for Kings, that they can do no wrong, seems now to have been abandoned everywhere except perhaps in Germany and Russia for its opposite—the assumption that they will do wrong if they have a chance, and that, therefore, no chance should be given to them. This most of them tolerate nowadays with a fair semblance of resignation, but every one of them will revolt, as has the King of Montenegro, against a demand to tell how he spends his money.

Probably none of them knows, as bookkeeping has never been a part of royalty's education, and economy has always been counted a crime in them.

LLOYD GEORGE ON PEACE.

Danger from Financial Interests Who Favor Premature End to War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following excerpt from The New Witness of Oct. 6, the Chesterton paper published in London, will perhaps throw an interesting light on the famous Lloyd George interview as to peace and the reason why he gave it, at a well-chosen moment, to the world:

The direct effect of the conversion of the most violent Prussian militarists, with the Crown Prince at their head, to a kind of sentimental pacifism is not likely to be great. The neutrals have been warned. The fact that Mr. George was—rather unfortunately, perhaps—chosen as the vehicle for the conveyance of such warning does not in any way detract from the truth that that warning represents the true mind of all the allied nations. We are out to kill, and we are going to do it. The Americans understand this perfectly. Without such a warning it might have paid one or other candidate for the American Presidency to play with talk of intervention.

The danger lies nearer home. There are abundant reports which point to the intervention of powerful financial interests which, having failed to prevent our entry into the war, would be glad to see us out of it on almost any terms, provided that financial credit of the great commercial trusts could be insured. There are ugly stories of intrigue already at work in powerful quarters in the world of finance, and those the very quarters which are in the closest touch with professional politics. The Financial News, which rarely speaks without knowledge in such matters, says specifically that there is a plot on foot to bring about a premature peace, that it has the support of men in the City and men in the Government, and that Mr. George's speech was deliberately inspired with the intention of countering it.

OBSERVER.

New York, Oct. 19, 1916.

ITALY'S PART IN THE WAR.

One Example of the Natural Obstacles Which She Must Overcome.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to a recent article of your military expert, it is rather a strong assertion to say that "to the friends of the Entente the Italian campaign has been a distinct disappointment," and that "there is the feeling of disappointment that the Italians have not made a better showing."

He considers the taking of Gorizia a simple undertaking, and that it should have been accomplished long before. He overlooks the fact that the Gorizia stronghold was a fortress built by nature, rendered invincible by forty years' intensive fortifying by Austria. In fact, it was held by military engineers to be impregnable; Kitchener himself marveled at the wonderful Austrian fortifications and remarked that the army taking the offensive on the Isonzo could well be considered the greatest in the world. Your expert might make a comparison with Verdun, the siege of which began Feb. 21 last and has not ended.

As to any disappointment with the Italian work, has your expert read the enthusiastic articles of Colonel Rippington and Lord Northcliffe, written after their visits to the Italian front?

A word as to the taking of the Casteletto may give a faint idea of what the Italian army has to accomplish. In Val Travenanzes the Italians had months before gained possession of the Tofane Mountains and Cima Bois. Between the latter and Tofane No. 1 there arises the Casteletto, a mighty peak then firmly held by the Austrians and considered absolutely impregnable, due to its steep, unscalable side facing the enemy, dotted by fortified caverns to forestall any hostile approach. This natural stronghold interfered with the line of communication between the Italian positions already mentioned. The Italians failed in their many attempts to take the Casteletto and sustained heavy losses. It was finally decided to blow off the top of the peak; the undertaking was begun November last. Two galleries or tunnels about 1,600 feet long were made under the Casteletto and a chamber built for the explosion, filled with 35 tons of high explosives. On Sept. 8, 1916, all was ready, and the peak was blown up and the position taken by the Italians.

Thus for the taking of just one position it required ten months of excessive efforts. This is just one isolated case. Does your military expert ignore these difficulties when making his inferences? Does he not know that the Italian army is confronted by natural obstacles of this nature all along its front, which Austria has spent forty years in rendering still more formidable, with breastworks of concrete, &c.?

VIRGILIO ANNONI.

New York, Oct. 14, 1916.

A Survival.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of your interesting editorial article entitled "Superstition Not Yet Abolished," what is to be said of the intelligence of people right here in New York to whom Barclay Street merchants have found it profitable to advertise all Summer: "Buy a medal of St. Roch and ward off the epidemic?"

ROBERT C. HULL.

New York, Oct. 20, 1916.

In Boston.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following was overheard on a Boston street car:

Street car conductor to passenger, whom he evidently knew: "Gee whiz, I wish I wouldn't have to work Sunday, because Fritz Kreisler is playing at Symphony Hall."

I wonder whether you could hear this of one of our New York conductors?

CHARLES F. WAGNER.

New York, Oct. 20, 1916.

A SENSE OF PROPRIETY.

I have one! And, upon my word,
It makes itself both felt and heard!

If I forget it for a while,
And, ripe for mischief, slyly smile,
While little imps and devils dance
And caper in my every glance,
Just when I'm simply wild with glee,
That same sense of propriety
Glares disapproval through and through!
Oh, *everything* I like to do
It frowns upon, and spoils my fling—
The hateful, proper, prim old thing!

* * * * *

I'd sell it, cheap, to any one—
It simply ruins all my fun!

BEATRICE BARRY.

Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 20, 1916.

HE PUTS AMERICA FIRST.

A Naturalized German Condemns Activity of His Countrymen Here.

Hoboken, Oct. 20, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am sojourning in the East, coming from the West, and as an American citizen of German birth I have learned during the last thirty years to appreciate and love my adopted country. While here I have been reading the New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung and your paper. I admire your paper for the independent, patriotic editorials and instructive contributions from other sources. I deeply deplore the bias of the Staats-Zeitung. It was once a good paper, particularly at Carl Schurz's time, and if he were living he would have something to say to the German citizens of this country and show them their evil ways against the interest of their adopted country. Today I read the article of Professor Creighton. It hits the nail on the head, and I am anxious to note its effect upon our "true blue Americans."

I am a Republican myself, but is this the time to play party politics? Am I to vote and place this country in a position after Nov. 7 until after March 4 with a repudiated President and a repudiated Government to be sneered at by all foreign powers? Am I to vote to paralyze our Government at this critical time, not knowing what may happen during the next four or five months, with Congress to be reorganized next year in December? Am I to forsake my country when it wants my vote as much as my arm and body in defense of its standing and prestige?

I am only a naturalized citizen, who is trying to do his best for his adopted country, and particularly on Nov. 7. Will the American who claims to stand by America first exemplify to us loyal naturalized citizens what American pride and patriotism mean? If Hughes is elected on Nov. 7, although a Republican, I shall hang my head in shame and sorrow, because "Americanism" and "patriotism" have not reached the standard which makes the people of this country a nation in my conception as a citizen of foreign blood.

ADOLPH LANGEBAUM.

The Part of Our Navy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No American with a soul in him can read Victor E. Mitchell's letter in a recent issue of your paper without a blush of shame and humiliation. I refer especially to the searching of a ship for passengers and crew to remove them to safety, and then standing by while the pirate vessel sank the ship, thus making us allies of the Germans in their war on civilization. Have we really become such a nation of mollycoddles that we will submit to such an outrageous insult? Is there no spirit in the men of our navy? Have we come to such a pass that we will not even fight for our women and children? We remember with pride what Dewey said to the German Admiral at Manila, and we remember, too, that it made him a national hero. But we do not seem to have any Deweys in the navy now.

If I had been in command of that destroyer I would have instituted target practice, with the line of my target just across the nose of the submarine, and I would then have notified Captain Rose that if his vessel advanced within the range of my guns it would be at his risk. A commander who would have done this would have made himself a greater hero even than Dewey, and for the sake of such renown he could have risked being cashiered. But the Government authorities would never have dared cashier a man who had courage enough to thus express true American sentiment.

Our navy has the record of many splendid heroes, but it seems as if that branch of the service is getting too proud to fight. May God give us a Nelson with a blind eye for weak and cowardly orders! W. S. BRYAN.

Harriman, Tenn., Oct. 19, 1916.

For a Mountain Boy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This is an appeal in behalf of Napoleon, a Kentucky mountain boy of 16, who unless aided is destined to a lifetime banishment more lonely and frustrating than that of St. Helena.

Napoleon's brain is unusually keen and his longing for education consuming. But he is so nearly blind that he stoops to see the ground upon which he is to step. Holding his book an inch before his eyes he has advanced in the free school beyond his age.

We, who are his friends at the settlement cottage, (Hope Cottage,) have exhausted local resources in his behalf.

Funds are needed to clothe this destitute boy and his equally destitute, but eager, father and to pay their railway fare and expenses to the city, (200 miles away,) where specialists can diagnose his case; supply him with remedial glasses, and send him back to the fastnesses he loves so well, where by his ambition and capacity he will become, as a school teacher, an intelligent leader in community life rather than an indigent county charge.

Any sums toward this relief will be personally acknowledged by the undersigned, to whom further inquiries or money should be sent.

Mrs. ALICE SPENCER GEDDES LLOYD.
Hope Cottage, Ivis, Knott County, Ky.

Autos from Everywhere.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My little boy and I have recently been playing the rather interesting game of seeing who could note the larger number of different State licenses on automobiles visiting New York City. The results are rather surprising. During the past year, especially in the Summer time, we have seen automobiles from every State east of the Mississippi except Mississippi itself. From west of the Mississippi River the following States have been represented by visiting automobilists: Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Nebraska, North Dakota, Colorado, and California. We have also seen automobiles from the District of Columbia and from three provinces in Canada—Ontario, Quebec, and New Brunswick. Incidentally my boy has learned a lot of geography as he was interested in seeing where the automobiles came from. We would be glad to learn if any of your observing readers have noticed automobiles from the remainder of the States.

New York, Oct. 19, 1916. J. H. S.

For a War on the English Sparrow.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The League of American Sportsmen, whose headquarters is at 1,110 Simpson Street, New York, has declared a war of extermination on the English sparrow, and is prepared to continue the fight vigorously and aggressively for three years if need be. It will require a large sum of money to carry on this fight properly, and the league requests persons who are in favor of such a war to contribute to the fund now being raised for that purpose.

Checks should be made payable to the order of J. Adams Brown, President of the New Netherland Bank, 41 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York, who is the Treasurer of this league, and who is well known in financial circles, and they may be mailed direct to him or to the President of the league at its office as above.

G. O. SHIELDS, President.

New York, Oct. 16, 1916.

Greece and Her Neighbors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are two questions I wish some American Greek would explain for us neutrals, viz.: Why are Greeks who have been independent for ninety years so much less inclined to war than are Greeks who only in the last four years have been included in the kingdom, and why do they call Bulgaria their "hereditary" foe—a title clearly belonging to the Turk, and none other? Was there ever, or at least since 1453, any friction between Greece and Bulgaria until the lamentable rupture of 1913?

SAMUEL A. ELIOT, JR.

Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 20, 1916.

POLITICAL DEGENERACY OF MODERN GERMANY.

Why Her People Have Failed to Develop in Ideas of Government Along with the Rest of the World.

By FRANK BOHN, Ph. D.
(First Article.)

During a recent trip to Germany I had occasion to talk most intimately with all sorts of German people. I remember a most intelligent Bavarian farmer whom I met in an inn on the Thuringian border. This countryman, though nearly 70 years of age, was still hale and hearty and hoped that he might be called to the colors. "Three times," he said to me, "I have had the honor of serving my King, and I am quite ready for the fourth call."

"I presume," I answered, "that you served against the Danes in 1866 and against the French in 1870. What was the other occasion?"

"Oh," he said, "we were all under arms and expected to be used against Prussia in 1866, but we never got to the front."

"So you served your King against Prussia in 1866 and for Prussia in 1870. What did you think about such a right about face as that?"

"Think!" he started, "I didn't think. My officers never ordered me to think. I served my King and obeyed orders and that was the end of it."

A young woman of about 22, an actress by profession, shared the general enthusiasm for the German arms. She declared to me that if the worst came to the worst "we women shall take up arms and follow the standards of our Kaiser."

"But," I replied, "you just told me that you were out of work and out of money, that your parents have been made poor by the war, and that you were at your wits' end as to getting your bread and butter. I should think that you would be contemplating the excellence of peace and an honest job."

"Oh, you Americans!" she exclaimed. "How can you understand patriotism? Of course, in order to truly love your country you must be devoted to an individual monarch. You Americans are ruled by some old dullard in black clothes whom you elect from among yourselves. You ought to see our Kaiser in one of his wonderful uniforms, wearing his gold helmet, his sabre, and his high boots. I assure you you would then feel patriotic for the old country of your fathers."

For a third example let me describe a meeting with a radical Socialist wearing the gray uniform of a Prussian infantry regiment. This Socialist hated the army, hated the Kaiser, and hated the war. He had, within ten years, given of his savings to support the London dock laborers' strike, the Belgian equal suffrage strike, and the Russian revolution. Now he has, within three months, killed English, Belgian, and French workmen.

"Why," I asked, "in the name of everything on earth you hold sacred, do you wear that uniform?"

"What do you mean? I am called out. I must serve."

I changed the subject of conversation. This man's mind was absolutely incapable of understanding my point of view. In America, well enough, he might, of course, volunteer or refuse to volunteer. In Germany he was "called out." That ended it. Imagine David Farragut or George A. Thomas of Virginia being forced by the State of Virginia into the service of the Confederacy and then serving without question! Imagine Vallandingham of Ohio being drafted by the Union into service against the Confederacy!

Trying to explain political freedom and political conscience to a German in Germany is like trying to explain light and color to one born blind.

Three years ago the virtues of the German people and their distinguished services to the world made Germany loved throughout America. Today both are coming to be despised by nearly all but the Germans themselves. I do not believe that the real Germany—the Germany of the past three-quarters of a century, through which we must observe the Germany of the present, has yet been understood by the American people. I do not think that it is even fully understood by that small group whose business it is to study history and sociology.

The mind of Germany in matters political and governmental remains where it was 200 years ago. To arrive at that point again the intellectual and middle classes of Germany have, during the last sixty years, suffered political degeneration. This fact is of primary importance. I shall endeavor in succeeding articles to cite the historical facts which furnish an adequate explanation. Here I shall briefly summarize.

Germany has failed to play her allotted part in this century because she failed to win democracy and political civilization in 1848. It was the mission of the great political revolutions which lie at the roots of modern civilization to do more than secure democratic political government for Western Europe and America. Those revolutions were themselves a part of a tremendous moral evolution in the minds of individuals and in their common social relationships. This saving process has been denied Germany and the Germans because of the failure of '48.

As yet no American of German birth or blood has told the truth concerning this matter. My father having been a member of the Revolutionary Party of '48, I consider it to be both a right and a duty on my part to state the case for the sadly forgotten democracy of Germany. FRANK BOHN.

New York, Oct. 20, 1916.

TAXING CORPORATIONS.

President Saxe of the State Commission on Defects of the Law.

Albany, Oct. 17, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reading your editorial, "Taxing Corporations," in today's edition, it occurred to me that reference might have been made to the hearty support which THE TIMES gave to the tax article adopted by the Constitutional Convention of 1915, which, if it had been approved, would have gone far to solve New York State's tax problem. Your observations were probably called forth by reason of recent criticism of the "net earnings rule," commonly used for measuring the value of special franchises, it being alleged that "the more wasteful, extravagant, and corrupt the management of a public service corporation is, the less tax it is required to pay."

Under the present administration of the State Tax Commission special franchises are not valued at what they are worth under bad management, but what they are worth under good management. The new forms of special franchise reports promulgated by the State Tax Commission this year conform to the system of uniform accounts prescribed by the Public Service Commissions; hence the special franchise tax reports of the public service corporations to the State Tax Department can be checked with the reports of operations made to the two Public Service Commissions.

The experience tables of the Special Franchise Bureau of the State Tax Department indicate the percentage of operating expenses to gross revenue under good management for every class of special franchise operation, and, therefore, it is easy to detect cases of wasteful, extravagant, and corrupt management. Where operating expenses are beyond the normal average a thorough investigation is made into the facts and, where the circumstances warrant it, the corporation's reports are disregarded and the assessment made on the facts as found by the expert appraisers of the Special Franchise Bureau. Under the present State Tax Commission all of the employes in the Special Franchise Bureau have qualified pursuant to the civil service regulations, and, for the most part, they are men who received their preliminary training with the Public Service Commissions. As a result, the special franchise assessments of the State for the year 1916 show an increase over 1915 (which were mostly made by the old State Board of Tax Commissioners) of $67,889,117, in a total special franchise assessment, at full valuation, of $649,453,262. In the City of New York alone the total special franchise assessment was increased $45,379,592, and, through information furnished by the State Tax Commission to the City Department of Taxes and Assessments, the increase of other property of public service corporations was $12,923,470.

The Court of Appeals of this State has repeatedly said that the "net earnings rule" is, in ordinary cases, "the best practical method yet evolved." As referee in the Brooklyn City Railroad cases, in 1907, I was responsible for the introduction of the net earnings rule into this State, reaching my conclusion after two years' study, and it was subsequently adopted by the courts. That a better method ought to be found goes without saying, but under the present State Constitution it is not to be had.

But, in my opinion, freezing into the special franchise tax law some statutory rule would not tend to improve the situation. The vice is constitutional. I helped to secure the constitutional tax article in the convention of 1915 which would have made possible a proper method for assessing special franchises, but it failed of passage. Indeed, we are in dire need of an intelligent and comprehensive tax system for the State of New York, but it will never be obtained, as I view the situation, until the power of the Legislature is unshackled in the matter of tax administration and the restrictive provisions of the present Constitution relating thereto removed.

I hold to the theory that, as a franchise to use the public highways comes from the people, they should share as preferred partners upon a fair percentage basis in the gross receipts coming from the operation of the franchise. In other words, as I have repeatedly advocated, we should have a tax on gross earnings upon an equitable basis. But the kind of a gross earnings tax required to produce a fair and equitable result to the people cannot be obtained under the present Constitution.

Bearing in mind that public service corporations are subject to regulation by the Public Service Commissions, it could well be left to those bodies to certify the maximum taxability of such corporations, considering the standard of efficiency of service which must be maintained and the rate which may be charged for the service; then within the maximum taxability the State Tax Commission could assess a tax upon the property and franchise based upon a fair and proper percentage of the gross receipts.

One of the criticisms of a gross receipts tax is that the municipalities would lose the benefit of the special franchise assessment, part of the assessed valuation of the real and personal estate fixing the debt limit. This objection is readily met by providing that the total gross receipts apportioned to a municipality shall be capitalized at a proper rate and the capitalized value deemed the assessed value to be entered upon the assessment roll and made a part thereof for the purpose of fixing the debt limit; of course such capitalized valuation assessment would be exempted from the general property tax. MARTIN SAXE,
President State Tax Commission.

Leaving the Bench for Politics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The leading editorial article, "Judicial Indignity," in this morning's TIMES, puts upon Mr. Hughes the onus ("the unhappy example") of initiating the practice of going from the bench to other elective office and thereby offending against the extra political attitude which should be the right and pride of the judicial position. No one can feel more strongly than I the value of that position, nor the harm which must follow any suspicion of political activity on the part of any Judge, but let us at least be fair when we attack or accuse. Among Democrats who have left the bench recently to run for other office are Alton B. Parker for President, Gaynor for Mayor, O'Gorman for Senator, and McCall for Public Service Commissioner. Mr. Hughes has not, therefore, established any precedent, however we may regret his following this already accepted one.

I have no vote, and do not wish for

MISS DRAPER JOINS CATHOLIC CHURCH

Daughter of Late Ambassador to Rome Weds Prince Boncompagni on Wednesday.

TO BE MARRIED AT HOME

Ballroom to be Changed Into a Chapel for Wedding, at Which Cardinal Gibbons Will Preside.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The reception of Miss Margaret Preston Draper into the Catholic Church this afternoon is the first step in the religious ceremony that will mark one of the most important international marriages Washington has known since Miss Louisette Bonaparte became the Countess Adam de Moltke-Huitfelt, twenty years ago.

Miss Draper will marry next Wednesday Prince Andrea Boncompagni, who has made three visits to America in the last year to woo the youngest daughter of the late General William F. Draper, once a member of Congress from Massachusetts and Ambassador to Rome under President McKinley. Their engagement, with the date of the wedding, was announced by Mrs. Draper three weeks ago. While a change in faith on the part of the bride is not necessary to the marriage, which is founded on a romance begun years ago when Miss Draper was a school girl in England and Prince Andrea was a student at Oxford, her acceptance of her fiance's creed makes it possible to have a wedding ceremony of great solemnity and beauty. The tapestry-lined ballroom of the Draper home will be converted into a private chapel, with altar, sanctuary and ecclesiastical furnishings all brought from one of the Washington churches.

A nuptial mass will follow the marriage ceremony, at which Cardinal Gibbons, the Archbishop of Baltimore, will preside. Less than one hundred persons will attend the wedding, but in this small company will be, in addition to the bride's family connections from Boston, Louisville, and Washington, the Ambassadors of four European powers, the Chief Justice of the United States, and other dignitaries.

The baptismal service this afternoon, conducted by Mgr. Russell, was short, and only Mrs. Draper, the Prince, the Chief Justice of the United States and Mrs. White were present. The Chief Justice and his wife represented the sponsors, who were the parents of the bridegroom, Prince Luigi and Princess Isabella Boncompagni-Ludovici. Mrs. White, who was Miss Montgomery of New York, is a lifelong friend of Mrs. Draper, both having been pupils years ago at the Sacred Heart Convent at Manhattanville.

While Mrs. Draper, who was a Miss Preston of Kentucky, is a member of St. John's Episcopal Church, several members of her family have become Roman Catholics, and she has long enjoyed a close friendship with many church dignitaries in Washington and in Rome.

Miss Draper and the Prince are to be seen nearly every day walking or motoring. They attended a church service today in an unfashionable part of town without being recognized, and this evening dined with Mr. and Mrs. John B. Cochran, the latter formerly Miss Alice Whiting, and a bride of last spring. Tomorrow evening Rear Admiral and Mrs. Clover will give a dinner in their honor, and on Tuesday evening Mrs. Draper will entertain the Italian Ambassador and a number of out-of-town relatives and friends at dinner. On this occasion Miss Draper will wear her first velvet gown and also her most precious wedding gift, a coronet of diamonds, jewels the Boncompagni-Ludovici family which have been reset for her. The jewels worn with her wedding gown will be a string of pearls presented to her by her father when she made her debut and a corsage ornament of diamonds, one of her mother's gifts.

Miss Draper will give to her bridesmaids, the Misses Edith and Minna Blair, pink ostrich feather fans with amber sticks, which they will carry in place of the usual bouquets. The fans complete costumes of pink satin and brown tulle. The gift to Miss Dora Clover, who is maid of honor, is a sapphire-studded bracelet. Prince Boncompagni has given his best man, Giuseppe Brambella of the Italian Embassy, a sapphire scarfpin.

Reception to Mr. and Mrs. Deery.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Deery of 315 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, were the guests at a reception given to them last night by more than one hundred of their friends, to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage. More than forty members of the staff of The New York World, with which Mr. Deery has been connected for twenty-five years, were present and presented to Mr. and Mrs. Deery a case of silver, a gift in which many others of his friends and associates shared, although they were unable to be present. Among the guests were Mgr. Evers, Robert Hunt Lyman, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Deering, Dr. and Mrs. Mooney, Mr. and Mrs. John Hays, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Bosley, Mr. and Mrs. James Lander, Jr., and Mrs. H. Vanderslice, Mr. and Mrs. Kops, Mr. and Mrs. Jughardt, Mr. and Mrs. Fullerton, Mr. and Mrs. Gardner, W. R. Ring, and James Hartigan. Two sons and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Deery were present, their daughter, son, Robert H. Deery, Jr., being with the Seventh Regiment at the Mexican border.

Miss Irma Mosler Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Moses Mosler announced yesterday the engagement of their only daughter, Miss Irma J. Mosler, to Edwin C. Hymas, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Hymas. The wedding will take place early in the Winter. Miss Mosler's father is the President of the Mosler Safe Company, and Mr. Hymas is a merchant.

OPPOSE A CENSUS OF JEWS.

German Papers See Hint of Anti-Semitism in Anti-Shirker Measure.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 22.—The motion passed by the General Committee of the Reichstag calling for a census of men serving in the various associations charged with providing the necessities of life for the nation, and known as Kriegsgesellschaften, has aroused great indignation among certain circles which finds expression in newspapers of various shades, from Vorwärts to the Tageblatt. The measure was adopted against the advice of Government representatives, who asserted that many highly respected citizens serving their cities in an honorary capacity would be justified in considering such a census an insult.

In Vorwärts, Philip Scheidemann, Socialist leader in the Reichstag, calls it a monstruus offense against all good manners and traditions, and even more so against the foundation of the non-confessional Constitution and continues: "If the men employed in those associations would simply refuse all information regarding their religion they would receive the sympathy of all decent-minded people."

The Tageblatt remarks that if it is thought necessary to count Jews, not only those in peace callings, but also those serving voluntarily in the trenches, should be counted.

The Progressive People's Party, which is responsible for the measure, wishes it understood, however, that a census is necessary in order to counteract the general belief that the associations in question have afforded a subterfuge to a great many Jewish shirkers.

The Vossische Zeitung is of the opinion that if any shirkers are found serving these associations they should at once be sent to the front, be they Jews or Gentiles.

The same paper cites a circular letter of "the Russian Society in London" to prove how anti-Semitism is being instilled in the British mind. This circular, of which copies are said to have been obtained by the International Jewish Alliance, is addressed to various educational authorities in England, and advises them to introduce Russian lessons, but warns them that the great majority of Russian Jews in England are politically compromised in Russia, and are of desperate character.

CELEBRATION AT ST. MARK'S

Dr. Guthrie Thanks Heaven Church Unity Is Impossible.

At the Church of St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie, Tenth Street and Second Avenue, a service was held yesterday in commemoration of the erection of the edifice, in 1795.

The sermon was delivered by the pastor, the Rev. William Norman Guthrie. He said there was inspiration in the beginning of the church, the ground being first sold by Peter Stuyvesant as a place of worship according to the old Dutch fashion. The church, he declared, should take example after Peter Stuyvesant and his Americanism and pay more attention to trying to Americanize the people in the neighborhood. He said it was as much the duty of the present-day American to Americanize and religionize the incoming generation of foreigners as it was the duty of their ancestors of Plymouth Rock or Jamestown.

"Thank Heaven there is no possibility of church unity in the United States!" he said. "What I see ahead is a church of churches, a federation of groups of people with different beliefs, but agreeing to disagree. This church can be of special service in helping to spiritual life groupings of peoples new to America.

"There has been some criticism of the new American calendar which we are getting out, but I believe we ought to keep alive every American day and every American name that has contributed to the progress of this country."

The church already has active agencies at work among the Italians and the Poles, and this work will be extended.

WILSON WREATH FROM SKY.

Aviator Drops It for Grave of President's Late Wife.

ROME, Ga., Oct. 22.—A wreath of flowers entwined with an American flag was dropped from a height of 1,400 feet today by Johnny Green, an aviator, on the cemetery here in which Mrs. Ellen Wilson, first wife of the President, is buried.

The wreath was placed on Mrs. Wilson's grave as Rome's tribute to her memory.

Resume War Relief Meetings.

The Junior War Relief Society, which for the last two years has met on Thursday mornings at Sherry's, to prepare necessities and comforts for the sufferers abroad will resume its work on Nov. 14. The society has 650 members, including a number of the older women. Mrs. Walter Eyre Lambert is President, Mrs. Robert Olyphant, Secretary, and Mrs. J. Markham Marshall, Treasurer.

Ocean Travelers.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

KRONLAND, (Liverpool.)—G. S. Abbott, Arthur Andrews, Captain E. E. Buckleton, Miss F. Cleverly, T. W. D. Dance, J. K. Dorrance, Miss Madeline Doty, G. and Mrs. Dougan, Miss Sara Dougan, C. R. Emery, M. B. Fisher, Miss Joyce Foster, T. Garnett, Dr. J. S. Fox, Miss Dorothy Fox, Garnet, Mrs. Alice James, James Jordan, Miss W. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Edward G. Lowry, E. G. Lowry, Jr., George Jackman, Mrs. I. L. Manwaring, Mrs. A. A. Morgan, Mrs. J. J. Morgan, Mrs. R. Rollins, Miss Mabel A. Rollins, Miss Dorothy Rollins, Miss E. Rollins, H. Shannon, F. W. Sterling, J. Sullivan, Mrs. L. Swasby, and J. E. Taylor.

BERGENSJORD, (Bergen.)—Miss G. Abbott, T. Barth, Mrs. A. Bratland, S. E. Dahl, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Davis, R. W. Davis, Miss Hanna Hall, Paul Hoff, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hansen, Mrs. C. Knudson, J. W. Nagel, F. Lund, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Peters, Frederick Major, James Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Thomee, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Townsend, Ralph L. Wilson, H. T. Bryde, K. Lion, and Miss A. Peterson.

NEW YORK, (Liverpool.)—Mrs. A. Adamson, Miss Myrtle Anderson, C. L. Bailey, John Ballot, Mrs. B. Cairns, Miss Jean Cairns, Miss Ann Cleaver, W. B. Close, C. F. Crandall, H. P. Crosby, A. C. Dickens, W. J. Dixon, Charles Duveen, T. G. F. Fleming, Miss Ruth L. Fraser, G. C. H. Hamilton, L. Hays, Ralph Helmer, J. H. Holliday, Walter Maxwell, Mrs. R. H. Morgan, Miss R. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. C. Nicholson, H. W. Nagel, F. Lund, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Peters, Frederick Major, James Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Thomee, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Townsend, Ralph L. Wilson, H. T. Bryde, K. Lion, and Miss A. Peterson.

COLUMBIA TO GIVE $16,500 FOR PRIZES

Gold Medal Costing $500 for Most Meritorious Service by an American Newspaper.

BEST PLAY TO WIN $1,000

Good Novel Has a Chance to Bring $1,000 to Its Author and Some Reporter May Get $1,000.

A list of prizes and traveling fellowships to be awarded at the commencement exercises next June for the first time has just been announced at Columbia. The total value of the prizes will be $16,500, and constitutes the most valuable scholarship awards for any one year at the university.

There will be nine prizes, amounting to $9,000, and five traveling fellowships, valued at $1,500 each. Both men and women may compete for the prizes, and the qualifications of those nominated will be passed upon by suitable juries, whose reports will be received and passed upon by the Advisory Board of the School of Journalism. The prizes have been established under the will of the late Joseph Pulitzer, who donated the fund for the School of Journalism at Columbia. One of the prizes will be a gold medal costing $500 for the most disinterested and meritorious public service rendered by any American newspaper during the year.

Five of the prizes are to be awarded in Journalism, as follows:

A prize of $1,000 for the best and most suggestive paper on the future development and improvement of the School of Journalism, or for any one idea that will promise great improvement in the operation of the school.

A gold medal costing $500, for the most disinterested and meritorious public service rendered by any American newspaper during the year.

A prize of $1,000 for the best history of the services rendered to the public by the American press during the preceding year.

A prize of $500 for the best editorial article written during the year, the test of excellence being clearness of style, moral purpose, sound reasoning, and power to influence public opinion in the right direction.

A prize of $1,000 for the best example of a reporter's work during the year, the test being strict accuracy, terseness, and the accomplishment of some public good commanding public attention and respect.

In addition to the five prizes in journalism, four prizes in letters are to be awarded as follows:

A prize of $1,000 for the American novel published during the year which shall best present the wholesome atmosphere of American life and the highest standards of American manners and manhood.

A prize of $1,000 for the original American play, performed in New York, which shall best represent the educational value and power of the stage in raising the standard of good morals, good taste, and good manners.

A prize of $2,000 for the best book of the year upon the history of the United States.

A prize of $1,000 for the best American biography teaching patriotic and unselfish services to the people, illustrated by an eminent example, excluding as too obvious the names of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln.

The work for which these prizes in journalism and in letters are severally to be awarded must have been done or published in the calendar year 1916.

There are also five traveling scholarships having a value of $1,500 each, to be awarded. Three of these will go to graduates of the School of Journalism in order to enable them to spend a year in Europe to study the social, political, and moral conditions of the people, and the character and principles of the European press. The fourth annual scholarship will be awarded to that student of music in America who may be deemed the most talented and deserving, in order that he may continue his studies to the advantage of European instruction, and the fifth will be awarded to an art student in America who shall be certified as the most promising and deserving by the National Academy of Design.

COLUMBIA BRANCHES OUT.

Extramural Centres Will Be Started in Five States.

Columbia University announces one of the most elaborate programs of extramural education in its history. Following out the policy adopted a few years ago by the Extension Teaching Department, the educational advantages of Columbia University are now no longer restricted to the university centre at the campus. Five cities in which the university will give courses under its professors with academic credit, where desired, have been selected by Professor James C. Egbert.

The extramural centres will be in Paterson, N. J.; Scranton, Penn.; Springfield, Mass.; Stamford, Conn., and Yonkers. It is also possible that a centre will be established at Bridgeport, Conn., but the plans for that city have not been completed.

History, English, Education, Social Economy and Geography are among the courses which will be given at the various centres. A particularly attractive course will be given at Springfield, Mass., on Social Economy. Professor Franklin H. Giddings, head of the Department of Sociology at Columbia University; Professor C. A. Beard, head of the Department of Politics; Professor Samuel McCune Lindsay, Professor of Social Legislation; Professor Edward Devine, Professor of Social Economy, and Professor Nelson G. McCrea, are among the professors who will conduct the courses at Springfield, Mass.

Bois Lectures Mondays and Fridays.

It was erroneously reported yesterday in THE NEW YORK TIMES that a course of lectures in French by M. Jules Bois, to be given at Columbia University, would be given on Tuesdays and Fridays. The notice should have read that the lectures, beginning this evening at 8:15 o'clock, will be given on succeeding Mondays and Fridays at Schermerhorn Hall.

SCHOOL'S GOLDEN JUBILEE

Many Alumni at Christian Brothers' Celebration in Newark.

The Golden Jubilee Mass of the Newark Christian Brothers' School was celebrated yesterday in St. Patrick's Cathedral in that city, and was attended by about 300 graduates of the school. Among those present was Brother Gustavus, for many years director of the school, who is now 86 years old. He came from Annandale, Md.

The Rev. James McKeever, celebrant of the mass, was a graduate of the school; so were his assistants, the Rev. William Carlin of Lodi and the Rev. Thomas Heron of Orange. Also present were Bishop John J. O'Connor, Mgr. Isaac P. Whelan, the Rev. Felix M. O'Neil, and the Rev. Henry Sheridan. The Rev. John A. Duffy, Chancellor of the diocese, was master of ceremonies. All of the clergy named, with the exception of the Bishop, Monsignor, and Chancellor, were graduates of the school.

A chancel choir of fifty boys, led by the Rev. Father Brennan, assisted the regular choir. A number of other graduates, now priests, were also in the chancel, including the Rev. John H. Mulligan, S. J., of Washington, D. C.

The Rev. Bernard M. Bogan of Plainfield, an alumnus, preached the jubilee sermon, speaking of the great growth of the Christian Brothers' schools throughout the land and of parochial schools.

WOULD CLOSE CITY COLLEGE

Bureau of City Inquiry Suggests Putting Students Elsewhere.

The abolition of the College of the City of New York was advocated by the Bureau of City Inquiry yesterday in a statement which declared that the city could send the 1,930 enrolled students of the institution to Columbia or New York University, pay tuition for them at the rate of $200 each, and save a total of $490,500. The report was issued by William C. Bullock, former City Director of Finance, who heads the bureau, the chief activity of which has been criticism of the Mitchel administration.

Sidney E. Mezes, President of the college, answered the attack by asserting that, while the students could be entered at either of the institutions named at $200 each, the cost of educating them there would be as great as it now is, and the excess of cost of instruction over tuition fees would have to be paid, if not by the city, by private philanthropy.

Mr. Mezes added that, if the college were closed, many of those who get free education there would not receive college training at all. He said that in New York there cannot be too great a leaven of the educated for the mass of ignorant and untrained population which the municipality is called upon to assimilate.

ASK PRINT PAPER INQUIRY.

Milwaukee Master Printers Call for a Federal Investigation.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 22.—Three Milwaukee associations of printers, through Congressmen Cary and Stafford, will urge a Federal investigation of the price for print paper.

"An investigation made by a committee from the North Side Master Printers' Association into the conditions of the paper manufacturing industry in Wisconsin revealed that the prevailing prices were entirely out of proportion of the cost of production," said F. R. Wailke, Vice President, "and conditions warrant a thorough investigation."

At a meeting of master printers a committee was appointed to confer with the Congressmen relative to relieving the situation, possibly by national legislation.

The Milwaukee Typothetae will hold a special meeting in a week to take similar action.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ELLA NEWMAN BOYD, wife of Brewster Boyd and Treasurer of the Ladies' Missionary Society of the Calvary Presbyterian Church of West New Brighton, Staten Island, died on Friday in the Staten Island Hospital.

JAMES E. CARPENTER, a lawyer of 289 Greenwich Street, died on Saturday at his home, 103 Morningside Avenue, in his seventy-fifth year. A daughter survives him.

JOHN SUTTON, a veteran of the civil war, died on Saturday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. William Hiner, in Plainfield, N. J.

Miss ESTHER McMURRAY, a first cousin of the late Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt, died on Saturday at her home in the Ritz-Carlton Hotel. She was a daughter of the late Rev. Dr. William McMurray, pastor of the old Dutch Reformed Church.

MOSES EHRENREICH, former President of the Coal Exchange, died on Saturday at his home, 1,070 Madison Avenue, in his seventy-seventh year. He was in the coal business for fifty years, and was a member of the Consolidated Stock Exchange.

Mrs. JEAN WRIGHT SWOPE, widow of Frank Swope, and said by Henry Watterson to be the greatest poet of the South, died on Saturday in the Hahnemann Hospital in this city. She was a daughter of the late Major J. M. Wright.

Mrs. ANNIE LAZARUS JACOBS, the oldest graduate of the old Henry Street school, from which she was graduated more than sixty-five years ago, died on Saturday at her home, 61 Hamilton Place, in her eighty-second year.

Mrs. JENNIE M. McCUTCHEON, wife of William McCutcheon, died at her home, 632 East Twenty-sixth Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. CHRISTINA E. ROESCH, widow of Dr. John Roesch, a Brooklyn physician, is dead at the home of her daughter in Hollis, L. I.

JOSEPH WILLMAN, 42 years old, a well-known dog fancier of 472 Fourteenth Avenue, Long Island City, dropped dead from heart trouble on Saturday.

HENRY BOHLEN, a coffee and tea dealer of 150 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, died on Friday in the Brooklyn Hospital from injuries suffered when he was run down by an automobile. He was 73 years old.

JAMES H. DOTY, 44 years old, whose father, Dr. S. B. Doty, was a surgeon in the Union Army during the civil war, died on Saturday at his home, 130 Ryerson Street, Brooklyn.

DANIEL F. SALLOWS, whose stage name was Dan Thompson, died on Saturday from pneumonia at his home, 111 Boerum Place, Brooklyn. He was formerly manager of the late Joseph Murray, the Irish comedian.

FRANK BOYLE, an employe of H. Batterman & Co. of Brooklyn, died on Friday at his home, 9,525 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, in his nineteenth year.

WILLIAM MORTON, an employe in the Greenwood Cemetery, died on Saturday at his home, 380 Second Street, Brooklyn, after a short illness. He was born in Ireland sixty-two years ago.

ELEANOR DIERINGER MAY, wife of Joseph H. May, died on Saturday after a brief illness at her home, 340 Hamburg Avenue, Brooklyn. She was born in Germany seventy-two years ago.

Mrs. ANN HAWKINS, wife of John Hawkins, a resident of Nutley, N. J., for a number of years, died yesterday at her home there. She was 57 years old.

JOSEPH VINCENT CARR, connected with the Corporation Counsel's office for the last ten years, died suddenly on Friday afternoon at his home, 460 West 147th Street, in his thirty-seventh year. He was born here and was a son of John Carr, connected with the Fifth Avenue Bank. He was a graduate of Manhattan College and a member of the Catholic and Fordham Clubs and a number of other social and civic organizations. His wife survives him also.

THEODORE C. PARKER, a member of the livery and storage firm of Parker & Gleason of Port Chester, N. Y., died yesterday at his home there, in his sixty-fourth year.

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12 Cortlandt St.
THE BIG SHOE STORE
Leather costs more, but we cut profits and keep up quality
Mahogany Cordovans
$5.50 & $7.50

Sold elsewhere at $7.00 to $10.00
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$2.97 and $3.98
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WOMEN INSIST BAKER MUST RESIGN

Officers of Washington Patriotic Societies Say He Libeled Continental Soldiers.

QUOTE FROM A SPEECH

Which He Has Already Denied—Demand That President Repudiate Secretary's Statements.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Officers of the District of Columbia Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and other patriotic organizations of women here, adopted resolutions today in which they "demand the immediate resignation of Newton D. Baker as Secretary of War" on the ground that he was guilty of "libelous and false statements" and of ignorance of American history in his alleged characterization of Washington's soldiers at Valley Forge as similar to Villa's bandits. The resolutions also call on President Wilson to repudiate his Secretary of War's alleged utterances comparing the men of the Revolutionary army with Villistas. Copies of the resolutions are to be sent to every patriotic organization in the United States.

Mr. Baker has denied that he said the things attributed him. The women whose names are attached to the resolutions assert that he did say them, and that they can prove it from stenographic notes. They say that he used the language which they condemn in a speech at Jersey City on Oct. 16, and include in the resolutions a transcript of it which they allege was taken down stenographically.

Some of the women who signed the resolutions are Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Founder and Chaplain General of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Miss Grace M. Pierce, Vice President of the Children of the American Revolution; Mrs. Francis St. Clair, State President of the Daughters of the Founders and Patriots; Mrs. Noble N. Potts, State Recording Secretary, United States Daughters of 1812; Mrs. Ada H. Weiss, President, Legion of Loyal Women; Mrs. Isabel Worrell Ball, National Senior Vice President, Woman's Relief Corps; Mrs. John A. Logan, Honorary President, Dames of the Loyal Legion; Mrs. Allyn W. Capron, National President, Daughters of Lineal Society of the British War; Mrs. Colynda Werner Ford, Past National Councilor, Ladies' Union Veteran Legion; Mrs. Mary Logan Tucker, Vice President, Society of the Army of the Tennessee. The resolutions follow:

"Whereas, Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War in the Cabinet of President Wilson, in making a political speech in defense of the Mexican policy of the Administration at Jersey City, on the night of Oct. 16, 1916, made the following comparison between the Mexican bandits supporting the various leaders in that country and the soldiers who fought the war for American independence in 1776, as follows:

"'Some people say they cannot understand the President's Mexican policy, and I want to tell you why. They have forgotten our own history and the Declaration of Independence, and the President has not forgotten either. Why are we impatient at the Mexicans? We say they do not respect the lives and property of our people. Perhaps they don't. We say they do not pay their honest debts. They don't. We say they are a ragamuffin people. We say their money is not any good. That's true. It is only worth 2 or 3 cents on the dollar. We say they do not respect church property. That is also true.

"'The amazing thing is that people never respect these things in a revolution. We had a revolution, and from the beginning to the end of that, the conditions in this country were so like Mexico that it is perfectly astounding to read.

"'Washington's soldiers in the march to Valley Forge stole everything they could lay their hands on. They stole the silver vessels from the churches and melted them up to buy drink. They drove ministers of the gospel and preachers of churches out of their churches and out of the country. The money of the so-called confederation was so worthless that when they tried to make the merchants take it the latter hid their provisions in the cellars.

"'The President of the United States is in favor of letting the 14,000,000 people in Mexico who have not had an opportunity to do so, fight out their independence the way we fought ours. Whenever you hear anybody say they cannot understand the President's Mexican policy, tell them to go and read the Declaration of Independence and the Golden Rule.'

"And whereas, the above is a stenographic transcript of Mr. Baker's remarks, and there is no reasonable doubt as to the intention to characterize the patriots who followed Washington from Bunker Hill to Yorktown as thieves, church looters, and disreputable characters generally;

"Be it resolved, That we, officers of patriotic societies of women, with headquarters in the District of Columbia, do hereby demand the immediate resignation of Newton D. Baker as Secretary of War, on the ground that a man of such amazing ignorance of history, and so lacking in ideals, is not a fit head for the army of the United States of America, and would tend to seriously injure its morale;

"And be it further resolved, That we, the officers of the said patriotic societies, do hereby demand that President Wilson repudiate the comparison of Mexican bandits with Washington's Continental Army made by one of his Cabinet Ministers in defense of the President's policy in Mexico;

"And be it furthermore resolved, That as the utterances of such libelous and false statements, in regard to the officers and men of the American Revolution, are unpatriotic and disloyal, and must be most pernicious in their effect upon the loyalty and patriotism of the youth of our nation, we therefore call upon every loyal and patriotic man and woman in America to repudiate this odious comparison and unjust and untrue attack upon our forefathers, the founders of this Republic and the Declaration of Independence;

"And be it further resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to every patriotic organization in the United States, to President Wilson and to Secretary of War Baker."

DR. EATON WARNS COUNTRY.

"A Sheep-Like Quality in Our Foreign Policy" Has Hurt the Nation.

The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton, in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church yesterday morning, said that he looked upon the present as a time when the mental, moral, spiritual and economic resources of America were taxed to the utmost. He was certain that in not one single phase was the American people ready to meet the immediate future.

"We have developed a timidity, a sheep-like quality," he said. "In the expression of our public policy which has created an attitude toward us in every land as dangerous as it is untrue to fact. Our life has become a life of expediency and not of principle. The conflict between labor and capital is still in the stage of the opportunist. Each local disturbance is patched up by some local panacea.

"We may be able to save this or that political party in the coming election, but the problem is to save America by enthroning her once more upon principle, and giving to her a moral and intellectual authority. The issue is whether the nation shall act and live by authority or by expedient. Shall we base our authority, domestic and foreign, upon a rock foundation of justice, courage, honor, which may involve sacrifice, or shall we adopt a basis of opportunism, timidity, indifference to principle? This is the supreme decision. Nothing else matters."

HARVARD SQUADS STAY IN.

Paralysis Quarantine Forces Them to Break Social Engagements.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 22.—The Harvard football players of the first and second squads were forced to cancel all week-end visits that they had arranged, and instead they passed today quietly within sight of the university on account of the restrictions imposed by the infantile paralysis quarantine. By these restrictions the members of the squads are forbidden to leave the immediate vicinity of Harvard Square under penalty of expulsion or at least of being put on probation for one year.

Edwin Glinn, the substitute player whose illness at the Stillman Infirmary led to the quarantining of the other men of the squads, was said tonight to be improving, although a slight paralysis of the legs had developed. No other cases of the disease have been reported in the university.

TO AID IMMIGRANT WOMEN.

Twenty Organizations Volunteer to Support Federal Bureau's Efforts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Anthony Caminetti, the Commissioner General of Immigration, announced tonight that as a result of action taken by the National Council of Women last Winter in pledging to urge all organizations affiliated with the council to co-operate with the Department of Labor and Bureau of Immigration in the care of women and girls coming to this country as immigrants, twenty affiliated organizations had indorsed the project and would co-operate. These organizations have a membership of 6,000,000.

Under the plan provision is made to encourage the selection of co-operative committees from organizations, public and private, whose objects are in sympathy with the Department of Labor. The fundamental purposes of this plan are to find employment for women and girls over 16 years of age and furnishing information to those under 16 years of age, as well as to those older desiring it, about industries and industrial training.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1900 Bryant.

Born

WEIL.—On Oct 21, at 1,890 Seventh Av., to Mr. and Mrs. Myron L. Weil, (nee Rebecca Tuchmann,) a daughter.

APFELBAUM.—Oct. 19, 201 West 107th St., to Mr. and Mrs. N. Apfelbaum, a daughter.

CHEROF.—Oct. 16, 351 St. Nicholas Av., to Mr. and Mrs. N. Cherof, a son. He was baptized Constantine.

TAUB.—Oct. 20, 91 Fort Washington Av., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Taub, a son.

Engaged

BACHER—ROSENSTOCK.—Mr. and Mrs. B. Rosenstock of 287 Lenox Av. announce the betrothal of their daughter, Flora, to Mr. Albert Bacher, son of Mr. C. Bacher. Reception at the Savigny, 229 Lenox Av., Sunday, Nov. 5, at 8 P. M. No cards.

GOLDSTEIN—GREENSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Leon Greenstein announce the engagement of their daughter Rita to Mr. Al Goldstein. Reception Sunday, Oct. 29, Hotel Ansonia, 3 to 6. No cards.

BANGSER—SOLOMONDI.—Violet Solomondi to Adolph Bangser.

BERNSTEIN—ELLIS.—Bertha Ellis to Elias Bernstein.

BREAKSTONE—LAMPELL.—Rose Lampell to Harry Breakstone.

BRINN—FREUND.—Viola Freund to Milton Brinn.

BURGHEIMER—FRIED.—Essie Fried to Maurice J. Burgheimer.

DANIELS—MANDELBAUM.—Miriam Mandelbaum to Gus D. Daniels.

EISENBERG—ASH.—Jean Ash to Isadore P. Eisenberg.

FLASHNER — GOLDBERGER. — Dorothy Goldberger to Karl Flashner.

GALLINGER—DRUCKER. — Gladys Drucker to Irving Gallinger.

GREENWOOD—SUGARMAN.—Belle Sugarman to Frederic Greenwood.

GROSS—ABRAHAM.—Bertha Abraham to Samuel Gross.

GUTTMAN—LEVY.—Estelle Levy to Nathan J. Guttman.

HORVITZ—LISK.—Rose Lisk to Harry H. Horvitz.

JACOBS—KLEEBLATT.—Eliza Kleeblatt to Max Jacoby.

LIPPMANN—BRAYER.—Florence Brayer to Saul G. Lippmann.

LOEWENBERGER—ROSENER.—Rose Ashner to Louis Loewenberg.

LOWENFELD—SABATH.—Carlotta Sabath to Louis S. Lowenfeld.

MILLER—FRIDEL.—Bertha Kridel to Elias L. Miller.

NEUBACHER — KAUFMAN.—Frieda Kaufman to Samuel Neubacher.

OHLMAN—HACKER-HARRIS. — Jennie Hacker-Harris to Max Ohlman.

ROSALSKY — MILLER.—Florence Miller to Louis Rosalsky.

ROTHSCHILD—ADLER.—Lenore Adler to Elverson M. Rothschild.

SCHOENBRUN — ROTH. — Byrdie Roth to Joseph Schoenbrun.

SCHREIBER—KAPLAN.—Anna Kaplan to Aron Schreiber.

SPIEGEL—GOTTLIEB.—Jeannette G. Gottlieb to Ralph Spiegel.

STERNGLANZ—LEVY.—Sara Levy to Jack Sternglanz.

THALER—LEVI.—Rose Levi to Carl Thaler.

WOLFF—BACHWOOD. — Julia Bagwood to Julius Wolff.

Married

LURIE—HARRIS.—Oct. 22, 1916, Morris Lurie of 1,187 Lexington Av., to Mrs. Annie Harris of 4 West 129th St.

SALISBURY—WELD.—On Oct. 21, at St. Philip's Church, Garrison, N. Y., by the Rev. Walter Thompson, D. D., Margaret E. D. Weld, daughter of the Rev. Joseph R. Duryee, to Lucius A. Salisbury, M. D., of New York City.

FISHER—DOBLIN.—Oct. 18, Jeannette Doblin to Franklyn Fisher.

HEIMAN — STANGLER. — Oct. 15, Rose Stangler to L. William Heiman.

WOOD—MARKHAM.—Oct. 18, May B. Markham to Raymond T. Wood.

Brooklyn.

MacCOUN—BOUGHAN.—Oct. 18, Bessie A. Boughan to Alfred T. MacCoun.

Died.

ADAMS.—Suddenly, on Oct. 20, 1916, Henry Clay Adams, in the 66th year of his age. Funeral at the late residence, 327 West 76th St., on Monday, Oct. 23, at 10 A. M. Alexandria and Richmond (Va.) papers please copy.

ANGELL.—Frederic B., son of Mary Butterfield and the late Eugene Angell, Oct. 21. Funeral, 42 Slocum Terrace, Forest Hills, L. I., 3 P. M. Monday. Interment Lansing, Mich. Detroit papers please copy.

BAHRENBURG.—Anna E., nee Bookstower, beloved wife of Herbert A. Bahrenburg, on Oct. 22, after a short illness. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BEEKMAN.—On Oct. 21, 1916, Daniel Dean, aged 81 years, at the residence of his son-in-law, Frank B. Tallman, 190 Edgecombe Av., near West 145th St. Funeral services Tuesday, at 8:30 P. M. Interment Somerville, N. J.

BROWN.—Oct. 21, 1916, Catherine, daughter of the late John and Catherine Brown and member of the family of Mrs. George B. de Forrest, 14 East 58th St. Funeral from the residence of her cousin, Francis J. Daly, 417 East 58th St., on Wednesday, Oct. 25, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

BUTLER.—On Sunday, Oct. 22, at St. Vincent's Hospital, 157 West 11th St., Catherine Teresa Butler of Pelham Heights, N. Y., only surviving daughter of the late John Butler, Esquire. Requiem mass at the chapel of the hospital at 9:30 A. M., Tuesday, 24th inst. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

CARPENTER, Seventh day, tenth month 21, 1916, James E. Carpenter, in his 75th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 103 Morningside Av., second day, 23d inst., at 8 P. M. Interment at Amawalk, N. Y., the following day.

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EXHIBITION OF ETCHINGS AND DRAWINGS BY
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Died.

CLARK.—Suddenly, Oct. 21, Camilla Gaylord Clark, granddaughter of Joseph Hazard Terry, U. S. Navy, and beloved wife of William Hancock Clark. Funeral services at 600 West 115th St. 8 o'clock Monday evening. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery, private. Southern papers please copy.

DENNIS.—Mary Pinneo Dennis, in her 80th year, widow of Rev. Dr. James Shepard Dennis, on Saturday, Oct. 21. Funeral service at the home of her nephew, Dr. Frank W. Pinneo, 199 Garsida St., Newark, on Monday, Oct. 23, at 3 P. M.

EDWARDS.—Suddenly, Oct. 22, Marie T. Edwards, widow of Thomas Edwards. Notice of funeral later.

ELBERFELD.—Edward, 54 years of age. Services Tuesday evening, 524 Chauncey St., Brooklyn. Burial private.

FITCH.—At the Summer home of her mother at Liberty, N. Y., Marion, only daughter of the late Francis Emory and Cornelia Knowles Fitch, age 33 years. Services at the home of her mother, 63 High St., Passaic, N. J., at 8 P. M., Tuesday, Oct. 24. Train leaves Jersey City 7:23. Interment Bridgeport, Conn.

FOLEY.—James C., on Sunday morning, Oct. 22, 1916, at his residence, 8 Edgewood Road, Summit, N.

$1,250,000 IN FUND TO AID ARMENIANS

Committee to Buy $700,000 Cargo of Food and Clothing for Shipment to Beirut.

NAVY COLLIER TO TAKE IT

Contributions at Churches After the Sunday Services Swell Total by Many Thousands.

So generous has been the response for Armenian and Syrian relief that the American committee announced yesterday that it had already begun negotiations for the purchase of a $700,000 cargo of foodstuffs and clothing to be carried to Beirut from New York by a United States naval collier, ordered here for relief work. More than 2,000 workers collected funds here and 50,000 elsewhere on Saturday and yesterday. In addition to these collections the committee announced that telephone reports indicated that contributions of $1,000 or more were made in more than twenty churches.

In response to telegrams coming from more than fifty cities, chiefly those on the Pacific Coast, the American committee has sent letters to 4,000 local committees throughout the country extending the collection campaign for ten days. The reason for this action, the committee explained, was because the messages indicated that there had been insufficient time to prepare for the campaign. In the letters sent out announcing the extension, the committee said it had been unable to circulate the literature throughout the country on time because of the shortage of paper and the rush of orders to the printers.

Telegraphic reports from Buffalo, where the drive was made Saturday and yesterday local relief days by proclamation, showed that the collections were coming in far in excess of the highest hopes of the committee. In Bridgeport 1,200 volunteer workers were collecting and reported success.

Collectors for the fund were stationed outside many of the churches here after the services, and the response was generous, for in many pulpits the matter of giving had been commented upon. In the five weeks since the American committee began its campaign several hundred thousand dollars have been subscribed. Altogether $1,250,000 has been raised. Former Ambassador Morgenthau places at $5,000,000 the minimum amount needed for destitute Christian races in the Turkish Empire.

One thing noted by the committee was the advance in foodstuffs. It was reported that, on the strength of provisional orders given in New York on Saturday, the price of beans of the quality specified had gone up a cent before the markets closed at noon.

The cargo the committee intends to send abroad will consist chiefly of rice, flour, and crushed wheat.

The committee was able to save $10,000 by the generosity of rice brokers in offering thousands of pounds of that commodity at less than market prices. Orders by telegraph for crushed wheat—a grain used extensively only by Syrians—were placed to the limit of the few mills that engage in that supply. Saturday morning provisional orders were placed for more than 50,000 bushels of low-grade beans, and were made definite yesterday.

PLAY HAMMERSTEIN WALTZ.

Impresario Tells Manhattan Audience He'll Give Opera in 3 Years.

From the stage of his Manhattan Opera House last night Oscar Hammerstein told the audience that he would be an "exile" for only three years more, and then they would see him back there again. His hearers knew he meant that his contract with the Metropolitan Opera Company, which prevented him from giving opera had only that time to run. The announcement was received with a burst of applause, during which the impresario walked from the stage with a broad smile on his face.

Mr. Hammerstein was there to hear the playing of his new waltz, "Shadow Lawn," which he had written for the occasion and dedicated to President Wilson. It was played by the orchestra under Oscar Spiresco as a number of the Sunday night concert program. Every one agreed it was a good waltz.

Percy Grainger, pianist, was the soloist of the evening, making his first appearance of the season here. He played the solo part in Saint-Saëns's Concerto in G minor for piano and orchestra, and a group of piano pieces, which included several of his own settings of English and Irish folk tunes. His playing had all the enjoyable features last night that usually go with it. The other soloist was Clara Loring, a soprano who is said never to have sung on any stage before, and to have been called in suddenly when another singer became indisposed. Miss Loring sang "Ah fors e lui," from "La Traviata," acceptably after she had recovered from her first nervousness. The orchestral numbers were the "Marriage of Figaro" overture, by Mozart; several numbers from Massenet's "Les Erinnyes," in which M. Herner played 'cello solos; Intermezzo from "The Jewels of the Madonna," by Wolf-Ferrari; Liadow's "The Music Box," and Chopin's "Military" Polonaise in Glazounow's orchestration.

THE PEOPLE'S SYMPHONY.

Christine Miller the Soloist at Opening of Winter Concerts.

The People's Symphony Orchestra was heard in the first concert of its series at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon. The soloist was Christine Miller, and Franz X. Arens conducted. Miss Miller sang an aria from "Samson and Delilah" and a group of songs. The orchestral numbers included Massenet's "Phèdre" overture, the meditation from "Thais," Liszt's "Les Préludes," Schubert's "Unfinished" symphony, and Liszt's Hungarian rhapsody No. 3, with cimbalon accompaniment by M. Cross.

With a program of such length, no one at the concert could complain justly of the quantity of musical fare offered, and it was increased by the repetition of the number from "Thais" and a repetition and encore by the soloist. The improvement which has been noticed in the orchestra of recent seasons was further shown this year, and yesterday it took in conspicuously the brass section, which made good use of its opportunities in "Les Préludes." The presence of the cimbalon in the Hungarian rhapsody, something of a novelty, while it was not particularly conspicuous, added a certain appropriate flavor of the native soil to Liszt's composition. Christine Miller's singing was received with considerable enthusiasm, and she was obliged to respond to several encores. There was an audience of good size, and to it Mr. Arens took occasion to make a few remarks about the effort the society is making to raise a guarantee fund with which to put the concerts on a more solid financial basis.

Mme. Frohman Joins Ballet Russe.

Mme. Olga Frohman, a premiere danseuse for the Serge Daghileff Ballet Russe, which is performing at the Manhattan Opera House, arrived yesterday from Petrograd on the Norwegian-America liner Bergensfjord. She danced at the Imperial Opera House in Petrograd and in Moscow during the Summer, and had some difficulty in getting permission to leave the country. She was engaged for the season in this country by Captain Philip Lydig, who went to Petrograd to find new dancers. She said her mother was Russian and her father was Swedish, which accounted for her name.

THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY.

Its Season Opened with Unfamiliar Pieces by Mozart and Bach.

The New York Symphony Society began its season's concerts yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall under the most favorable auspices, with a crowded audience, and with the announcement that so great was the demand for seats at the Aeolian Hall concerts that an extra series has had to be provided for, to be given in Carnegie Hall. The program of this first concert contained several unfamiliar pieces, old ones that have rested in obscurity for many years, revived by an enterprise in research that ought to be commoner than it is among orchestral conductors and those who purvey for them.

Mr. Damrosch found an early symphony by Mozart in D, probably wholly unfamiliar to those who heard it, that has been resting unnoted in the "collected works" of the master, and losing thereby none of its freshness, its vivacity, its urbane gayety. Mr. Sam Franko, who has for years been a delver in still older tomes, found and arranged for a modern orchestra two instrumental movements from cantatas of Johann Sebastian Bach; music that is likewise ageless, that could afford to wait; and that, now it is brought forth into the light of day, is revealed as matter to give delight and enjoyment to modern audiences. No doubt there is a further abundance of such music ready for those who will look for it, instead of pursuing the closed circle of routine.

These Bach numbers were even more notable than the unfamiliar Mozart symphony in the new richness of their beauty. The first, from the cantata, "Am Abend aber Desselbigen Tages," is a long and elaborately developed composition, with a contrasting middle section, written for strings, two oboes and bassoon, with the "continuo" filled out for organ. The second, from the cantata "Ichsteh' mit einem Fuss im Grabe," is of simpler structure, a noble and beautiful melody on a foundation of a steadily moving bass, which Mr. Mason in his notes upon the program aptly compares to the "air for the G string" (in reality a movement for the whole orchestra from the suite in D). The air in the original is for the oboe, more familiar to Bach's audiences as a solo instrument than to audiences of this time; wherefore probably Mr. Franko transferred it to the richer sonorities of the violoncellos, and later to the violins.

The orchestra was in excellent form—in body of tone, in balance and in precision; though in this last respect there were some slight lapses, enough to show that there had been a vacation. Mr. Damrosch gave an appropriately spirited performance of Mozart's symphony, and a highly sympathetic one of the pieces by Bach that realized their breadth and nobility. The last number of the program was Beethoven's "Pastoral" symphony, likewise admirably played in the spirit and with the atmosphere of the music.

ABANDON ALLAN 'CONCERT.'

Dancer Assails the "Hypocrisy" of the Sunday Laws.

The concert that Maud Allan had advertised to give last night at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre was abandoned after the New York Sabbath Committee had notified the Shuberts, proprietors of the playhouse, that it would use its influence to have the theatre's license revoked if the concert took place. Miss Allan had expected to dance interpretations of some classical selections played by the orchestra, and the orchestra was to have given a program.

Miss Allan personally called on Police Inspector Daly, and she said after she had explained the nature of her interpretation to him he assured her the concert would be entirely within the law, and that there would be no interference from the Police Department. In view of the Sabbath Committee's protest, however, the theatre managers thought it best to cancel the performance.

"It seems to me," Miss Allan said to a reporter last night, "that a law is a law and if it applies to one it should apply to another. I see no reason why I should not be allowed to interpret the compositions of the masters if dancing is to be given Sunday night in music halls and vaudeville theatres, and the bunny hug and chicken walk are allowed to be danced to vulgar music in every cabaret in the city. Of course, I do not live in New York and it makes little difference to me, but I should think those who do and take pride in their city would be interested in investigating such hypocrisy."

SHORT RUNS FOR MOROSCO.

Plays Will Be Kept in His New House for a Month Only.

Oliver Morosco will conduct the new theatre he expects to build here the coming year as a producing playhouse along lines similar to those on which the Morosco Theatre in Los Angeles is run. He has narrowed the choice of a location for the house to one of two sites in Broadway between Forty-seventh and Fiftieth Streets.

He expects to produce twelve new plays a year in this theatre, and, no matter how popular, no play will be kept on for more than four weeks. If a play proves successful enough to warrant it, it will be moved to another theatre and allowed to continue its run. If it does not come up to expectations it will be withdrawn at the end of a week and followed immediately by a new production.

Mr. Morosco's other new theatre, in course of construction in Forty-fifth Street, will probably be ready for occupancy about the middle of December. "Canary Cottage" will be the opening attraction.

DIES WITH HER BABY IN FIVE-STORY LEAP

Sixteen-Year-Old Girl Tries to Prevent Mother's Suicide, but Is Overpowered.

WOMAN LONG IN ILL HEALTH

Mrs. Nazzari Cries as She Jumps That She Will Take 3-Year-Old Boy to Heaven with Her.

Mrs. Rafaela Nazzari of 463 Central Avenue, West Hoboken, N. J., fought off her sixteen-year-old daughter Rose and jumped from the fifth-story of her home yesterday with Salavol, her three-year-old son, in her arms. She died in the ambulance on the way to the North Hudson Hospital, and the baby died in the hospital three hours later.

Mrs. Nazzari was the wife of Salavol Nazzari, a master mason, and was the mother of six children. She had been in ill health for some time, and last Saturday appeared to become irrational. County Physician King was to have examined her today to determine if she should be committed to an asylum.

Her husband, with four of the children, went out for a walk late yesterday afternoon, leaving her with Rose, the oldest child, and the baby. According to Rose, her mother was quiet and thoughtful for some time and then began to talk of religion. Rose was not alarmed, as she did not seem violent.

After a little while the mother picked up the baby, who was playing with his toys on the floor, and began to pet him. She continued to talk about religion and the hereafter, but Rose did not become alarmed until her mother went to the window with the baby in her arms and cried, "I shall take my baby to heaven with me."

Rose, divining her intention, sprang up and tried to hold her. There was a moment's struggle and Rose was pushed aside. Then the mother, with the baby in her arms, jumped from the window.

SHAKESPEARE MOVIE WAY.

Romeo and Juliet Make Love in the Tomb for Fox Production.

It is a pity William Shakespeare did not live to see the movies, for he might have learned about play writing from them. If he had witnessed the first showing of a motion picture called "Romeo and Juliet" at the Academy of Music yesterday, for instance, he might have liked the ending better than the one he wrote for the play.

It will be recalled that Mr. Shakespeare's Romeo came to the tomb and when he saw his Juliet on her bier, dead as he thought, he drank the deadly poison the apothecary had given him and died instantly. Then a moment afterward Juliet awoke and, seeing her husband dead, took her own life with a dagger. Look on this picture from the studio of William Shakespeare Fox. Upon awaking from her coma Juliet discovers Romeo and is overjoyed when he tells her he has come to take her away to Mantua. But her joy is short-lived, for she learns in a moment that he has taken the poison and death is upon him, so she kills herself. The result is the same, of course, but the brief colloquy between the lovers shrouds the play in still deeper gloom when the happy ending that seemed imminent fades away.

This little variation was the only important change in the immortal drama to be detected in either of two movie versions shown publicly for the first time yesterday. The other picture was from the Metro studios and was exhibited at the Broadway. It had for its stars Francis X. Bushman and Beverly Bayne, while Theda Bara and Harry Hilliard acted the title rôles for the Fox film. Both proved creditable attempts to translate to the screen the greatest romance of all ages.

It would be difficult to say that one film excelled for the two had points of excellence in common and each was better than the other in certain qualities. The Metro picture was a little more elaborate and longer and followed more closely the drama, while the Fox version, because it was more condensed, perhaps, took more liberties with the text.

Generally speaking, the interior or studio scenes of the Fox film were better than those of the Metro, while the outdoor scenes of the Metro were for the most part much finer than those of the Fox picture. In the Metro film the crowds were better handled and there was greater realism in the brawl scenes. On the other hand, the episode of the party at which Romeo first met Juliet was much better done in the Fox picture.

The pictures of the early days of the Somme battle, shown recently at a special exhibition in Wurlitzer Hall and described at that time by THE TIMES, are a feature of the new program at the Strand. They are the most stirring war films that have been seen here, giving a vivid feeling of the mighty conflict. The new photoplay is called "The Rainbow Princess," and has Ann Pennington as its star. This is the first appearance on the screen of the clever little dancer of Mr. Ziegfeld's "Follies," but it should not be her last, for she is well equipped for the work.

Frank Keenan in "Jim Grimsby's Boy" was the new offering at the Rialto.

Plans for Miss Cramp's Wedding.

Miss H. Dorothy Cramp, a daughter of Mrs. Edwin S. Cramp, who will be married to Reuben J. Ross, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Ross, in the Church of the Resurrection on Wednesday, Nov. 1, has selected as her attendants Miss Martha Best of Philadelphia and the Misses Caramal Carroll, Margaret Kemp, and Dorothy Manice of this city. Ridley Simpson will be the best man. Mrs. Cramp will give a very small wedding reception at the home of Professor Munroe Smith and Mrs. Munroe Smith, 169 East Seventieth Street. Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt Pell, a sister of Miss Cramp, will give a dinner, followed by dancing, on Oct. 28 for the bridal party.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway and 50th St. Evenings at 8. Beginning Thursday Night, Oct. 26. SHOW OF WONDERS SEATS ARE NOW ON SALE.

SHUBERT Theatre Box'y TONIGHT at 8:15. Oliver Morosco's New Musical Farce SO LONG LETTY Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

PRINCESS 39TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY. Phone 579 Bryant. STARTING Tomorrow Eve. 8:20. THE THIRD ANNUAL PRINCESS THEATRE MUSICAL PRODUCTION. "GO TO IT" FIRST MATINEE WEDNESDAY

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:20 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. WM. HODGE Fixing Sister Every bit as good as "The Man From Home." —Globe.

Inspiring THE MAN WHO CAME BACK Playhouse.

44th St. Thea., Just W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. RICHARD WALTON TULLY'S THE FLAME

DIFFERENT 39TH ST. Thea., nr. B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. BACKFIRE with Mary Boland & Fred'k Truesdell.

48th St. Thea. Evenings 8:20. Tel. 178—Bryant. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20 George Broadhurst's Rich Man, Poor Man

ASTOR 45th, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinee Wed. & Sat. 2:30. TAYLOR HOLMES BUNKER BEAN

Casino Broadway & 39th Evenings 8:15 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. LINA ABARBANELL BEST CASINO SHOW IN YEARS. Flora Bella

Pierrot the Prodigal MUSIC THROUGHOUT "Remains unchallenged as the great event of the season."—The Times.

BOOTH Theatre, 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

WINTHROP AMES' LITTLE THEATRE Violet Pearn's Uncommon Comedy. TONIGHT AT 8:45. HUSH! Matinees Today & Wed. 2:30.

NEW GARRICK 35th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. LE POILU The Greatest France-American Operetta ever given. Received Nightly with Enthusiasm. Followed by LES DEUX GLOIRES Pierre Wolff's latest War Sketch.

LONGACRE WEST 48TH ST. TONIGHT 8:30 Matinees Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. WILLIAM COLLIER IN THE GREATEST OF ALL FARCES NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

COMEDY, W. 41. Ev. 8:45. Mts. Thur. & Sat. 2:30 Wash'n Sq. Players in 4 NEW One-Act Plays.

CORT West 48 St. Eves. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:20. WED. MAT. POP. 50c to 1.50. THE ONE SUBSTANTIAL SUCCESS IN NEW YORK UPSTAIRS AND DOWN 2nd CROWDED MONTH OF OLIVER MOROSCO'S GREAT LAUGHING SUCCESS!

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1 Mat. Tomorrow 25c and 50c. THE CINDERELLA MAN

LYRIC BROADWAY 42D ST. 2.30 and 8.30 WILLIAM FOX presents A DAUGHTER OF THE GODS with ANNETTE KELLERMANN The Picture Beautiful

PARK Thea. B'way at 59th. Tonight at 8:30 TWICE DAILY THEREAFTER THE Masque of Life WITH PETE MONTEBELLO, RITA JOLIVET, HAMILTON REVELLE. POPULAR PRICES 15c, 25c, 50c

THE FILM OF 1,001 THRILLS

Punch & Judy Theatre, 49th, E. of B'way. THE RESIDENT CO. in TREASURE ISLAND 207th Time INCOMPARABLE CAST INCLUDING Charles Hopkins, Mrs. Hopkins, Henry E. Dixey, Tim Murphy, Oswald Yorke, Edmund Gurney, David Glassford, Alice Belmore and 20 others. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Fri. & Sat. 2:30. Circle 1266.

KESSLER'S 2ND AVE. THEATRE, 2d Ave. MAX B. WILNER Presents MR. DAVID KESSLER in Reisenstein's Drama, ON TRIAL IN YIDDISH או טרייעל NOW PLAYING. Permission of Cohan & Harris.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st & B'way. No Advance in Prices. All This Week—Exclusive Presentation. FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN and Beverly Bayne In Metro $250,000 Production with Operatic Score. "ROMEO AND JULIET"

81 St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. 3380 Schuyler. H. B. WARNER "THE VAGABOND PRINCE" Keystone Com. Splendid VAUDEVILLE. Mat. Today, 10c & 15c. Evgs. 15c, 25c, 50c

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15 Popular Prices. HASTINGS' Big SHOW with DAN COLEMAN

NIJINSKY POSITIVELY APPEARS IN "TILL EULENSPIEGEL" AT THE MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE TONIGHT.

YORK'S LEADING THEATRE. NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE WEST 42D ST. ERLANGER MANAGERS THE WORLD'S GREATEST THEATRICAL INSTITUTION! Presenting nightly to absolute capacity within its two beautiful auditoriums THE 2 MOST REMARKABLE ENTERTAINMENTS OF THE ERA! In the NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE ("THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL") Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. KLAW & ERLANGER'S UNRIVALLED MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS MISS SPRINGTIME Music by Kalman. Book by Bolton. Laughter That Is Irresistible! Melodies as Brilliant as the Sparkle of Gems! After the play see (Atop This Theatre) ZIEGFELD MID-NIGHT FROLIC

BELASCO West 44th Street. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. Seven Chances

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2. Pollyanna The Play That Puts Joy Into Living.

FULTON 46th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Arms AND THE Girl

to Turn the Right!

GAIETY THEATRE. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

GEO. COHAN'S Thea., B'way & 43d St. TONIGHT AT 8:30. HENRY MILLER Presents RUTH CHATTERTON in a New Comedy "COME OUT OF THE KITCHEN." First Mat. Wed. (Pop. Prices.)

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. at 8:30. Last Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. LAST 6 NIGHTS. LAST 2 MATINEES MARGARET ANGLIN in Wm. Somerset Maugham's Comedy. "Caroline" Next Mon., CYRIL MAUDE in "The Banker."

LYCEUM 45th St., B'way. Evgs. at 8:30. Last Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. LAST 6 NIGHTS—LAST 2 MATINEES OTIS SKINNER in Booth Tarkington's Comedy Success, "MISTER ANTONIO" MONDAY, OCT. 30th—BACKFIRE.

Seven Chances "ANOTHER BOOMERANG." NOW AT THE BELASCO THEATRE

Criterion B'way & 44th St. Thurs. at 8:20 Seats Now JOHN DREW in Langdon Mitchell's Comedy "MAJOR PENDENNIS."

Knickerbocker B'way, 38 St. Evenings at 8:15. MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY 2:15 DAVID BELASCO presents DAVID WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER Seats now for all (6 Weeks) Performances.

Cohan & Harris (Formerly Theatre Candler) Beginning Wed. Eve. SEATS NOW. "Object Matrimony" by Montague Glass and Jules Eckert Goodman.

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Loew's New York Thea. & ROOF 10, 15, 25c. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. Robert Edeson in "The Light That Failed."

Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. of Bway Every Eve. at 8:15 SULLY FAMILY, MURRAY BENNETT, TRACEY & McBRIDE, others. All Seats Reserved 15, 25, 50

IRVING PLACE Irving Place & 15th Street Last time Tuesday The Living Corpse Drama by Leo Tolstoi.

BANDBOX 5TH STREET & THIRD AVE. Every Eve. 8:15 Wie Einst im Mai Berlin Musical Comedy.

Acolian Hall, Tomorrow Aft., at 3. First N. Y. Recital RICHARD BUHLIG Pianist. Seats 50c to $2. Boxes $12. Direction Mrs. Herman Lewis, Inc. (Chickering Piano.)

Acolian Hall, Wed. Aft., Nov. 1, at 3. GABRILOWITSCH Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano

Acolian Hall, TONIGHT, at 8:15. PIANO RECITAL Lester Donahue Tickets 50c to $2. Mgt. Winton & Livingston.

STRAND B'way & 47th St. Official & Authentic 'Battle of the Somme' Ann Pennington in The Rainbow Princess Orch. & Soloists.

NIJINSKY POSITIVELY APPEARS IN "TILL EULENSPIEGEL" AT THE MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE TONIGHT.

RIALTO B'way & 42 St. Thompson War Pictures Frank Tinney & Enid Markey, Balalaika Orch., Soloists, Etc., & Rialto Orch.

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NIJINSKY POSITIVELY APPEARS IN "TILL EULENSPIEGEL" AT THE MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE TONIGHT.

By Arrangement Metropolitan Opera Co DIAGHILEFF'S Ballet Russe MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34th St. & 8th Ave. Evgs. (except Wed.) 8:30. Matinee Saturday, 2:30 Last Week, Beginning Tonight NIJINSKY FROHMAN LOPOKOVA BOLM GAVRILOV LEVALLES SPESIZEWA

Tonight—Les Papillons (first time in America); Till Eulenspiegel (World premiere, with Nijinsky); Le Spectre de la Rose; Scheharazade. (with Nijinsky.)

Tues. Eve.—Les Sylphides; L'Apres Midi d'un Faun (first time with Nijinsky); Prince Igor; Petrouchka. (with Nijinsky.)

Thurs. Eve.—Sadko; Till Eulenspiegel. (with Nijinsky); Le Spectre de la Rose; Scheharazade. (with Nijinsky). PIERRE MONTEUX, Conductor. SEATS NOW ON SALE AT Metropolitan Opera Houses Manhattan Brooklyn

FIVE SATURDAY MATINEE CONCERTS by the NEW YORK Symphony Orchestra Walter Damrosch, Conductor. Assisting Artists.

Dates, Nov. 4—FRIEDA HEMPEL, Soprano. Dec. 2—CARLOS SALZEDO, Harp. Jan. 6—ALMA GLUCK, Soprano. Jan. 27—HAROLD BAUER, Piano. Feb. 17—Soloists to be Announced.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. 3 P. M. TICKETS NOW ON SALE. The 5 Concerts—$3.25, $4.50 or $5.50 Single Concerts—70c., $1.00 or $1.25

SYMPHONY Society of New York WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r. AEOLIAN HALL Fri. Aft., Oct. 27, Sun. Aft., Oct. 29 BRAHMS, Symphony No. 4; STOCK, Concerto for Violin with Orchestra; RAVEL, Valses nobles et sentimentales. Soloist Efrem ZIMBALIST Seats at Box Office, Acolian Hall.

NEW SERIES At Carnegie Hall Five Thursday Afternoons Five Saturday Evenings Schumann-Heink, Gluck, Leginska, Elman, No. 3 rec. Choir Cathedral St. John. SUBSCRIPTIONS, $1 to $6, for either series, at Room 1902, Acolian Hall.

ST. NICHOLAS RINK, 69 WEST 66TH ST. ICE SKATING NOW OPEN Admission 50c

NIJINSKY POSITIVELY APPEARS IN "TILL EULENSPIEGEL" AT THE MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE TONIGHT.

TYSON and BROTHER Theatre and Opera Tickets FORMERLY HOTEL MANHATTAN ANNOUNCE THE OPENING of Their New Office No. 1 West 42d Street

BAUER Exact reproductions of this great pianist's playing. Interpretations also by GRAINGER, FRIEDBERG, POWELL, at the DUO-ART PIANOLA RECITAL This Afternoon at Three Little Recital Salon AEOLIAN HALL 29 West 42nd Street Admission Free

ANNOUNCING The Notable Annual Engagement of ELMENDORF ARTIST-TRAVELER-RACONTEUR ACADEMY OF MUSIC BROOKLYN 5 WEDNESDAY EVG'S AT 8:15 Nov. 8 MEXICO. Nov. 15 SPAIN Nov. 22 CHILDREN & FLOWERS Nov. 29 OLD GERMAN TOWNS Dec. 6 GARDEN OF ALLAH Illustrations in Color Done by MR. ELMENDORF Out-of-the-Ordinary Motion Pictures. Opening Sale of Course Tickets Tuesday, October 24, at 8:30 A. M. Course Tickets to Members (with Coupons), $2.00, $3.00, $4.50, $5.00. Course Tickets to Persons not Members, $2.50, $3.50, $4.50, $5.50.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. JUBILEE YEAR. JOSEF STRANSKY, Conductor. CARNEGIE HALL. Next Thurs. Eve. at 8:30. Next Fri. Aft. at 2:30. WAGNER-STRAUSS Including 1ST New York performance STRAUSS "THE ALPS" SYMPHONY Tickets at Box Office. FELIX F. LEIFELS, Mgr.

CORT West 48 St. Tomorrow at 3 VIOLIN RECITAL BY Maud Powell Seats $1.50 to 50c., at Box Office, or GODFREY TURNER, 1400 B'WAY. Steinway Piano Used.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Eve., Oct. 28, at 8:15. Violin Recital by FRANCIS MACMILLEN 50c. to $2. Knabe Piano Used.

Acolian Hall, Wed. Aft., Oct. 25, at 3. SONG RECITAL GRAVEURE Mgt. Antonia Sawyer, Inc. Steinway Piano.

Acolian Hall, Thursday Aft., Oct. 26, at 3 HAROLD BAUER "COMPOSERS OF THE PAST" Programme. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

Acolian Hall, Monday Aft., Oct. 30, at 3. Song Recital by MME. JULIA CLAUSSEN Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano

NIJINSKY POSITIVELY APPEARS IN "TILL EULENSPIEGEL" AT THE MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE TONIGHT.

AEOLIAN HALL THIS AFTERNOON at 3. SONG RECITAL EDNA DE LIMA

CARNEGIE HALL, Sat. Aft., Oct. 28, at 2:30 OLGA SAMAROFF Piano Recital. (Steinway Piano) Seats Wolfsohn's Bureau, 1 W. 34th, or Halls

Acolian Hall, Tom'w Ev. 8:15—1st Concert N.Y. Chamber Music Soc. of Piano, Wind, and String Instruments. DIRECTOR, CAROLYN BEEBE. Seats at Box Office. (STEINWAY PIANO.)

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Monday is bound to come and man's fate is to slave. But there is one enlivening thought—Shanley's is a hospitable restaurant

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Each course is particularly good—there are seven—75c (music) from 12 to 2:30 P. M.

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$50 CASH Places in your Home a Sohmer CUPID GRAND

Moderate in size, five feet, four inches long—moderate in price—only $675. This superb, little Grand combines all the qualities of tone to delight the musician with the compactness of size essential in modern home making.

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GALEN HALL
IN THE MOUNTAINS
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ANNOUNCEMENT
Hallowe'en Celebrations will be observed Saturday Evening, Oct. 28th.
Reservations should be made at once to secure accommodations.
Through Pullmans from N. Y., (C. R. R. of N. J.) and Phila., (Reading R. R.) New York Office, 243 Fifth Avenue.
HOWARD M. WING, Manager

MICHIGAN.
Mt. Clemens Mineral Baths for Rheumatism, Nervous and Blood Diseases. Write Bush Sanitarium Ass'n, Box 28, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of August, 1916, the Cornell Steamboat Company filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of steam tug Saranac for any loss, damage, or injury arising on or about the 28th day of January, 1916, from a collision; that petitioner has stipulated to pay into this court the value of said steam tug and pending freight as appraised, viz., $6,032, with lawful interest according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said collision are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Edward L. Owen, Esq., United States Commissioner, at his office, 71 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 13th day of November, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Secs. 3,082, 2,865, and 2,802, R. S., U. S., I have seized and hold 34 long chains, 24 necklaces, 4 lavallieres, 4 brooches, 63 charms, 9 pair earrings, 8 bracelets, 2 rings, 2 scarfpins, 12 stickpins, 36 watch chains, 2 fobs, 48 pair cuff buttons. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 6, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated October 20, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.
At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold nine bags of wormy and mouldy chestnuts. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 6, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated October 20, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,
Southern District of New York.
At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 23 cases of canned blackberries. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 6, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated October 21, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,
Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Secs. 3,082, 2,865, and 2,802, R. S., U. S., I have seized and hold 762 necklaces, 12 lavalieres, 6 bracelets, 1 brooch, 5 pair earrings, 17 watch chains. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 6, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated Oct. 20, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KRAUSE, JOHANNA.—In pursuance of an order Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Johanna Krause, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Klaus, Gleason & Proskauer, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of November next.
Dated New York, the 12th day of May, 1916.
FREDERICK KRAUSE,
CHARLES A. WIMPFHEIMER,
Executors.

NORWEGIANS HERE FOR A TRADE FLEET

Agents Arrive to Take Over Thirteen Vessels Built in the United States.

BANKERS COME FOR CREDIT

Quartet of Financiers Here on the Bergensfjord to Arrange Big Purchases.

The Norwegian-America liner Bergensfjord arrived yesterday from Bergen after a voyage which caused her to be two days late. When the liner called at Kirkwall, Captain K. S. Irgens said, it was so rough that the booms, to which nets are attached to protect the harbor from submarines, could not be opened for twelve hours. The British officials took off 739 sacks of mail and 7 sacks of certified Norwegian parcel post for the United States.

Captain H. T. Bryde, a shipowner from Christiania, came on the Bergensfjord to take over seven 9,000-ton ships and two 7,000-ton vessels, which he said have been constructed at Seattle for the Stott-Nelisen Company, and would be used in the Pacific trade. Another passenger was Captain Gabriel Hofgaard of Bergen, who said he had come to take over four steamships of 8,800 gross tonnage, which had been built at William H. Cramp & Sons' yard in Philadelphia and at Portland, Ore., and Seattle. In his opinion, there would be no slump in the shipping industry for a year or more after the war, even if peace came suddenly.

Among the passengers were four Norwegian bankers, Trygve Barth, Knut Bachke, S. E. Dahl, and H. G. Kamstrup, who said they had come here as individuals to make better financial arrangements between Norway and the United States. In an interview with reporters Mr. Dahl said: "Please do not call us a financial commission or say that we represent any financial institution. Immense purchases have to be paid for in this country by Norway. On one account alone there is $2,000,000 worth of shipping bought here. All kinds of railroad iron, steel, and other materials which we used to buy in Germany before the war have now to be purchased in America."

Captain Ole Frederick Hansen of Christiania, accompanied by his wife and daughter, arrived on his way to Japan to take over eight steamships from 5,000 to 10,000 gross tonnage which have been purchased in that country. He is going to Yokohama via San Francisco and will return with one of his steamships via the Suez Canal to Norway.

Bruno Cettadini, Argentine Consul General to Petrograd, arrived on the liner on his way to Buenos Aires. Before returning to Argentina he will make a tour through Central America at the request of his Government to see what conditions are like there and will boom Pan-Americanism.

HILLQUIT'S CRITIC JEERED.

United Hebrew Trades Hoots Down Man Who Charges Insincerity.

Five thousand persons at the New Star Casino, 107th Street and Park Avenue, at a meeting of the United Hebrew Trades yesterday afternoon, derided and jeered Saul J. Dickheiser, former Deputy Attorney General of New York State, when he challenged Morris Hillquit, during Hillquit's speech, and asked for five minutes on the platform. Cries of, "Put him out," greeted his utterances. Dickheiser, shouting, asked if it were not true that Hillquit was a stockholder in the Burns Brothers Coal Company. The crowd paid no heed to Hillquit's entreaties to let Dickheiser speak. Chairman Edward F. Cassidy, after restoring order, granted Dickheiser five minutes, in which he said: "If a man calls himself a Scientific Socialist, he must exemplify it in his actions. When the price of coal goes up this Winter, as it will, Hillquit will benefit with the other stockholders."

He also said Hillquit had not signed the International Socialist Agreement of some years ago as a Jew, and he asked on what grounds Hillquit appealed to those present as Jews, if he himself did not acknowledge that he was a Jew.

"Hillquit is not a Scientific Socialist," he said; "he is one of those ethical Socialists. I want to ask him if he has made his will, and in that will turned over to the Socialist Party at his death his fortune, instead of leaving it to his children."

The jeers and hisses increased, and Dickheiser was compelled to leave the stage. Hillquit resumed and was applauded.

In the first place," he said, "I have made no will. The Socialist Party will get along very well without mine or anybody's fortune, as the party is supported by the people themselves and will finally triumph. In answer to Mr. Dickheiser's query as to why I do not practice what I preach, I will say that what I advocate is that the workers take over their own government, make their own laws and govern themselves. How can I practice that?"

Five Horses Perish in Stable Fire.

Fireman Matthew Fox, of Engine Company No. 34, was overcome and taken to New York Hospital, five horses perished and thirty-two horses were rescued from a fire which gutted the second, third and fourth floors of the Locust Dairy Farms Company's four-story brick stable at 51 West Thirty-sixth Street last night. So hot was the fire that the firemen were unable to enter the stable, but had to fight it from the ground and the roofs of adjoining buildings.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Forecast:

N. C.—Fair Mon. and Tues., fresh n. e. winds on the coast.

S. Car.—Fair Mon. and Tues., slightly warmer Mon.; moderate n. e. winds.

Ga.—Fair Mon., slightly warmer in e. and s. Tues. fair; moderate n. e. winds.

Fla.—Fair Mon., slightly warmer in cen. and n. Tues. fair; moderate n. e. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues. fair; gentle to moderate e. and s. e. winds.

Tenn.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues. cloudy in e. probably rain in w., colder.

Ky.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues. cloudy and colder, probably rain.

Ohio and Ind.—Fair Mon., rain at night or Tues., colder Tues.; moderate shifting winds becoming n. w.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Mon., probably rain; Tues. cloudy and colder; moderate shifting winds, becoming n. w.

Upper Mich.—Rain or snow and colder Mon. Tues. cloudy; moderate winds becoming w. and n. w.

La.—Fair Mon., warmer in s. e.; Tues. fair, colder in n. w.

Ark.—Fair Mon., colder in n. w.; Tues. fair and colder.

Ill.—Cloudy Mon., colder in n.; Tues. unsettled, possibly rain; colder in s.

Mo.—Cloudy, probably followed by rain Mon. night or Tues.; colder Tues., and in n. w. and extreme n. e. Mon.

Wis.—Cloudy Mon. and probably Tues.; colder in s. Monday.

Minn.—Cloudy and continued cold Mon.; Tues. cloudy; warmer in w.

Iowa—Unsettled Mon. and Tues.; probably rain Tues. and in s. Mon.; colder Mon.

N. Dak.—Cloudy Mon., warmer in n. w.; Tues., fair and warmer.

S. Dak.—Cloudy and continued cold Mon.; Tues., probably fair, with slowly rising temperature.

Neb.—Cloudy and colder Mon., probably fair in e., rain or snow in w.; Tues., cloudy, warmer in w.

Kan.—Unsettled and colder Mon. and Tues.; probably rain.

Okla.—Unsettled and colder Mon.; Tues., fair; colder in s. e.

E. Tex.—Fair Mon.; Tues. unsettled, colder in n.

W. Tex.—Unsettled Mon., colder in n.; Tues. fair.

POLICE CUT PLEDGE LIST.

Pawnshops Relieved of Reporting Many Things Heretofore Suspected.

Second Deputy Police Commissioner Lord has issued an order to pawnbrokers in the city amending the recent regulation requiring them to report to the Police Department all articles received as pledges. Under the former requirement the police were so flooded with reports that the clerical force could not keep up with them. The purpose of the amendment is to eliminate from the reports articles difficult to identify or probably not stolen. The notice to pawnbrokers reads:

Pledges comprising articles enumerated below need not be reported:

Bed clothing, not having identifying marks; clothing, without owners, or maker's name thereon, (men's and women's,) except furs, all of which shall be reported; books; bags, other than silver or gold, empty, and without marks or means of identification; cut glass; common clocks; cushions; couch covers, except those having identifying marks; carpets; clothes wringers; drums not having identifying marks; drum sticks; suit cases, except those marked with initials or name, or containing articles having identifying marks; drawing tools, where tools or case have no identifying marks; eyeglasses; electric batteries; electric irons; flags; field glasses not having identifying marks; gloves not having identifying marks; hair clippers; manicure sets not having identifying marks; opera glasses not having identifying marks; pocket knives, single pledges, except new knives and knives having identifying marks; spectacles; shoes; skates, ice and roller; tablecloths, not having identifying marks; tidies, not having identifying marks; tea sets, (plated,) not having identifying marks; tools, except those bearing the owner's names or initials; toilet sets, not having identifying marks; thermo bottles, not having identifying marks; tape lines; underclothing; vacuum cleaners, not having identifying marks.

All metal tableware bearing marks, initials, or symbols, indicating the goods came from a hotel, restaurant, railroad or any other public service place, shall be reported.

The order to pawnbrokers calling for a report on watches is hereby suspended so as to eliminate the necessity of reporting the number on any Ingersoll or other clock watch. This elimination does not include such watches as the Ingersoll "Yankee," which is only intended for the cheaper nickel-case watches.

If care is exercised in giving a good description of the article, it will often avoid having a "stop" placed on property which may partially but not fully answer the description of the property wanted.

In reporting clothing, there is a place provided on the blank form for the make or maker's name; on suits or overcoats, where the owner's name appears, the name will be written under "initials, inscriptions, &c."

One notes after reading the list that pawnbrokers must report the receipt of false teeth, artificial eyes, crutches, ice cream freezers, pianos and automobiles.

STONE LAID BY CARDINAL.

5,000 See Impressive Ceremony at New Church of St. Vincent Ferrer.

With impressive ceremony the cornerstone of the new Catholic Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, at Sixty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue, was laid yesterday afternoon by Cardinal Farley. More than 5,000 persons witnessed the ceremony. After the cornerstone was laid the church was blessed, and this was followed by the Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament.

The Cardinal was assisted by the Right Rev. Patrick J. Hayes, the Right Rev. J. R. Hefternan, O. P., Prior of the Dominican Order, which has charge of the parish; the Very Rev. E. G. Fitzgerald, O. P., and the Rev. Raymond Meager, the Provincial of St. Joseph Province. In the procession that gathered in the Seventh Regiment Armory and paraded to the new church were 1,500 members of various church organizations.

After the stone had been placed in position the clergymen in procession walked to a platform erected at the Lexington Avenue corner of the foundation. Preceding the benediction Bishop Hayes preached a brief sermon. The new church will be one of the handsomest in the city. It will be of French Gothic design, and the steeple will rise 150 feet above the roof. One of the spectators, Mrs. Bridget Murray, aged 65, of 1,206 Second Avenue, dropped dead while watching from Lexington Avenue. Dr. F. Logue of 130 East Sixty-seventh Street said that death was due to heart failure.

7 ON SHIP; 6 NATIONALITIES.

Chinese, Turk, Spaniard, Swede, American, Cubans on Ward Liner.

The steamship Morro Castle of the Ward Line arrived last night from Havana with seven passengers, all men. There was a Chinese editor, a Turk, a Spaniard, two Cubans, an American, and one native of Sweden. The seven men, according to the ship's officers, spent the four days on the water in endeavoring to be of assistance to one another in translating the general conversation.

Sin Yon Pang, assistant editor, cartoonist, and English translator of Muu-Hui, the New York Republican Chinese Daily, returned from a tour of Cuba, where he spread the Republican doctrines of China among the 17,000 Chinese of that island. He said his countrymen were prospering in Cuba, and that the only Chinese paper published there had a wide circulation.

Harry Caminero, son of the Health Officer of the Port of Santiago, and Luis Bustillo, who will attend school in this country, were the Cubans. The American passenger was William A. Ebbert.

Plattdeutschers Buy Out Irish Fair.

Plattdeutscher Day at the Irish Relief Fund Bazaar in Madison Square Garden drew one of the largest crowds yesterday afternoon that the fair has had. Several of the booths sold all their goods.

NOW WE SHALL HAVE A DRESS SUIT TRUST

Renters of Evening Costumes Are Uniting to Stifle Cut-Throat Competition.

EAST SIDE STANDS AGHAST

Latest Reports Say "Open-Faced" Clothes May Go to $2 an Evening and Everybody Has to Have 'Em.

The "Greater New York Full Dress Suit Parlors Association" will meet next Sunday evening to complete its organization and standardize rental prices and better conditions, according to their ideas, in the business of supplying costumes for weddings, funerals and other occasions when his apparel proclaims the man. The dress suit dealers held a preliminary meeting on Sunday of last week and arranged to meet yesterday, but rumors that the business was to be revolutionized caused such an upheaval that the leaders of the movement decided to let the street corner debates continue for another week before attempting to draw up a code that should be binding upon all.

The question that is causing groups of wildly gesticulating clothing dealers to gather on the lower east side and in Sixth and Seventh Avenues is whether they shall charge $1.50 or $2 for the use of a single costume for an evening, $1.50 a suit for "outfits for all the gents present with no advertising clause in the contract," or charge $2 a suit and agree to take advertising in the program to the value of 10 per cent. of the total rent received. The members of the association are said to realize that it is not "good business" for one dealer to rent a dress suit for $1.50 while his competitor charges $2 for it, but they want to end the present state of cut-throat competition. They allege also that the price of dress suits has gone up along with the price of everything else, and that therefore rentals should be higher.

They agree that the approaching season will be a good one. More balls and "socials" are scheduled for the east side this Winter than ever before, and youths who turn up at them in anything but "open-faced" clothes are no longer received cordially. According to the clothing dealers, the days when a striped sweater, checked trousers and a checked cap pulled low down over the eyes was considered the proper garb for an evening party have gone never to return.

Use American Knitting Needles.

In describing conditions in the knit goods industry of Catalonia, Consul General Carl Bailey Hurst at Barcelona states that American - made knitting needles have been successfully introduced, and the outlook for increased imports seems promising. The question of an adequate needle supply caused anxiety. These had been imported from elsewhere in Europe, and when the source of supply was cut off by the war their lack threatened to paralyze the local industry. American needles seem to have warded off the exigency.

Cubans Buy More Playing Cards.

Some evidence of Cuba's present prosperity can be seen in the Department of Commerce report on the island's imports of playing cards in the fiscal year ended June 30 last. They then reached a higher figure than in any of the three preceding years, amounting to 3,734 gross. Of these approximately 2,000 gross came from the United States. Spain is the leading exporter of cards to Cuba. All the cards brought in from that country have the Spanish faces, and they are in general use. The American faces are used principally by clubs where poker is the leading game.

Greek Currant Crop Subnormal.

With official and commercial estimates putting the present year's currant crop at 100,000 tons, the yield shows a falling off of about 50 per cent. from normal. The shortage is attributed to the presence of peronospora and oidium in the vineyards, as well as to the extremely hot weather which prevailed throughout Greece in June, when a new record for high temperatures was set. The quality of the fruit is said to be good and, because there was no rain during the harvesting season, no damage was done to the currants. According to Consul A. B. Cooke, who is stationed at Patras, prices asked for the fruit in that city owing largely to the short crop, are higher than for the last ten years.

Designs in Small Muffs.

The small short muffs which the importers and big manufacturers show, only a hand length and in which the hands must be placed one over the other, are having additional frills to fit their particular uses. A half sleeve of some filmy stuff to match the lining of the muff is fastened to each end with a circle of the fur on the other end of the sleeve. The arms, slipped through these sleeves and into the muffs, are protected and it is a pretty finish. This is particularly so with a dress muff of ermine or some fine fur.

Corduroys for Negligees.

Corduroy is one of the thick soft materials which has grown increasingly popular in women's negligees for this year. It comes in a great variety of colors and shades of colors. There are many shades of pink and blue, with the brighter colors and the dark ones. These negligees fall in soft lines, are becoming and warm and serviceable. They are comparatively inexpensive.

Paisley in Linings and Scarfs.

Those grandmothers' Paisley shawls are used for linings in handsome long coats of dark silk and satin, with perhaps a band on the outside and around the sleeves. The coat throws back to show the beauty of its interior. The same material, though it seems a criminal waste to cut it, is also used in the long, broad scarfs for the neck, usually edged, at least on one side, with fur.

The Pacific Bank
Opens Another Office Today
57th St. at Madison Ave.
Special Department for Women
The Pacific Bank's new office, opening for business this morning, marks another step in the progress of this old-established bank.
Four Offices in Manhattan
now furnish a seasoned banking service to New York merchants and responsible individuals. The specialized experience of our officers is always at the disposal of our patrons.
Pacific Bank
Charter Member of the New York Clearing House Association
Broadway at Grand St. 49th St. at Seventh Av.
28th St. at Madison Av. 57th St. at Madison Av.
Founded 1850

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CHARMEUSE.—Open to buy quantity of 40-inch light shades. Box 21, 352 6th Av.

COATS.—Kaufman Underselling Store, Harrisburg, Penn.; Mr. Lloyd will look at fur-trimmed and plush-trimmed coats Monday at 8:30. Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

COATS AND SUITS.—Manufacturer of cloaks wishes to figure on coats, suits; good workmanship and quick delivery. M 298 Times.

COATS, Suits and Dresses.—Jobbers placing orders for immediate delivery. 15 East 26th St., Room 2,015.

COATS.—Jobber open to buy quantity ladies' wool velour. Gottlieb, 16 West 32d.

COATS.—Looking at women's coats, $6 to $10. 141 West 36th St., 10th floor, front.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders; coats; all week. Levin, 149 West 36th St.

CONTRACTOR on ladies' and misses' coats who can turn out large quantities; manufacturer will supply materials. A 3, Times.

CORDUROY.—White, red, and black, narrow wale corduroy. Max Mayer, Inc. Phone Mad. Sq. 1541.

CORDUROY, White.—Open for quantity, both golfing and narrow wale, at a price; any width. Telephone 3840 Stuyvesant.

DRESSES.—Kaufman Underselling Store, Harrisburg, Penn.; Mr. Lloyd, open for jobs of silk and serge dresses; quantity no object. Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Great variety of street and party dresses for immediate delivery to be had at a low price. Jacob Holtzman, 26 West 17th St. 1764 Chelsea.

PEAU DE CYGNES.—Open for peau de cygnes in good quality. Mad. Sq. 2410.

PLUSH, American wool, 11031; any quantity at a price. Merit Co., 22 West 27th.

PLUSHES.—Seal; any quantity at a price; will pay cash. Madison 6777.

PLUSHES.—Will buy any quantity for cash. Merit Co., 22 West 27th.

POPLIN.—Will buy for cash silk and cotton poplin; price must be low. F 212 Times.

SERGE.—French, 4408 Juilliard, in navy, brown, and wine; open for large quantity. J. Rosenberg & Co., 134 Spring St.

SHIRT manufacturer wishes to connect with jobber who is willing to furnish his own material in having his shirts made; splendid opportunity for right jobber. C 305 Times Downtown.

SILKS.—Open for jobs and tender silks, satins and velvets. Phone 7984 Spring.

SILKS.—Jobber placing orders on all kinds of silks. 1,170 Broadway, Room 604.

VELOUR.—American 54-6; will pay cash. Call Rubens, Madison Square 7145.

VELVETEENS.—Imported velveteens, 24 inches; twill back; colors black, navy, brown, and green. Phone Farragut 2250.

WASH SKIRTS.—Placing orders; call with samples. Nivel, 161 West 36th St.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BEAVER.—Chase's three-inch quilted lining; H. & H. fancy plush, silesilines, 36-inch twill velveteen, Bolivias. Greeley 679.

BEAVER PLUSH.—1¼ inches wide, for sale. Simpson Bros., 39 West 32d.

BROADCLOTH.—" F. & H.", Columbia brown; three pieces; $1.50 net. Farragut 9027.

BROADCLOTH.—White, 56 inches; wool, $2 yard; colors $1.67½ yard. Stuyvesant 4542.

CHEVIOT COATING.—American Woolen Co. 09001. Telephone Farragut 2074.

CHIFFON VELVETS, 41 inches; black, colors. Republic Novelty Works, 250 5th Av.

COATS.—Sports, mixtures, plushes, Matelands; good values. Jos. Korostoff, 36 West 20th.

COATS and suits, 2,000; close out at a price. R. Kamber, Frank & Bregstein, 12 West 27th.

COATS.—Bolivia coats for immediate delivery in all shades. Spechel & Stuper, 34 E. 29th St.

COATS.—3,000 Plush and velour coats for immediate delivery; all the leading shades. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

COATS.—Burgundy, velour, and Bovillas, in all colors, for immediate delivery. Cohen & Edelman, 11 East 31st.

COATS.—Big values in better grade plush and broadcloth; fur trimmed. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Wool velours, broadcloths, bolivias; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

COATS, dresses, suits on hand to be closed out; reasonably priced. Mdse. Sales Exchange Co., 18 West 27th.

COATS and suits ready for immediate delivery. M. & H. Gordon, 22 West 26th.

COATS.—How many esquimette plush coats can you use to-day? Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Uralamb and metalamb and sport coats on hand. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Ladies' caracul, mohair, and Thibet coats in stock. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Esquimette plush, 52 inches; sizes 36 to 54. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS, suits for immediate delivery. Kapiow Bros., Inc 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—Esquimette; $10.50 to $22.50; for immediate delivery. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS, SUITS.—Velour, fur trimmed; $8.75; smart style. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Sizes 6 to 14; 1,000 on hand; cheap. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Resident buyers requested to select plush coats from stock. Hutner, 60 E. 11th.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats, trimmed; $8.75. National Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—200 high priced pleated and fur-trimmed serge dresses at greatly reduced prices for cash. La Chique Costume Co., 55 West 16th St., 9th floor.

DRESSES, 1,500 pleated serge dresses and jerseys for immediate delivery. Redfern Costume Co., 6-8 West 20th.

DRESSES, serge; Fall models, in assorted colors and sizes, to close out. S. & W. Dress Co., 15 East 26th St.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk in stock for immediate delivery. Simpson Bros., 39 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Job of satin dresses for sale. H. Auerbach, 132 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk dresses in stock for delivery. Tip Top Dress, 134 W. 37th.

DRESSES.—Jobs in serge and silk dresses at a sacrifice. Senner Co., 7 West 31st.

DRESSES.—Serge dresses for immediate delivery. Vassar Dress Co., 39 West 32d.

FURS.—Manufacturer selling out below cost muffs, scarfs, collars and cuffs. Rosenberg, 151 West 23d.

FUR TRIMMINGS.—Black raccoon, 3 inches; cost $11; sell $6. Mad. Sq. 3217.

FURS.—Jobs, all kinds. Phone Stuyvesant 8799. D. Berger, 19 East 8th St.

JULIARDS.—French serge, 54221, black, 16 pieces to sell, $1.15 net. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th St.

PLUSHES.—Pearson & Rollinson fancy plushes in all colors; Raritan gray chinchillas. Mad. Sq. 2410.

Buyers' Wants

60 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

SERGE.—French; A. D. Juilliard & Co.; sponged and shrunk; 54,274; 54,249; 54,268, navys only. Prompt delivery. Joseph Berg & Co., 86 Union Square. Stuyvesant 1247.

SERGES.—French 54,221, for sale; 3 yards cut and less; assorted colors. Monogram Dress Co., 13 East 17th St.

SERGES.—Will exchange 9002 navy for brown. Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

SERGE DRESSES for immediate delivery, $5.50 up. Globe Dress Co., 19 West 27th.

SUITS.—2,000 suits to close out at your own price; choice of colors; made out of broadcloth, poplins, velours, and serges. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

SUITS.—Closing out broadcloths, velours, poplins; sacrifice price. Greenberg, 141 West 26th.

SUITS.—Broadcloths, velours, velveteens to close out. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Jobs to close; also coats; immediate delivery. Bernstein, 118 West 27th.

TAFFETA.—To close out black taffeta; 36 and 40 inch; exceptional offer. Greeley 398.

UNDERWEAR.—For sale, about 500 dozen cotton and lisle union suits; English style; about 6 pounds per dozen; about 20 dozen men's knit underwear, Jersey ribbed, worsted face, seconds; about 20 dozen assorted union suits and underwear for men and women, worsted face, firsts; a job lot; about half price, for bargain sales. Becker, 72 Leonard St. Phone Franklin 1358.

VELVETEEN.—Kupfer's red, No. 295, velveteen; 29 inches. Max Mayer, Inc. Phone Mad. Sq. 1541.

VELVETEEN.—10,000 yards, 22-inch remnants, 10 to 25, blacks and colors. Telephone Spring 575.

VELVETEENS.—Brown dress velveteens, 17 inch to inch. Max Mayer, Inc. Phone Mad. Sq. 1541.

WAISTS.—Large stock crepe de chine and Georgette crepe selling out. Hudson Fur Co., Proprietor. S. Licht, 220 6th Av., near 14th St.

WAISTS.—100 dozen white voile, lace trimmed, $7.50, to close out $4.50 dozen, cash. Gladys Waist Co., 1 Union Square.

WOOL JERSEY DRESSES.—50, to close out. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th St.

1,000 PIECES of H. & H. metelam and Salt's metelam for sale. Telephone 2650 Gramercy.

Help and Si...

COATS.—Thirty salesmen wanted, help sell our plush coats. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

Curtain Prices Also Up.

Buyers of draperies cannot understand why the prices of net curtain have gone up. The high figures have hurt the feelings of some of the retailers so much that stock which they usually buy in July they are now just laying in. Some of the people who have put off their buying to the last minute will have another surprise in store for them, for there is a chance that there will be nothing to buy. Irish point curtains are among the things which can't be obtained much longer. The English bobbinet which goes into one kind of curtain can be obtained only with difficulty and in meagre supplies and the French net is practically out of existence. The factories here in that part of the country where the fighting has been going on. A curtain which the manufacturer here sold for 75 cents not so long ago he now sells for $1.35. That is a simple curtain, the cost being chiefly in the net. On a more elaborate curtain where the workmanship makes a part of the cost, the increase is not so great, a $1.80 curtain selling for $2.40.

Embroidery Called For.

With the wider dress skirts, women have taken to petticoats again, and the underwear manufacturers are working as they have not worked before for the last few years preparing for January and February deliveries. This is in the white goods, and the skirts are trimmed with embroidery. This with other things is going up. The embroidery makers are also overworking to fill the orders, for they not only have the home underwear manufacturers to supply but the importers as well. A New York firm, which has a large embroidery plant on this side as well as the other, says that that firm came from Switzerland in July and August this year just one-fifth of the stock which was sent last year. This is because of the difficulty of getting raw material, a large part of which goes to Switzerland from Manchester, England.

Dolls for the Season.

Little boy dolls in khaki have come out within the last three months and are numbered among the best sellers. They are the dolls of American soldiers who have been on the Mexican border, and they are exhibited with a picturesque captured Villa to prove their identity. They are among the patented dolls of a firm which has only one doll. They are the by-product of a woman's imagination and originated in the Far West. Most of them are in felt costumes in brilliant colors. There are many of them for the reason that they lend themselves to the picturesque, but there are other kinds, and among those which are popular in the East are the Indians, including papooses in their papoose-carrying cases and also cowboys. The latter carry their six-shooters, the handles showing in the pockets of their tiny nether garments.

Toys None Too Plentiful.

There is great trouble in filling the repeat orders for toys this year, they say at a big toy house in this city. The war has revolutionized the toy season for wholesale business. In ordinary times the big buyers stopped at the domestic houses in January and February on their way to Europe and again when they returned in July and August. Last year the buyers were uncertain. Some of them bought at home early, and others, hoping that war conditions might change, waited until Summer and regretted it. This year the bulk of the buying was in the very early Spring. The later buyers and those giving the repeat orders are having trouble. With a hundred factories supplying them orders cannot be filled.

Babies' Cribs on Wheels.

The baby's little basket crib is on wheels, not casters, but literally wheels about the size of those on a small child's cart. There are four wheels, one for each leg of the crib, and each wheel has its little rubber tire. In this way it can be moved from place to place almost as easily as the baby carriage.

Alpaca Under New Names.

Alpaca is one of the most popular goods on the market and is selling as it has not sold before for twenty years. It is in all the brilliant and the soft colors of the season. There are two weights of the material. The lighter, all mohair, comes in stripes of all kinds, decided and invisible, beautiful colors and plain goods to match rose and lavender; green and gold, alone or combined. The heavier alpaca is three-fourths wool and one-fourth mohair, and comes also in stripes as well as in plain colors, to be made up together. It is in quieter tones, is smart, serviceable and can be had at popular prices. There are special names for the cloth, but it is alpaca, with all the virtues of the old-time material and many times its beauty.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

To register in this column telephone Bryant 1000.

ALBANY, N. Y.—M. Lurie & Co.; Mr. Ferber, furs, fur coats; 18 W. 27th.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—Von Kamp, Vaughan & Gerulz; A. B. Von Kamp, notions, furs, goods; Collingwood.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, house furn. goods, hardware; 254 4th Av.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—G. Morgan, men's furnishing goods; Albert.
BUFFALO—H. Oppenheimer, woolens; Imperial.
CHICAGO — Marshall Field & Co.; G. A. Wilson, furs, skirts, shawls; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; J. H. Hawkins, hosiery, underwear, infants' wear, corsets; 43 West 23d.
CHICAGO—The Fair; L. G. Rice, jobs, coats; J. Isba, women's, misses', children's coats, suits, dresses, waists, furs; 225 4th Av.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Bailey Co.; Miss C. T. Moscovics jobs in suits; Miss A. Freini, dresses; 72 Madison Av.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Bailey Co.; Miss M. Cohen, muslin underwear, kimonos, bath robes, petticoats, aprons; 72 Madison Av.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; Leon Moskowitz, jobs, muslin underwear, waists; 27 W. 26.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; J. B. Meisel, jobs coats; 72 Madison Av.

Wm. A. Read & Co.

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Railroad Bonds
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Nassau and Cedar Streets
New York

Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

MEN without number, never before interested in bonds, are now accumulating those of a conservative character. They are taking this means of assuring to themselves a maximum amount of dependable income when the present-day prosperity begins to wane.

We have prepared, primarily for the busy man, a special booklet describing more than fifty issues of conservative investment bonds yielding from 4½% to 6%, and containing in addition valuable information on bonds in general.

Write for Booklet No. 1580
"Conservative Investment Bonds"

Spencer Trask & Co.
Investment Securities
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO
Members New York Stock Exchange

City of
Toronto
5% Bonds

Principal and interest payable in gold in New York.

Due 1st July, 1938

Toronto is the capital of the Province of Ontario and is one of the most important financial, commercial and educational centres on this continent.

To yield 5%

Write for circular A-41.

Wood, Gundy & Co.
14 Wall St., New York
Toronto Montreal London

Exempt from
Federal Income Tax

State of South Carolina
Coupon 4% Gold Bonds

Due January 1, 1952
Optional January 1, 1932

Approved as security for Postal Savings deposits at 100% of their par value

Legal investment for Savings Banks in New York State

Price to yield 3.85%

The National City Company
National City Bank Building
New York

$250,000
Providence, R. I.
4% Gold Bonds

Due July 1 1956

Eligible to secure Postal Savings Deposits.

Exempt from the Federal Income Tax.

Legal Investment for Savings Bank and Trust Funds in New York and New England.

Net debt of City less than 4% of assessed valuation.

Price to yield 3⅞%
Ask for Circular T250

Remick, Hodges & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
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Correspondents:
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A Liberal Yield
Safety of Principal
COMBINED
in our offerings of First Mortgage Public Utility Bonds.
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Liggett, Hichborn & Co.
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BOSTON BUFFALO

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Looking at the stock market from the vantage point of the closing on Saturday noon one would have been justified in concluding that at last all of the disturbing factors which have proved so numerous since this country started on its ticklish attempt to remain neutral while half the world is at war, had vanished. So quickly does the market recover its poise after an upset like that received two weeks ago today that the price movement last week was almost without exception to higher levels. Such an advance gathers strength as it goes, for it overcomes doubters and forces them, if not to support the advance, at least to remain aloof.

In each of the five-hour sessions but one last week transactions exceeded 1,000,000 shares, and including that day and the two-hour session on Saturday the daily average was better than a million. Price changes were almost entirely gains, with some striking advances in the specialties, and some very substantial gains in the more active issues. At the same time the activity in stocks was not achieved at the expense of the bond market, for the week witnessed a very broad and active demand for investment issues, notably for the New York City bonds.

More than a million and a quarter shares of Steel common changed hands, the price rising from 109 to 120⅜, and closing with a net gain of 10. Steel has sold at 120⅜ this year, but it moved away from that level when the market took fright at the peace rumors and dropped suddenly a few days later when the U-53 visited these shores. The return of cooler weather has increased the output of the steel mills, and as the demand for steel products continues to increase Wall Street sees no reason to revise its estimate of the probable earnings of the corporation for this quarter. The Directors are to meet on Oct. 31 for dividend action, and the strength of the stock has been based to some extent on an expectation that in addition to the regular quarterly payment of 1¼ per cent. the board will declare another extra of 1 per cent., and, according to the most optimistic traders, of 2 per cent.

The International Mercantile Marine issues were also severe sufferers by the submarine raid and recovered a good part of their losses last week. The preferred closed up 8½ points and the common up 4⅜. The affairs of the company have been taken out of the hands of the receiver, who was made President last week, and the Directors are expected to take some action looking to the payment of back dividends.

The war's demands have created a strange situation, making it possible for numerous companies which formerly had difficulty in retaining their solvency to resume dividends. A striking instance of these changes is supplied by the International Paper Company, which was to all intents and purposes bankrupt a few years ago, but which is now, owing to the extraordinary demand for newsprint, highly prosperous. The common stock moved up 9¾ points last week, and the preferred up 7⅝. American Hide and Leather scored advances of 6¼ and 8¼, respectively, and Union Bag and Paper of 4 and 15 points. The sugar stocks benefited similarly, Cuban American selling up 30½, Cuba Cane 5½, and South Porto Rico 13. The copper stocks resumed their upward course, after lagging behind the other industrials.

The railroad shares were generally strong, but they occupied a secondary place in the trading, and their gains were quite moderate by comparison. Reading advanced 4½, Union Pacific 4⅜, and Wabash preferred A 5¾. On the other hand Southern Pacific gained but ⅝, Erie 1, and other companies less than a point, while New York Central and St. Paul were unchanged, and Norfolk & Western and Western Maryland lost ground.

An interesting development in the railroad situation was the announcement of the New York Central that the Directors had decided upon an offering of $25,000,000 of new stock to provide new capital needs. It would be well for the railroads if this practice could become general, for the tendency in recent years has been to add to fixed charges whenever new money was needed. There is a balance between that proportion of capital which should be interest bearing and that which should be raised by stock sales which has been disturbed by the long period during which transportation earnings were not sufficiently elastic to permit the roads to pay dividends which made new stock issues feasible, but business is now running at such a rate as to enable the companies to extricate themselves from some of their difficulties.

Frank A. Vanderlip, whose public utterances are both infrequent and impressive, did a public service in this connection last week when he addressed the railway financial officers at Washington. Last year saw the smallest amount of new railway construction this country has enjoyed since the civil war. Only $12,000,000 of new capital was added last year to an investment of $16,000,000,000, which is perhaps accounted for by the fact that there are 42,000 miles of existing roads which have not been able to pay interest charges on the bonds they carry.

Prosperity continues, and will undoubtedly reach new levels, but it is bringing a chain of evils with it that are inevitable. Chief of these is the shortage of labor, giving rise to new labor troubles each day. High prices that are being received for everything grown or manufactured which Europe is taking from these shores mean higher prices for the necessities used at home, and this situation has upset nearly all wage scales. While the war lasts business can stand these increases, but unless a readjustment follows afterward the United States is likely to find its production costs too high to permit it to compete with European nations in many markets.

The September exports made a new high record, exceeding those for August by $3,000,000 with a total of $512,847,000. This is the second time that a month's total has surpassed a half billion. Imports fell off heavily, amounting to $164,128,000, or $35,000,000 less than in August, and, of course, the balance of trade in favor of the United States was augmented by that much. For September the balance established a new high record at $348,719,000, or a full $200,000,000 larger than it was for the corresponding month of last year. For the twelve months ended with September the trade balance was in this country's favor by $2,664,000,600.

The great disproportion between exports and imports accounts for the continued shipments of gold here, and the arrangements, some consummated and others pending, for foreign loans. Last week saw arrivals of $20,500,000 in gold at New York and an additional $10,000,000 at Philadelphia. From Jan. 1 to date no less than $415,000,000 of the precious metal has come in for the Allies.

A big credit was completed last week to facilitate exports to France. The war needs come first always, and private importers have had great difficulty in obtaining exchange to settle their accounts here. The acceptance credit for $100,000,000 which was placed here through the Bankers' Trust, Guaranty Trust, and William P. Bonbright & Co. is the fifth commercial credit arranged for the benefit of French importers, but the other four only totaled $90,000,000. Under its terms some forty houses in France will be able to draw upon American banks, their bills being guaranteed by the French Government through the deposit of French Government notes to the full amount of the credit here, with an additional 20 per cent. in neutral securities pledged with the Bank of Paris.

It is only a question of a few weeks, and perhaps of a few days, before Great Britain will be back here for another big collateral loan, which present estimates put at $300,000,000. This will be secured by stocks and bonds, one-third or more of which will be those of American corporations. Russia wants upward of $60,000,000, and Argentina around $75,000,000, mostly for refunding purposes. Truly, the United States is becoming the international banker.

WAR LOAN ADVANCES

Chief Feature of Week's Dealings on the London Exchange.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The chief incident of the Stock Exchange last week was the further substantial rise of the 4½ per cent. war loan, which has now recovered the loss caused by the issuing of 6 per cent. Exchequer bonds, sales of which last week amounted to £16,000,000. These are now the only Exchequer bonds on offer. The 1921 bonds were withdrawn yesterday.

The rise in the war loan, which continued throughout the week, was quickened by the renewed assertion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that a further long-dated loan giving conversion rights would be issued when a suitable opportunity presented itself. In the same speech he stated that payments by Great Britain to America averaged £2,000,000 each working day, and defended the policy of short borrowing partly on the ground that such securities attracted neutral funds. In view of these heavy liabilities, no surprise was occasioned by the report that a further American loan to Great Britain was under negotiation. Consols rallied after displaying material weakness, but other gilt-edge investment stocks are still in the process of readjustment, and foreign bonds and home railway securities were reactionary.

City financial interests are protesting against the alleged continuance of activity of German banks in London and the slow progress made in winding up the affairs of enemy firms in this country, but the departments concerned offered a vigorous defense of their policy in the House of Commons. Pronounced weakness in American exchange on London is attributed to the repayment of Dutch holdings of International Mercantile Marine bonds.

The money market was active, with demand loans strong all week and little credit available for less than 5 per cent. The discount position was not changed fundamentally, but the tone was strong. In spite of the scarcity of bills. Very little inquiry for short-dated bills was in evidence, and rates were maintained at 5¼ per cent. for the November and 5⅜ for the December maturities.

REACTION ON THE BOURSE.

War Stocks Yield Generally on Profit-Taking Sales.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—The Bourse was listless at the close, after a week of continued selling. The approach of the closing of the subscription lists to the war loan—the books close Oct. 28—caused a general unloading. Rentes closed weak at 61.20, being unable to withstand competition with the new issue. Profit taking developed in French war stocks, many of which have been forced to unreasonably high prices recently without due regard for eventual earning powers. The present realization movement will tend to stabilize the market. As an instance of the boom in war issues, it may be noted that Hotchkiss has gained 700 francs since the beginning of the year.

The Russian group was heavy owing to the uncertainties in the Rumanian situation. Rubbers were weak on reports of overproduction. All copper values, however, were steady.

The bank return was very strong, showing note circulation down 200,000,000 francs. Gold held in the bank aggregated 4,211,226,070 francs, and the bank holds abroad 4,538,075 francs. The total for war finance is 8,600,000,000 francs, and advances to foreign allied Governments total 1,540,000,000.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Oct. 21, 1916.

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1916.	1915.	*1913.
Monday	989,397	612,608	270,328
Tuesday	1,353,212	1,065,570	576,020
Wednesday	1,102,275	890,316	278,281
Thursday	1,334,221	1,056,823	301,092
Friday	1,276,587	1,050,025	286,101
Saturday	748,455	516,580	70,781
Total wk.	6,804,677	5,490,827	1,797,725
Year to date	159,822,168	136,362,887	60,608,922

BONDS, (FAR VALUE.)

Monday	$5,407,500	$3,690,000	$1,161,000
Tuesday	6,585,000	4,325,500	2,133,000
Wednesday	7,571,000	4,326,500	1,877,500
Thursday	8,676,500	4,710,000	1,506,500
Friday	7,236,500	5,014,500	1,797,000
Saturday	3,229,000	2,406,500	622,000
Total wk.	$38,707,500	$24,781,000	$9,197,000
Year to date	$852,287,050	$682,893,200	405,980,000

*Stock Exchange closed in 1914.
The transactions in detail compare as follows with the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	Oct. 21, '16.	Oct. 23, '15.	Increase.
R. R. & mis.	6,804,677	5,490,827	1,313,850

BONDS.

R. R. & mis.	$26,892,000	$24,041,000	$2,751,000
Government	11,169,500	161,000	11,008,500
State	40,000	90,000	*50,000
City	606,000	330,000	211,000
Tot. sales	$38,707,500	$24,781,000	$13,926,500

*Decrease.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED OCT. 21, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$38,707,500	$882,287,050
Same period last year	24,781,000	682,893,200
	High. Low.	High. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	88.33 88.10	88.33 86.19
Same period a year ago	84.71 84.16	84.48 81.51

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXPR. 4s	85¾	85	85	8
Alaska Gold M. cv. 6s, Series A	86⅞	86	86⅞	7
Alaska Gold M. cv. 6s, Series B	85	85	85	3
Allegheny Val. 4s	97	97	97	1
Albany & Susq. 3½s	88	88	88	4
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	100½	100½	100½	44
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	103	102⅞	103	16
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	97½	97	97½	15
Am. Hide & L. 6s	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	1
Am. Ice Sec 6s	87¾	87½	87¾	21
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	114⅛	111	114⅛	141
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	93	92¼	92⅜	127
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	112⅜	112¼	112¼	17
Am. Thread 4s	99½	99½	97¼	47
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	87½	85	86½	173
Am. Arbor 4s	65	64½	65	5
Armour Co. 4½s	94	93⅝	93⅞	86
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101	100⅝	100⅝	10
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	87¾	85	87⅜	6
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stp	87	85⅞	86¾	36
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	94⅞	93⅞	94⅛	208
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s	92	92	92	1
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, '60	106¾	106	106½	8
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, '55	106	105½	105⅞	9
A., T. & S. F. Tr. 4s	90½	90½	90½	11
Atlanta & Birm. 4s	84	84	84	3
Atl. Coast L. 1st 4s	93⅝	92	92	12
Atl. Coast L. unif. 4½s	94	91¾	94	264
A. C. L., L. & N. col. 4s	88½	86½	88½	48
Atl. & O. A. L. 4½s	94½	94½	94½	2
A. & C. A. L. Ry. Ser. B.	103⅜	102½	103⅜	66
Atl. & Danville 4s	83½	83½	83½	15
B. & O. PR. LIEN 3½s	94	93⅝	94	44
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	92	91⅝	92	140
B. & O. conv. 4½s	96½	95¾	96⅛	255
B. & O. S. W. 3½s	91½	91½	91½	20
B. & O. ref. 5s	101⅞	101¼	101⅜	235
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	87¾	87¼	87¼	21
Beth. Steel ref. 8s	101⅜	101¼	101⅝	43
Beth. Steel ext. 8s	104½	103½	104⅛	5
Booth Fish. deb. 6s	92½	92¼	92½	5
Braden Copper 6s	99	98½	98½	31
Brklyn R. T. 5s	101⅝	100⅝	100⅝	52
Brklyn R. T. gtd. 5s	101	100⅝	101	7
Brklyn Un. Elev. 5s	101	101	101	1
Brklyn Un. El. 5s, stp.	101	101	101	1
Brunswick & West 4s	85⅞	83⅞	85⅞	2
B., C. R. & N. col. tr. 5s	104½	103½	104⅛	5
Bush Terminal 5s	102⅝	100⅝	100⅝	2
Bush Term. Bldgs. 5s	89½	89	89½	8
CAL. GAS & ELEC. 5s	99¾	99¾	99½	32
Can. So. con. 5s	103½	99½	99½	13
Cent. Dist. Tel. 5s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	5
Cent. of Ga. cons. 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	2
Central Leather 5s	103	101¾	102	9
Cent. New Eng. 4s	103	102⅝	102⅞	69
C. of N. J. gen. 5s	117⅝	117½	117½	14
C. of N. J. gen. 5s, reg.	117	117¼	117¼	52
Cent. Pacific 4s	94½	94½	94½	38
Central Pac. gtd. 4s	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	22
Central Vermont 4s	81⅝	80½	80½	28
C., R. R. & B. of Ga. 5s	95	95	95	1
Ches. & O. con. 5s, reg.	107⅛	106½	107¼	15
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	104⅜	104⅛	104⅛	1
Ches. & O. fdg. 5s	96⅞	96	96	6
Ches. & O. conv. 5s	97⅝	96	97	3,275
Ches. & O. conv. 4½s	85⅞	85⅝	85⅝	55
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	91⅝	91	91⅝	47
C. & O., R. & A. 2d 4s	82⅞	82⅝	82⅝	3
C. & O. Coal. Ry. 4s	83½	83	83½	3
Chi. & Alton 3½s	50½	50½	50½	6
Chi. & Alton 8s	61	60½	61	14
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	94	93⅝	94	102
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	17
C., B. & Q. Il. 4s, reg.	98⅛	98¼	98⅛	7
C., B. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s	98	98	98	1
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 4s	95¼	94⅝	94⅝	38
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	84½	84	84⅜	2
C., B. & Q., Iowa Div. 4s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	2
C., B. & Q., Iowa Div. 5s	102⅝	102½	102½	5
C., B. & Q., Den. Div. 4s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	1
Chi. Gas Lt. & C. 5s	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	3
Chi. Gt. Western 4s	71¾	70	71¾	94
Chi., I. & L. ref. 6s	114½	114½	114½	1
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s	92⅜	92	92⅛	8
C., M. & St. P. gen. 3½s, Ser. B	79¾	79¾	79¾	1
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	1
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	92⅞	92⅝	92⅝	24
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '25	95¼	95¼	95¼	12
C., M. & St. P. 4½s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	5
C., M. & St. P. cony. 5s, Series B	107⅛	107	107⅛	21
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	101⅝	101	101½	84½
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	103⅛	103	103⅛	13
C., M. & Pug. Sd. 4s	92⅜	92¼	92¼	21
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	82½	82¼	82¼	13
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	95¼	95	95	7
C. & N. W. deb. 5s, '21	103	103	103	1
C. & N. W. deb. 5s, '21, reg.	102½	102½	102½	1
C. & N. W. gen. 5s	114¼	114¼	114¼	103
C. & N. W. St. L. 4s	104½	104½	104½	5
C., P. & N. W. 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	1
Chi. Rys. 5s	97	96¾	96⅝	8
C., R. I. & P. 1st 4s	81	81	81	4
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	76¼	74⅜	75	232
C., R. I. & P. gen 4s	86	84⅝	86	87
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s, reg.	83½	83½	83½	1
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	63	61	62⅞	915
C., R. I. & P. deb 5s, t. r. stamp	57	57	57	1
C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	4
C., St. P., M. & O. 5s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	16
C., St. P. & K. C. 5s	85	85	85	5
Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s	100¾	100¾	100¼	136
Chi. & W. I. con. 4s	77½	77	77	38
Chi. & W. I. gen. 6s	107	107	107	1
Chile Copper 7s	128	125	128	173
C., C., C. & St. L. deb. 4½s	87¾	86¾	87¼	21
C., C., C. & St. L. g. 4s	81	80¾	80¾	22
C., C., C. & St. L. g. 5s	101	101	101	10
St. Louis Div. 4s	82¾	82¾	82¾	3
Cleve., S. L. & W. 4½s	101¼	101	101¼	37
Col. Fuel & I. gen. 5s	98½	98½	98½	1
Col. Industrial 5s	79¼	79	79	2
Consol. Mid. 4s, t. r.	11¾	10	11	80
Col. & South. 1st 4s	93½	93	93¼	80
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	86¼	86	86	10
Col. & 9th Av. 5s	99½	99	99½	10
Conn. C., Md. 1st 5s	93	93	93	11
Comp.-Tab.-Rec. 6s	86	85½	86	11
Consol. Gas. cv. 6s	128¼	127	127	18½
C. R. R. & L. 4½s	101¼	101¼	101¼	6
Corn P. R. 1st 5s	98⅝	97¾	98⅝	46
Con. Gas, Chi. 5s	101⅝	101¼	101¼	2
Cub.-A. S. col. tr. 6s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	3
Cumberland Tel. 5s	100½	100½	100½	2
DET. & HUD. ref. 4s	85⅝	85	85⅝	27
Den. & R. G. con. 4s	89½	89	89⅜	19
Den. & R. G. con. 4½s	80	80	80	153
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s	71¼	71	71	22
Detroit City Gas 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	2
Det. Edison col. tr. 5s	104⅝	104½	104½	4
Detroit United 4½s	84¾	84	84	14
Det. River Tun. 4½s	94	92¼	94	35
Dist. Securities 5s	74½	73½	73½	61
Dul., Miss. & N. 5s	105¾	104¾	105¼	5
EAST. TENN., V. & G. cons. 5s	106⅞	106⅜	106⅜	10
East Tenn. T. L. 5s	101	101	101	4
Edison El. Ill. of N. Y. cons. 5s	108½	108	108½	4
Elgin, Joliet & E. 5s	104	104	104	3
Erie fund. 7s	109¼	108⅝	109¼	6
Erie cons. 7s	109	108⅝	108⅝	6
Erie gen. 4s	74	73¾	73¾	308
Erie cons. 4s	85	84½	84½	16
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. A	69	68⅝	68⅝	98
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B	74½	73¾	74	130
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. D	87⅜	86⅜	86⅝	222
Evans. & T. H. cons. 6s	97½	97½	97¾	3
FLA. CEN. & PEN. con. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	9
Fla. E. Coast 4½s	95	94	95	30
Ft. W. & D. C. 6s	105	105	105	5
GEN. ELECTRIC 3½s	82½	82	82	5
Gen. Electric deb. 5s	105⅞	105	105⅞	32
Granby conv. 6s, S.A.	106½	106¼	106¼	10
Gran. cv. 8s, Ser. A.	108	106	106	5
Gt. North. ref. 4½s	100¾	100¼	100¼	15
Georgia Midland 3s	58	58	58	1
Green Bay & W. 5s	14¾	14	14¼	71
H. E. & W. TEX. 5s	105	105	105	5
H. & T. C. 1st 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	10
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	76	69⅞	70	20
Hud. & Man. 5s, 2d	29¼	28¼	28¼	2
Hudson Co. Gas 5s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	2
ILL. CENT. 4s, '52	91	89¾	91	20
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	86¾	85¾	86¾	39
Ill. Cent. & C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	92½	91½	92	50
Ill. Cent. W. Div. 5s	91	91	91	7
Ill. C., Louis. Div. 3½s	70½	70½	70½	1
Illinois Steel 4½s	94	93⅝	93⅝	177
Indiana Steel 5s	105	103½	104½	17
Interborough R. T. 5s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	1,104
Inter.-Met. 4½s	73¾	72¾	73⅜	53
Int. & Gt. Nor. 6s	98¾	98¼	98¼	27
Int. M. M. 4½s, t. r.	110½	109¾	110½	29
Int. M. M. s.f. 6s, w.i.	98⅝	97¼	98	1,110½
Int. Paper 5s	102	101⅝	102	12
Int. Paper cv. 5s	97	96	97	45
Iowa Cent. 1st 5s	89	80	80	5
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	62	58½	61½	246
JAMES. F. & C. 4s	91¾	91¼	91¼	5
K. C., FT. S. & M. 6s	110	110	110	3
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	77	76½	76½	124
Kan. Mich. 4s	82	82	82	1
Kan. City So. 5s	90¾	89¾	90¾	29
Kan. City So. 3s	69½	69½	69½	10
Kan. City Term. 4s	88½	88½	88½	20
Kings Co. El. 4s	84	84	84	3
Kings Co. El. L. & P. 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	5
Kings Co. St. L. & P. cv. 6s, '25	128	128	128	7
LACK. STEEL 5s	98.100	98¾	99¼	27
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	99¾	99¼	99½	141
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	102	102	102	8
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	3
Lake Erie & W. 2d 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼	2
Lake Shore 3½s	85¾	85¾	85¾	11
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	96⅞	95¾	95¾	54
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	96¼	95¼	95¼	45
Leh. Val. cons. 4½s	100¾	100¾	100¾	14
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	1
Lex. & Eastern 5s	102¼	101¾	102¼	1
Liggett & Myers 7s	127¼	126½	126½	6
Liggett & Myers 5s	102	101½	101½	22
Long Island ref. 4s	90¼	90	90	5
Lorillard 7s	127½	127½	127½	12
Lorillard 7s, reg.	127	127	127	3
Lorillard 5s	101½	100¾	101½	13
Louis. & N. gen. 6s	112¾	112½	112¾	1
L. & N. S. & N. A. 5s	96⅝	94⅞	95	44
L. & N., M. & M. 4½s	103	102⅜	103	4
L. & N., M. & M. 4s	101	101	101	1
L. & N. A. K. & C. 4s	88	88	88	1
MANHAT. CON. 4s	92	91¾	91¾	13
Man. Con. 4s, tax ex.	92¾	92¾	92¾	14
Mex. Pet. conv. 6s, Series A	116	112¾	116	34
Mich. State Tel. 5s	101	100¼	100¼	6
Mil. El. R. & L. gen. 4s	93	93	93	3
Mil. El. Ry. & L. cons. 5s	103½	102¾	102¾	3
M., St. P. & S. S. M. 4s	92¾	92¼	92¼	3
M. & St. L. 1st & ref. 4s	64½	61	64½	113
M. & St. L. ref. & ext. 5s	64	63	64	10
Minn. & St. L. 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	1
Minn. & St. L. con. 5s	88½	86½	88½	1
M., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s	93¾	93¼	93¾	156
Mo., K. & E. 1st 5s	84	84	84	15
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	77¼	76¾	77	61
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	48	47	47¼	57
Mo., K. & T. ref. 4s	62¼	62	62¼	25
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	44¾	44¾	44¾	1
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1917, Col. T. R.	95	94⅞	95	5
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1920	97	97	97	1
Mo. Pac. consol. 6s	102½	101¾	102½	2
Mo. Pac. 5s, '20, col. Tr.	97	97	97	1
Mo. Pac. 4s	52	51½	52	21
Mo. Pac. 4s, W. R.	53	53	53	3
Mo. Pac. conv. 5s	52	51½	52	21
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s, t. r.	53½	50	52⅝	18
Mo. Pac. gen. 4s, w.i.	68½	63¾	68	3,592
Mo. Pac. 1st & ref. 5s, 1923	96¾	94	96⅝	46
Mo. Pac. ref. 5s, '26, w.i.	95½	95¼	95⅜	20
Mob. & O., M. & D. 5s	99½	99½	99½	13
Mont Power 5s	99½	99½	99½	33
NASSAU ELEC. 4s	74	73¾	74	5
Nat. Enam. & Sta. 5s	102	100	102	42
National Tube 5s	102¾	102¼	102⅜	36
N. Y. Air Brake 6½s	104	103½	104	56
N. Y. B. & M. B. 5s	104½	104½	104½	43
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s, '34	93¼	92¼	93	33
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	114¼	113⅜	113⅞	615
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	84⅝	84¼	84¼	43
N. Y. C. gen. 3½s, reg.	83⅝	82⅝	82⅝	52
N. Y. C. ref. 4½s	95¾	94⅝	95	132
N. Y. Cent. cons. 4s, Series A	85¾	85½	85⅞	40
N. Y. Cent. Lake S. col. 3½s	78	77¼	78	5
N. Y. Cent. M. C. col. 3½s	74⅝	74¼	74½	21
N. Y. Cent. ref. 6s, 1st lien 4s, Ser. A, w. i.	71	70½	70⅝	875
St. L. & S. F. pr. lien 5s, Ser. B, w. i.	87¾	86¼	87¾	129
St. L. & S. F. adj. 5s, w. i.	88¼	86¼	88¼	289
St. L. & S. F., inc. 6s, w. i.	58¾	58¼	58¾	232
St. L. & S. W. 1st 4s	80½	78½	80½	430
St. L. & S. W. con. 4s	69½	67¾	69¼	22
St. L. & S. W. Tor. 1st 5s	70	67½	70	267
St. P., M. & M. 4½s	103½	103¼	103½	108
San. Fran. & N. P. 5s	101½	101¼	101½	14
St. P. & Nor. Pac. 6s	109¾

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WEEK ENDED OCT. 21, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.		Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Total sales	6,804,677	159,622,168	Average price 50 stocks	96.15	92.81	97.39	80.91
Same period a year ago	5,490,827	136,362,837	Same period a year ago	94.13	89.45	94.13	58.90

Range Year 1916 High	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
59⅝	Oct. 20	51¼	Aug. 7	ACME TEA	58⅝	57¼	59⅝	+ 1⅝	1,300
97¾	June 20	82⅛	Sep. 14	Acme Tea pf.	96⅞	96	96⅝	+ ⅝	500
154½	Jan. 4	115	Mar. 14	Adams Express	147	147	147	+ 3	100
24¼	Apr. 29	15	Aug. 22	Adv. Rumely	18⅜	15	18	+ 2⅜	3,500
43	Apr. 28	30⅜	Oct. 10	Adv. Rumely pf.	35	31	35	+ 4	1,800
67	Sep. 14	63	July 31	Ajax Rubber	63½	63	63	− 2	200
26½	Jan. 7	11½	Aug. 30	Alaska Gold M.	13⅝	11⅞	13	+ 1	5,300
10¾	Jan. 7	6¾	Oct. 9	Alaska J. Gold M.	7⅞	6⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛	5,400
33¾	Mar. 14	19	July 19	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	26⅜	24⅝	26	+ 1⅜	16,300
84½	May 16	70⅛	July 18	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	81½	79	81⅜	+ 1⅜	3,500
83⅜	Sep. 14	63	Apr. 22	Am. Ag. Chemical	80½	78¾	79½	+ ½	3,100
102	Sep. 12	96	Mar. 23	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	101	101	101	− 1	100
42	Oct. 20	38⅝	Sep. 29	Am. Bank Note†	42	42	42	+ ⅛	100
53	July 15	51⅜	Sep. 23	Am. Bank Note pf.†	..	..	51⅜	..	....
101½	Oct. 21	61⅜	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar	101½	97¼	100⅝	+ 3⅝	20,000
102	June 22	93	Apr. 24	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	100⅝	99	100⅝	+ ⅞	700
109⅝	Oct. 5	100	Apr. 11	Am. Brake S. & F.	..	..	109⅝	..	....
198	July 31	165	Feb. 24	Am. B. S. & F. pf.	195	195	195	+ 5½	500
63⅝	Sep. 29	50¾	June 27	Am. Can	61⅞	58¼	61	+ 3¼	20,600
115⅝	Sep. 13	106¾	July 17	Am. Can pf.	113⅞	113	113⅞	+ ⅞	218
78	Jan. 7	52	July 8	Am. Car & Fdy.	69½	64¾	68⅝	+ 4⅝	29,400
119½	Mar. 11	115⅝	Aug. 9	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	119	117½	119	+ 2	600
..	....	..	....	Am. Cities pf.	..	..	46½	..	....
35	Sep. 26	35	Sep. 26	Am. Coal	..	..	35	..	....
57¼	Jan. 7	50½	Apr. 22	Am. Cotton Oil	57½	53¾	56¾	+ 2½	11,100
102	Mar. 15	98	Jan. 6	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	102	102	102	..	40
140¾	Jan. 4	123	June 26	Am. Express	131	131	131	+ 1	200
20½	Oct. 17	8⅜	June 3	Am. Hide & Leather	20½	13½	19¾	+ 6¼	137,400
79	Oct. 18	45	Mar. 1	Am. Hide & L. pf.	79	69½	77½	+ 8¼	57,200
31½	Feb. 19	25	Jan. 20	Am. Ice Securities	29⅜	28	29¼	+ 1⅝	4,100
29⅜	Oct. 18	17¼	July 14	Am. Linseed	25⅝	23¼	24⅝	+ 1⅝	29,900
60½	Oct. 18	38⅛	Mar. 1	Am. Linseed pf.	60¼	54½	58½	+ 4½	19,43
84½	Oct. 3	58	July 14	Am. Locomotive	83½	75¾	82¾	+ 7⅜	36,900
107	Sep. 25	99½	July 13	Am. Locomotive pf.	107	105½	106¾	+ 2⅞	1,100
12¼	Oct. 19	5¼	June 3	Am. Malt Corp'n	12⅜	8⅜	11⅞	+ 3⅜	20,444
49⅞	Oct. 19	31½	Jan. 14	Am. Malt Corp'n pf.	49⅞	44	49⅜	+ 6⅝	4,300
117	Sep. 25	88¼	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	112⅝	106¾	112⅝	+ 6¾	92,750
118¾	Oct. 21	109¾	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	118¾	116½	118¾	+ 1¾	1,600
97	Sep. 6	91⅜	July 11	Am. Smelt. pf. A.	95½	95½	95½	..	400
88	May 25	84½	July 13	Am. Smelt. pf. B.	..	..	87½	..	....
149½	June 8	130	Mar. 23	Am. Snuff	..	..	140	..	....
110	Jan. 27	106	Feb. 28	Am. Snuff pf.	110	110	110	+ 1	100
65¼	Oct. 5	44	Apr. 24	Am. Steel Foundries	62⅜	59	62⅜	+ 4⅜	6,000
118⅜	Oct. 17	105½	Apr. 22	Am. Sugar Refining	118⅜	115	117⅜	+ 3⅜	45,150
121	Oct. 19	115⅛	May 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	121	119⅞	120¼	+ 1	741
68	Feb. 14	60½	July 5	Am. Tel. & Cable	..	..	61¼	..	....
134½	Sep. 29	126¼	Feb. 1	Am. Tel. & Tel.	133⅜	132⅞	132⅞	..	2,800
228	Oct. 19	188	Feb. 16	Am. Tobacco	225	220	226	+ 6	3,000
113	Sep. 23	105¼	Apr. 24	Am. Tob. pf., new	110	108½	108½	− ¾	300
55¼	Mar. 14	42	Jan. 11	Am. Woolen	53⅞	50	53	+ 4½	20,15
102	Mar. 10	92	Jan. 10	Am. Woolen pf.	98⅜	97⅝	98	+ ½	1,300
44½	Oct. 19	11	Jan. 8	Am. Writing P. pf.	44½	34¾	42⅜	+ 9¼	71,300
97⅞	Apr. 10	29¾	July 10	Am. Zinc, L. & Sm.	45⅝	46	47½	+ 2½	8,900
79¼	Sep. 11	59½	July 11	Am. Z., L. & S. pf.	78	77	77	+ 1½	1,60
102	Sep. 25	77	Apr. 22	Anaconda Cop. M.	95⅜	91⅜	94⅛	+ 5⅞	160,200
8	Jan. 4	2½	Oct. 10	Assets Realization	3	2	3	+ ½	425
77	Jan. 3	62	Jan. 31	Associated Oil	68	67¼	67¾	− ⅛	400
108⅞	Oct. 21	100¼	Apr. 22	Atch., Top. & S. F.	108⅝	105¼	106	+ 1	12,600
102	Feb. 23	98⅝	Aug. 30	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	100⅞	100½	100⅝	+ ⅛	1,700
12¼	Sep. 21	11⅝	Sep. 19	Atl., Birm. & Atl.	..	..	12¼	..	....
121½	Oct. 10	106¼	Apr. 19	Atl. Coast Line	120¼	119⅝	120¼	+ 1⅛	600
99½	Oct. 19	56	July 12	Atl., Gulf. & W. I.	99½	94	97¼	+ 4⅝	32,330
69⅝	Sep. 14	61	July 12	Atl., G. & W. I. pf.	67¾	66	67½	+ 1½	2,900
118⅝	Jan. 3	65⅜	July 14	BALD. LOCO. WKS	86½	80¾	85½	+ 5⅝	46,900
110	May 24	104	June 20	Bald. Loco. Wks. pf.	108	107½	108	+ 1	400
96	Jan. 4	82⅜	Apr. 24	Balt. & Ohio	85⅝	87⅜	88	+ 1¼	8,600
80	Jan. 15	72½	Aug. 30	Balt. & Ohio pf.	75¾	75¾	75¾	..	1,150
165¼	Apr. 5	151	Sep. 16	Barrett Co.	163	157½	157½	− 2⅜	3,400
117½	Oct. 5	117¼	Oct. 6	Barrett Co. pf.	..	..	117¼	..	....
3⅜	Jan. 3	1⅜	June 27	Batopilas Mining†	2¼	1⅜	2¼	+ ½	9,100
580	Sep. 14	415	Jan. 11	Bethlehem Steel	550	533	550	+ 18	2,245
145	Jan. 6	123	July 21	Bethlehem Steel pf.	133	133	133	− 2	100
45	Sep. 20	45	Sep. 20	Booth Fisheries	..	..	45	..	....
..	....	..	....	Booth Fish. 1st pf.	..	..	80	..	....
88⅞	June 6	83½	Apr. 22	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	85½	84⅞	84⅞	+ ⅜	1,200
133	Oct. 13	126	Apr. 25	Brooklyn Union Gas	..	..	133	..	....
71½	Oct. 19	50½	Jan. 19	Brown Shoe	71½	67¼	71½	+ 5½	1,800
102	May 12	95⅝	Jan. 21	Brown Shoe pf.	100	100	100	+ 1	100
14	Jan. 3	6	July 31	Bruns. T. & R.R. sec	10	9¼	9⅜	..	1,200
100	July 20	93	Feb. 3	Buff., Roch. & P.	97½	97½	97½	..	9
114⅞	Apr. 4	114⅞	Apr. 4	Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	..	114⅞	..	....
87	Jan. 3	66	Aug. 16	Burns Bros.	80	78⅞	78⅞	..	400
109	Jan. 7	104	Jan. 10	Burns Bros. pf.	..	..	104	..	....
121	Feb 10	96	Jan. 6	Bush Terminal	100½	100½	100½	+ ½	100
31	Jan. 11	28	Apr. 7	Butterick Co.	29	28	28	..	300
105¼	Mar. 10	60½	July 11	Butte & Superior‡‡	66⅛	62½	65	+ 2⅜	11,200
42⅜	Jan. 3	15	June 27	CAL. PETROLEUM	25¼	23	23½	+ 1¼	8,600
80⅜	Jan. 3	40	June 29	Cal. Petroleum pf.	52⅝	50	51¾	+ 2⅜	3,900
58⅜	Jan. 18	58½	Jan. 17	Canada Southern	57⅜	57½	57⅜	..	30
183¾	Jan. 3	162⅜	Mar. 7	Canadian Pacific	177	174½	174¾	− ¼	7,900
90	May 11	82	Oct. 7	Case (J. I.) Th. M. pf	86	86	86	+ 4	100
89	Oct. 21	49	Apr. 22	Central Leather	89	77¼	88¾	+ 12¼	131,900
115¾	Oct. 5	108⅞	Jan. 3	Central Leather pf.	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	+ ⅝	400
295	July 17	290	Jan. 3	Central of N. J.	..	..	295	..	....
140½	Sep. 11	140	Sep. 11	Cent. S. A. Tel.	..	..	142½	..	30
131	June 5	88	Apr. 22	Chandler Motor	107½	104	106⅝	+ 2	3,200
71	Oct. 19	58	Apr. 24	Ches. & Ohio	71	66¼	70	+ 4¼	83,700
11¾	Oct. 6	8	Feb. 23	Chicago & Alton	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ 1¼	50
24¼	Oct. 11	18	Sep. 19	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	24¼	..	....
15⅜	Jan. 3	11¾	Apr. 24	Chicago Great West.	14	13¼	14	+ ¼	4,600
41¾	Oct. 20	33	Apr. 24	Chi. Great West. pf.	41¾	38¾	41¾	+ 3¼	20,00
102¾	Jan. 3	91	Apr. 22	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	95½	94¾	95	..	6,00
136¼	Jan. 5	124½	Sep. 13	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	128	127	127	− ½	5,850
134⅞	Jan. 3	124	Sep. 8	Chi. & Northwestern	128½	127⅜	127⅞	+ 1⅞	500
175	Jan. 11	168	June 1	Chi. & N. W. pf.	175	175	175	+ 1	100
25⅜	Oct. 17	15¼	Apr. 22	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	25⅝	22⅜	24⅝	+ 2½	130,400
123	May 15	115¼	Sep.	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	..	..	118	..	....
189	Aug. 28	131¾	Apr. 12	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	..	..	133	..	....
25⅜	Jan. 5	19⅝	July 14	Chile Copper†	23	21	23	+ 2¼	20,600
60	Feb. 19	46⅜	July 11	Chino Copper†††	57½	53¾	57½	+ 4⅜	36,50
53½	June 8	38	Apr. 27	C., C., C. & St. L.	57½	56½	57½	+ 1½	400
86	June 14	70	Feb. 2	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	84¼	84¼	84¼	− ¼	100
83	Oct. 19	83	Oct. 19	Cleveland & Pitts.	83	83	83	..	400
..	....	..	....	Cleve. & Pitts. spec.	..	..	45½	..	....
76	Jan. 17	68	Apr. 26	Cluett, Pea. & Co.	71	71	71	..	200
112	Jan. 24	106	June 15	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	109¾	109¾	109¾	− ¾	800
63½	Sep. 30	38¼	Apr. 22	Col. Fuel & Iron	56½	51	55⅜	+ 5⅜	42,700
36¾	June 13	24¾	Apr. 24	Col. & Southern	35	33⅜	34½	+ 1½	800
62	Oct. 7	46	Apr. 1	Col. & South. 1st pf.	62¾	62	62	+ ⅞	500
57⅜	June 10	40	Mar. 13	Col. & South. 2d pf.	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	− 2⅝	100
44	Oct. 13	30¾	Sep. 28	Col. Gas & Elec.	41	35⅛	38⅝	− 1⅝	74,200
102⅝	Jan. 22	40⅝	July 24	Compt. T. Rec. Co.	47	45	47	+ 1	800
119¼	Oct. 19	108¾	Mar. 3	Con.G.,E.L.&P., Bal.	119¼	115¾	118⅝	+ 2¼	8,195
1½	Oct. 21	1	Oct. 18	C.G.,E.L.&P., Bal. rts	1½	1	1½	..	400
144⅜	Jan. 8	130⅛	Mar. 1	Consolidated Gas	142¼	139½	140	− 1	7,900
20	Sep. 9	18	Aug. 24	Con. Int. Cal. Min.	20	20	20	..	200
111	Sep. 19	75¼	Jan. 31	Continental Can	106¾	102⅜	103	− 1¼	6,200
113	Oct. 21	106	Feb. 1	Continental Can pf.	113	112	113	+ 3	400
58	Mar. 22	54	June 28	Continental Ins.	..	..	56⅝	..	....
25¼	Jan. 25	13¼	Aug. 8	Corn Products Ref.	18½	16	17⅝	+ 1⅞	26,40
101¼	Jan. 14	85	June 26	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	93	91½	92¼	+ 1⅝	1,800
50	May 2	41	Feb. 19	Crex Carpet Co.	..	..	45	..	....
32	Aug. 9	32	Aug. 9	Cripple Creek Cent.	32	32	32	..	....
38	Jan. 31	34	Apr. 17	Cripple Cr. Cent. pf.	34	..	34	..	....
99¼	Mar. 16	52⅜	Jan. 12	Crucible Steel	87⅞	80¼	87	+ 7¼	133,700
123	Oct. 19	108¼	Jan. 11	Crucible Steel pf.	123	120	123	+ 4⅜	2,200
269⅜	Sep. 26	152	Jan. 5	Cuban-Am. Sugar	225½	164⅜	225¼	+ 30½	2,105
110	June 8	104	Feb. 1	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf.	109	100	100	..	9,500
69⅞	Oct. 21	52¼	Aug. 3	Cuba Cane Sugar	69⅞	64	68¼	+ 5¼	138,05
98	Sep. 27	93	July 14	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	97¼	96¼	97	+ ½	7,250
96¼	June 8	95½	June 9	DAYTON P. & L. pf	..	..	95½	..	....
98¼	Feb. 14	89	May 17	Deere & Co. pf.	95⅜	95	95	..	400
156	Oct. 4	149¼	Apr. 20	Delaware & Hudson	154½	154	154	− 1½	200
238	Sep. 26	216	Mar. 18	Del., Lack. & West.	..	..	238	..	....
19¼	Oct. 6	8⅞	Mar. 30	Denver & Rio Gr.	18⅜	18	18	+ ⅝	1,000
45⅞	Oct. 6	15	Mar. 8	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	44½	41¼	44	+ 2¾	11,500
144	Oct. 21	131	Mar 8	Detroit Edison	144	141	144	+ 3¼	755
..	....	..	....	Detroit & Mackinac.	..	..	70	..	....
120	May 10	70	Jan. 7	Detroit United Rys.	119	116	117¼	− ½	525
127	Sep. 7	102¼	Mar. 1	Diamond Match	118½	113½	118⅛	− 2	100
54¼	Apr. 29	41	July 13	Distill. Sec. Corp'n.	47½	46	46	+ 3¼	27,10
23¾	Feb. 8	22⅜	Aug. 29	Dome Mines‡	25	24½	24½	− ⅛	2,100
119⅜	Sep. 18	85	Sep. 8	Driggs-Seabury	90	90	90	..	300
6½	May 13	4½	Mar. 23	Dul., S. S. & Atl.	..	..	6	..	....
14	Jan. 5	10	Jan. 27	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	12	12	12	..	100
30	Jan. 18	30	Jan. 18	Duluth Superior Tr.	..	..	30	..	....
..	....	..	....	Du Pont Powder pf.	..	..	100	..	....
..	....	..	....	EASTMAN KODAK	..	..	605	..	....
72	Sep. 25	53	Apr. 24	Elec. Storage Bat.	..	..	67	..	....
43⅝	Jan. 3	32	Apr. 22	Erie	39¼	37⅞	38⅝	+ 1	45,700
59⅞	Jan. 3	48	Apr. 22	Erie 1st pf.	54⅝	53	53½	+ ¾	4,800
54½	Jan. 3	41	Apr. 22	Erie 2d pf.	45½	44¾	45	+ ½	600
..	....	..	....	Erie & Pitts†	..	..	62½	..	....
35	Jan. 7	12⅝	July 13	FED. MIN. & SM.	..	..	22	..	....
57½	Jan. 7	35½	Apr. 24	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	41½	39⅝	40⅜	+ ⅜	300
51¾	Oct. 19	49¾	Oct. 21	GASTON, W. & W.	51½	49¾	49¾	..	3,800
350	Mar. 18	285	Mar. 1	General Chemical	335	329	335	+ 9½	478
116	Jan. 27	113½	July 5	Gen. Chemical pf.	115¼	115¼	115¼	+ 1¼	240
187¾	Oct. 20	159	Apr. 22	General Electric	187¼	177	184⅜	+ 8¾	87,300
835	Oct. 21	405	Apr. 24	General Motors	825	700	825	+ 60	900
128½	Sep. 6	108	July 14	General Motors pf.	125⅜	123¼	125⅝	+ 2⅜	5,700
80	Apr. 10	67⅝	Jan. 31	Goodrich (B. F.)	74⅝	72⅜	73⅝	+ 1½	15,500
116⅜	Mar. 16	110	Jan. 24	Goodrich (B. F.) pf.	114	114	114	− ½	400
99	Feb. 10	80	July 12	Granby Consol.	96	90	91	+ 1	1,000
127¼	Jan. 4	116¼	Aug. 30	Great Northern pf.	119	118¼	118⅝	+ ¾	2,900
50⅜	Jan. 3	33⅜	June 26	G.N. ctfs. for ore prop.	44¼	41½	44¼	+ 3¼	26,400
53⅜	Mar. 9	34	June 26	Greene-Cananea	53	51	51⅝	+ 2	7,700
96½	Sep. 15	71	May 4	Gulf States Steel	95	92	95	+ 3	2,200
101¼	June 1	87	May 4	Gulf States S. 1st pf	..	..	99	..	....
98⅝	Sep. 15	72	May 6	Gulf States S. 2d pf.	94½	93¼	94½	+ 1	400
96	Jan. 11	95	Jan. 5	HAV. EL. R. L. & P.	..	..	96	..	....
100	Jan. 3	100	Jan. 3	Hav. Elec. Ry., L. & P. pf.	..	..	100	..	....
198¾	July 24	179¾	July 18	Helme (G. W.) Co.	..	..	195	..	....
119	Mar. 8	117	Aug. 31	Helme (G. W.) Co. pf	..	..	117	..	....
..	....	..	....	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
135¼	Oct. 7	126¼	Jan. 12	Homestake Mining	..	..	135¼	..	....
109¾	Oct. 5	99¾	Apr. 17	ILLINOIS CENT.	109⅝	107¼	109	+ 1⅝	12,800
800	Apr. 11	250	Oct.	Ingersoll-Rand	250	250	250	− 15	100
69⅝	Sep. 28	42⅜	Apr. 22	Insp. Con. Cop. ††	65¾	62	63¼	+ 3¼	74,600
21⅞	Jan. 3	15⅝	July 29	Int. Con. Cor. v. t. c., sh.	18⅝	17½	17⅞	+ ⅛	13,350
19	June 12	18⅜	June 12	Interb. Con., new	..	..	19	..	....
77¾	Jan. 3	71	Feb. 15	Int. Con. Corp'n pf.	76	74	75⅜	+ ⅜	2,700
25⅝	Jan. 3	16¼	Aug. 12	Int.-Met. v. t. cfs.	..	..	16¼	..	....
80¼	Jan. 24	80¼	Jan. 24	Int. Met. pf.	..	..	80¼	..	....
29⅞	Jan. 5	11	Aug. 30	Int. Agricultural	18	18	18	+ 2	800
74	Jan. 5	38⅝	July 14	Int. Agricultural pf.	48	45	48	+ 4	4,600
119⅜	June 7	103⅜	Jan. 7	Int. Harv., N. J.	119¼	115⅝	119	+ 3⅜	3,100
122	Oct. 4	114	Feb. 29	Int. Harv., N. J. pf.	..	..	120	..	....
84½	May 18	68¼	Mar. 9	Int. Harv. Corp'n	80	80	80	+ 2	200
110	Oct. 4	104⅞	Apr. 28	Int. Harv. Corp'n pf	..	..	110	..	....
50⅝	Sep. 14	13⅜	Feb. 15	Int. M. M. c. of dp.	42¼	37½	41	+ 4¼	97,440
125⅝	Sep. 11	67¼	Mar. 1	Int. M. M. pf. c. of dp	117⅝	108¼	116	+ 8¼	232,750
58⅜	Jan. 17	39⅝	Apr. 22	Int. Nick. v. t. cfs.	53⅞	50⅜	52¼	+ 2¼	80,750
111⅜	Feb. 23	105	Aug. 1	Int. Nick. pf. v. t. cfs	..	..	107¾	..	....
51¼	Oct. 18	9⅜	Mar. 1	Int. Paper	51¼	37⅜	46	+ 8⅝	165,300
105	Oct. 19	42½	Feb. 1	Int. Paper pf.	105	96⅜	102⅜	+ 7⅝	29,700
6	May 16	2	July 3	Iowa Central	6	3¾	5	+ 1⅞	300
10	May 16	9	May 10	Iowa Central pf.	..	..	9	..	....
96	Apr. 4	67	Mar. 9	JEWEL TEA	91¼	89	91¼	+ 2⅝	2,300
113	Apr. 4	104	July 6	Jewel Tea pf.	110⅝	110	110¾	+ ⅝	362
74¼	Oct. 14	60	Mar. 27	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	..	..	74¼	..	....
32½	Jan. 4	23½	Apr. 24	Kan. City Southern	28⅜	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅜	10,900
64⅞	Jan. 3	58	Aug. 18	Kan. City South. pf.	61	60¼	60⅝	− ⅛	700
100	June 20	80¼	Mar. 24	Kayser (J.) & Co.	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	+ ⅜	100
117	June 9	111¼	Jan. 27	Kayser (J.) 1st pf.	..	..	116	..	....
85½	Sep. 6	66	July 18	Kelly Spring. Tire	79¼	76	78¼	+ 3¼	6,100
101	Sep. 5	95⅜	July 15	Kelly Spg. Tire pf.	99¾	98	98	− ⅝	700
50	Apr. 3	44½	Aug. 2	Kennecott Copper	58⅞	51⅝	53⅜	+ 2⅝	54,300
5¼	May 31	3	Mar. 15	Keokuk & Des M.	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛	100
29	Mar. 27	20	Mar. 27	Keokuk & Des M. pf	..	..	29	..	....
130	Feb. 3	126⅝	May 25	Kings Co. E. L. & P	129	129	129	..	120
60	Sep.	51	Apr.	LACK. STEEL CO.	86⅛	84½	86⅝	+ 2⅝	12,300
109½	Oct. 17	103⅝	Mar. 29	Laclede Gas	109½	108⅝	109½	+ ¾	1,000
22⅝	July 19	10	May 2	Lake Erie & West.	21	19¾	21	+ 1	1,500
46	Oct. 6	32	Apr. 20	Lake Erie & W. pf.	45	44½	45	..	500
36⅛	June 5	40⅜	July 13	Lee Rubber Tire	44	42½	42⅝	− ⅛	1,800
87⅛	Oct. 5	74½	Jan. 31	Lehigh Valley†	85⅞	83	84¾	..	39,900
240	Apr. 14	240	Apr. 14	Liggett & Myers	300	285	297	+ 7¼	1,45
123⅞	Oct. 17	118	Mar. 30	Liggett & Myers pf.	123⅞	123⅞	123⅞	..	100
41¼	June 12	20	Jan. 31	Long Island†	35	34	34	..	1,300
34	Oct. 19	14	Sep. 22	Loose-

Public Utility Stocks

Appalachian Power Com. & Pfd.
Amer. Power & Light Com. & Pfd.
American Gas & Elec. Pfd.
Carolina Power & Light Com.
Muskogee Gas & Elec. Pfd.
Northern States Power Com. & Pfd.
Nor. Ont. Lt. & Pr. Com. & Pfd.
Pacific Gas & Elec. Com.
Republic Ry. & Lt. Com. & Pfd.
Southern Cal. Edison Com.
United Light & Railways Com.
Western Power Com. & Pfd.

Industrial Stocks

American Thread Pfd.
Burns Bros. Coal Com. & Pfd.
Marlin Arms Com. & Pfd.
Manning, Maxwell & Moore

Public Utility Bonds

Amer. Power & Light 6s 2016
Bleecker St. & Fulton Fy. 4s 1950
Birmingham Ry. Lt. & Pr. 4½s 1945
Cleveland Elec. Illum. 5s 1939
Gr. Rapids, Gr. Hav. & Musk. 5s 1926
Joplin & Pittsburgh Deb. 6s 1920
Mississippi Vy. Gas & Elec. 5s 1922

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THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; S—Semi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S-A—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. §Special. xEx-dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 21, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.	$5,500,000	..	..	.....	26	26½
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	83¼	84¼
Alb. So. 5s, '39	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
A.G.& E.($50)	5,714,300	2½	Q	Oct 2, 16	154½	156
Do pf. ($50)	2,762,400	1½	Q	Aug 1, 16	50	51
Am. L. & Tr.	10,448,200	2½	Q	Aug 1, 16	375	378
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	Aug 1, 16	110¼	112
Am. P. & Lt.	8,206,400	1	Q	Aug 1, 16	72	73
Do 6% cu. pf.	3,562,200	1½	Q	Oct 2, 16	83½	85
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,995,000	¾	Q	Jan 1, 16	42	44
Do pf.	3,914,000	1¾	Q	Sep 30,16	73	74
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	8¼	8¾
Do 1st pf.7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	63	65
Do 6% pc. pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	22	25
Anac. & P.R. 5s, '49	2,517,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99	101
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '35	1,850,000	3	S	May 1, 15	86	90
Ashe. L. & P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	96	99
Atl. Power & Lt. pf.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 2, 16	93	..
Au. & Syr. El. 1st & rf.5s,'42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	98
Au.-Aik. Ry. & El. 5s, '35	3,307,000	2½	S	J. & D.	66	70
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '48	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	96
Bingham'n R. con. 5s, '51	1,290,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94½	97½
Bir. R. L. & P.C. 1st 5s, '51	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	88½	90
Buf. Gen. El. 1st 5s, '39	2,375,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	100⅛
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '39	1,112,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	100⅛
Buff. Gen. E.	.....	..	..	.....	111	114
Buff. Ry. cn. 5s, '31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	..
Buf. & N.F.E. R. 1st 5s, '45	750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	..
Buf. & N.F.E. L. & P.5s, '42	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96½	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38	500,000	2	S	J. & J.	96	98
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st 5s, '32	2,300,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98½
Do 2d 5s, '36	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	95
Buf. Trac. 5s, '48	673,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	..
Cal. El. G. pf.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 2, 16	90	95
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 16	83¾	85
Capital T. 1st 5s, '47	6,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	105¾	106¼
Cent'l Maine Pw. 1st 5s,	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98½
Chas. Con. R., G. & E.($50)	2,693,004	..	..	.....	46	50
Do 5s, '49	1,759,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	96
Do 5s, 1923	.....	..	..	.....	103	104
Cities Service	17,218,350	½	M	Oct 1, 16	325	328
Do pf.	31,168,350	½	M	Oct 1, 16	92½	93
C.L.H. & P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	101¼
Cl.R.1st 5s, '31	5,490,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101¼	102¾
Colo. Power	11,000,000	..	..	.....	28½	29½
Do 7% pf.	425,000	1½	Q	Sep 15,16	100	101½
Do 5s, '53	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	96
Col. R. G. & E. 1st 5s, '36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92¼	94
C.R., G. & E. pf.	831,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 16	89	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	Aug 1, 16	62	63
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 1, 16	85½	86
C.G.,E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	91	91½
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	3	S	Jul 15, 16	72¾	..
Do 1st 5s, '33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	103
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s, '36	14,026,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Cr't'n St. Ry. 1st 5s, '33	572,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	..
Ec.L. & P.1st mtg. 5s, '54	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	102
El. B. & S. pf	6,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 1, 16	100½	103
Eliz. & Tren. Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	25	..
Emp. District Elec. pf.	1,003,900	..	..	.....	88	93
Ex. Sps. W., G. & E. 1st 6s 1932	328,000	3	S	J. & D.	97	100
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	19	19½
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	54	55
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	100
G. & E. Bergen Co.	.....	..	..	.....	89	91
Do 5s, '49	1,436,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	103
Frontier Tel. 5s '29	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	60
G. W'n Pow. 1st 5s, '46	20,855,000	2½	S	J. & J.	88¾	90½
Do deb. 6s	4,500,000	3	S	M. & S.	98	100
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	103½	..
Hoboken F'ry 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101	..
Houston El. 5s, 1925	2,089,000	2½	S	F. & A.	99	100
Inter. Trac. Do pf., 7%	.....	..	..	.....	50	55
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts.	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	62	64
J.C., H. & P. 4s, '49	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	77	77¾
Joplin & Pit. Ry 5s, '30	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
K. C. Tel. 1st 5s, '23	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	96
K.C.Home T.	.....	..	..	.....	102	108
K. C. Lt. & P. 5s, '44	.....	..	..	.....	97	98
Do 2d 6s, '44	.....	..	..	.....	96	98
K. C. P. & L.	.....	..	..	.....	41	46
Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	70	75
K. City Rys.	.....	..	..	.....	33	37
Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	69	72
Kan. City Rys. 1st 5s, '44	.....	..	..	.....	96¾	97⅞
Do 2d 6s	.....	..	..	.....	96½	98
Do 2d 5s	.....	..	..	.....	81	85
Knoxv. T. 5s	823,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102½	104½
L. R. Ry. & L. 1st 5s, '33	1,920,000	2½	S	A. & O.	103½	..
Lock. & Olc. Ry. 5s, '20	800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97¼	100
Met. Ry. (D. C.) 5s, '25	1,850,000	2½	S	F. & A.	104½	..
Mid. W. Util. 6s, 1925	3,575,000	3	S	A. & O.	97½	99
Mobile Elect. 6s, 1946	1,805,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	92
Do pf.	852,000	1¾	Q	Aug 15,16	82	..
Musk. Gas & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Sep 15,16	82	..
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '26	1,043,500	2½	S	J. & D.	95	98
Nashv. R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 16	73	74½
Do con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101
Do ref.5s,'58	3,510,000	2½	S	J. & J.	83½	86
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	78½	79½
N.Y. & Hob. F. 5s, '46	3,300,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99¼	..
N.Y. West & LGM 4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	81	82
N. Falls Pwr. Niag. Fls. P. 5s, 1932	10,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct., 1916	102	102½
Do rf. 6s, '32	8,226,000	3	S	A. & O.	105½	107
Nor. & Ports. Tr. 5s, '36	6,496,000	2½	S	J. & D.	84	86
Norf. Ry. & Lt. 5s, '49	2,714,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	99
No. Hud. Co. Ry. 5s, '24	1,291,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99¼	..
Do 5s, '28	2,998,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	..
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31	4,556,000	3	S	J. & J.	82½	86

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 21, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	3	S	.....	14	17
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15, 16	56	61
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	.....	100	100½
Do pf.	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 16	96¼	97
Do 1st ref.5s	.....	..	..	.....	100	101½
N.T.Tr. 5s,'33	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92½
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	2,835,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	..
O.& C.B.S.R. 1st cn.5s,'28	3,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	97
O. & C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s,'28	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	..
Ont. Power	10,000,000	..	..	.....	50	..
O. Pwr. 5s,'43	9,783,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	94
Do deb.6s,'21	2,965,000	3	S	J. & J.	..	97
O.E. Ry.5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	95½
Ozark.P.& W	1,500,000	..	..	.....	44	48
Pac. G. & E.	32,966,800	1¼	Q	Jul 25, 16	57½	58
Do pf.	10,000,000	1¼	Q	Aug 15,16	91	91½
Paterson Ry. 5s, '44	300,000	2½	S	A. & O.	101	..
Port.(Ore.) R. 1st mg.5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	90
Pot. Elec. P. 1920	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	104¾	105½
Do cn. 5s,'38	5,029,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101¼	102
P.G. El.5s,'35	7,923,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¾	101¼
Rep. R. & L. Do pf.	6,206,000	1¼	Q	Oct 14, 16	52	53
Riverside Tr.	5,191,400	..	..	.....	80	81
Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	17¼	20¼
Roch. R. & L. 5s, '34, tax ex. N. Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	34	..
Rut. R. L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100¼	101½
St.J.(Mo.) R., L., H. & P. 5s, '37	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	75	80
Sal. Riv. Pr. 5s, '52	3,345,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	101
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20	715,000	½	S	F. & A.	88	89
Sslt L. & Og. 1st 5s, '54	1,380,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98½	..
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '23	356,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Scran.E.5s,'37	4,437,600	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101½	103
Seattle L't'ng 5s, '49	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	96	98½
2d Av. recr. ctfs. 5s, '14	3,140,000	2½	S	A. & O.	92½	95
Sierra & S. P. 1st 5s, '49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	85	95
So. Cal. Ed. Do pf.	10,400,000	1¼	Q	Aug 15,16	89	92
Do gen.5s,'39	4,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 16	96	98
So. Pwr.5s,'30	15,300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	99
S.W.P.& L.pf	7,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	101
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	1,940,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 16	97½	100
Do pf. ($50)	9,343,150	1	Q	Sep 15,16	14½	16
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s, '31	11,784,950	1	Q	Sep 15,16	41½	43
Sup.W.,L.& P.	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	84	89
Do pf.	500,000	1	Q	.....	50	60
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	300,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 16	75	..
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	6,913,490	2½	S	J. & D.	88	90
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	103
Tenn. R., L. & P. Do pf.	837,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	102
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37	18,000,000	..	..	.....	13	13½
U. E. L. & P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	54	55
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49	2,166,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	..
U. L. & Rys. Do 1st pf.	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	95
Un. R. & El. (Balt.)	18,817,500	2	S	J. & D.	83	85½
Do 4s, 1949	6,899,568	1½	Q	Oct 1, 16	49	49½
Do inc 4s,'49	9,481,400	1½	Q	Oct 1, 16	78	..
Utica & M.V. Ry 4½s, '41	26,134,000	2	S	M. & S.	28	29
Wash. B. & A. 5s, '41	13,976,000	2	S	J. & D.	83¼	84
Wash.R.& E. Do pf.	2,268,000	2½	S	M. & S.	64	64½
Do cn. 4s,'51	5,044,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91½	..
Western Pwr	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 16	83	86
Do 8% cm.pf	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Sep 1, 16	82	85
W.St.G. & E.	11,643,000	2	S	J. & J.	81¼	81½
Do pf.	7,040,000	..	..	.....	19	19½
Wheeling Tr. 1st cn.5s,'31	3,503,000	..	..	.....	69	69½
Wis. Ed'n Co	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 16	35	40
Do deb. 6s,'24	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
	215,000 sh	1.75	S	Jun 1, 16	96	100
	6,500,000	3	S	M. & S.	96½	51
						97½

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

C. Gas (Balt.) 5s, '39	3,400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	105¾	106¾
Do 4½s, '54	6,100,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	94	95
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	102¼
Do 5s, '65	.....	..	..	.....	96	98
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '36	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	103½
Do deb.5s,'30	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	96
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Ess. & H. G.	.....	..	..	.....	134	..
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98¼	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	J. & D.	131	134
Hud. Co. Gas 5s, '49	10,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	102¾	103¾
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	31	33
Kings Co. Lt 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	85
Newark Gas. Do 5s, '48	6,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	97
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34	840,000	2½	S	M. & S.	104½	105½
Okla. G. & E. 5s, '29	2,562,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	97
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40	5,667,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
So. Jersey G. & Elec. 1'r.	.....	..	..	.....	96	98
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	128	130
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	99½
Wash. G.($20)	2,800,000	6	Q	Aug 1, 16	100	101½
Wash. Gas 5s, '60	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	70	72

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Am. Surety	$5,000,000	1¼	Q	Sep 30,16	156	159
Bd.& Mtg.Gn.	5,000,000	4	Q	Aug 15,16	298	302
City of N. Y.	580,000	2	..	July 1, 15	100	110
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	July 1, 16	300	325
Contin't'l($25)	10,000,000	1¼	Q	July 5, 16	$56	$58
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	20	..	Jul 15, 16	550	..
Fidel. Ph'nix	2,500,000	10	..	.....	350	356
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	240	..
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	575	580
Germ'a ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 16	340	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 16	170	..
Home Fire	6,000,000	12	S	July 1, 16	490	498
Lawyers Mtg	6,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30,16	159	162
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Sep 30,16	109	111
Nat. Surety	3,000,000	8	Q	Oct 2, 16	279	281
N.Y. T. & M.	2,125,000	1½	Q	Oct 2, 16	90	98
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 7, 16	350	375
No.River($25)	500,000	5	S	Jul 10, 16	150	165
Pacific	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	150	165
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jul 15, 16	95	100
Stuyv't ($100)	700,000	1½	..	Aug 1, 16	90	110
Weste'r ($10)	500,000	10	Q	Aug 1, 16	670	700
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Aug 1, 16	140	175

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 21, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 1, 16	545	555
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 16	240	250
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	*4	S	July 1, 16	180	190
Bank of Cuba	.....	..	..	.....	186	190
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	*4	S	July 1, 16	150	..
Bowery	250,000	*4	Q	Aug 1, 16	400	430
B'w'y Central	100,000	..	..	.....	130	155
Bronx Boro.	150,000	10	S	July 1, 16	160	180
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July 1, 16	110	130
Chase Nat'l.	.....	5	Q	Oct 2, 16	172	175
Ch.-P. N.	3,500,000	2½	Q	Oct 2, 16	220	230
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Jun 30,16	..	120
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Sep 1, 16	398	400
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	181	190
City (Nat'l).	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 16	500	504
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	190	200
Colonial	400,000	3	S	Sep 30,16	450	..
Columbia	300,000	3	S	July 1, 16	305	325
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	174	175
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	Aug 1, 16	338	340
E.R.Nat.($25)	250,000	2	S	July 1, 16	72	130
Europe	150,000	..	..	.....	110	135
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	May 1, 16	150	165
Fifth Av.	100,000	25	Q	Oct 2, 16	4500	4850
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 16	250	300
First Nat.	10,000,000	7	Q	Oct 2, 16	980	1000
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30,16	190	200
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug 1, 16	142	..
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	July 1, 16	388	..
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 1, 16	400	450
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	200	210
Greenwich	500,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 16	320	..
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	6	Q	Oct 1, 16	648	655
Harriman N.	500,000	..	..	.....	375	..
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 1, 16	506	..
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	192	195
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	7½	Q	Oct 2, 16	345	..
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Aug 1, 16	325	330
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	8	S	July 1, 16	250	260
M.&Pul. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 16	136	..
Mech., B'k'n.	.....	..	..	.....	280	290
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	Aug 8, 16	200	..
Mer. Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 16	290	300
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct 2, 16	180	186
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	350	..
Mutual	200,000	7	S	July 1, 16	210	225
N. Netherl'd.	200,000	4	S	July 1, 16	395	400
N.Y.(N.B.A.)	2,000,000	8	S	July 1, 16	395	750
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	July 1, 16	..	..
Pacific ($50)	500,000	2	Q	Aug 1, 16	250	..
Public	750,000	1¾	Q	Oct 2, 16	228	..
Park Nat.	5,000,000	4	Q	Oct 2, 16	475	485
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 16	220	235
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 16	420	435
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 16	395	425
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	.....	125	135
State	1,500,000	3	S	July 1, 16	108	113
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Aug 1, 16	100	135
United States	200,000	..	..	.....	500	..
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	2	Q	Jun 30,16	148	152
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	Q	Sep 30,16	275	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 16	..	375
Yorkville	100,000	6	S	Jun 30,16	550	..

*Incl. 1% extra.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust	$1,250,000	4	Q	Aug 1, 16	460	465
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Oct 2, 16	475	480
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Aug 1, 16	145	150
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	Oct 2, 16	580	..
Central	3,000,000	806⅔	Q	July 1, 16	785	795
Columbia	2,000,000	$7	Q	Sep 30,16	625	..
Commercial	500,000	*4	..	Jan, 1916	100	..
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Sep 30,16	293	295
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30,16	490	500
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25)	1,000,000	12½	Q	Aug 1, 16	1620	1700
Fidelity	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 16	200	210
Franklin	1,000,000	5	S	Sep 30,16	255	263
Fulton	500,000	†7	Q	July 3, 16	275	285
Guaranty	20,000,000	†5	Q	Sep 30,16	438	440
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Aug, 1916	265	275
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3	Q	July 1, 16	140	148
Kings Co.	500,000	5	Q	Aug 1, 16	630	645
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct 2,

RUSH HEAVY IMPORTS OF TABLE LUXURIES

Dainties Worth $2,000,000 Brought In for Holiday Dinners.

BIG SHIPMENTS OF WINES

Merchandise Imports for the Year So Far Total $1,110,738,394.

The Custom House report of imports received here in the week ended Oct. 14, just issued, reflected the preparations being made by wholesalers to distribute to the retailer dealers for sale to the public, the accessories deemed necessary to make the Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's dinners the successes custom demands.

Judging from the variety of foreign productions now being brought in, the jobbing importers of table luxuries are sparing no effort to satisfy the requirements of the consumers of the most prosperous nation in the world.

Among the things now coming in from abroad for the holiday dinner table are currants, dates, figs, grapes, lemons, olives, raisins, preserved fruits, nuts of many kinds, together with cured and canned fish of the higher grades. The countries furnishing these delicacies were Greece, England, Spain, France, Italy, Portugal, Japan, China, and the West Indies. These goods are coming into the Port of New York at the rate of $200,000 a week. Considering ten weeks leading up to Thanksgiving Day as a period of importing activity, total stocks laid in here for the holiday season would probably amount to $2,000,000 in foreign jobbing values, the prices to the ultimate consumers, of course, being much in excess of that figure.

Purveyors of champagne insist that the Custom House records demonstrate that more of the sparkling wine has been imported this season than was the case in the similar period a year ago. The same thing was said of still wines, liqueurs, and cordials. Judging from the small imports of foreign-made confectionery being received here, domestic candy makers will do practically all of this year's holiday business. In the week reported, the entire candy receipts from abroad at New York amounted to only $292, of which Switzerland sent $288, and Scotland $4.

General merchandise imports entered at New York for consumption in the week just reported amounted to $14,293,939, compared with $20,593,631 in the week before. Warehouse entries in the period reached $1,312,049, and goods withdrawn from bonded warehouses, $2,531,487. Total merchandise imports here to date for the calendar year were valued at $1,110,738,394.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

A recovery in flour prices from the slump of the previous week was one of the most interesting features shown by Dun's list of wholesale commodities prices last week. Others were the marked strength shown by foodstuffs generally, and the fact that the number of advances in the general list outnumbered the declines by exactly four to one. Of the 90 fluctuations recorded, all but 18 were upward.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-two standard commodities last week in this city, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to Oct. 20, and with them are given comparative prices for the previous week and the corresponding week last year:

	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Last Year.
Beans, marr., choice, 100 lbs.	$9.90	$9.80	$8.25
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb....	.09¾	.09¾	.07¾
Coffee, Santos No. 4....	.10½	.10½	.08¼
Stand. brown sheet., yd. .11	.10¾	.07¼	
Print cloths, 38½ - in., 64x60	.07¾	.07¼	.04⅝
Butter, cream., extra., lb.	.33¼	.34½	.28
Cheese, f. c., fresh, spec., lb....	.21	.21	.15
Eggs, Western ists, doz.	.32	.33	.28
Apples, evap., choice, lb.	.07	.06¾	.07¾
Prunes, 30-40 Cals., lb....	.10½	.11	.10
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb.	.06¾	.06¾	.04¼
Raisins, lb.	.07¾	.07¾	.07½
Flour, Spring pat., bbl..	8.75	8.50	5.60
Flour, Spring clear, bbl.	7.50	7.25	5.00
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush.	1.76¾	1.66	1.26
Corn, No. 2 yel., bush..	1.08	.98¾	.77½
Oats, No. 2 white, bush.	.54	.53¼	.41½
Hay, prime timothy, 100 lbs.	1.00	1.00	1.25
Hides, Chi. pack, No. 1, lb.	.28½	.27	.26¼
Hides, C. cows, No. 1, lb.	.27½	.26	.24½
Leather, hem., sole, lb..	.39	.39	.32
Leather, union backs, lb.	.67	.65	.47
Iron, pig, F. 2, Phila.	20.00	20.00	16.25
Steel billets, Pitts., ton	45.00	45.00	24.50
Copper, Lake, N. Y., lb.	.28½	.28½	.17⅝
Copper, Elec., N. Y., lb.	.28½	.28½	.17¾
Lead, New York, lb....	.07	.07	.04½
Tin, New York, lb.	.41	.42¼	.35¾
Pet., ref., gal., in bbl..	.12	.12	.11
Beef, live, Chi., -00 lbs.	6.50	6.60	6.00
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	9.70	9.55	7.05
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	6.50	6.50	6.25
Lard, prime st., Chi., 100 lbs.	15.15	15.10	9.12½
Short rbs, loose, 100 lbs.	13.62½	13.50	9.00
Pork, Messp., bbl.	28.50	28.00	18.00
Rice, fancy head, lb....	.05	.05	.04¼
Rubber, up-river, Para, lb.	.73	.72	.57
Sugar, fine, gran., 100 lbs.	7.35	7.15	5.25
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb..	.16½	.16½	.16
Tea, Japan, low, lb....	.19	.19	.19
Potatoes, bbl.	4.00	4.00	2.50
Wool, aver. 100 Phila., lb.	.379	.379	.328

Under the strengthening influence of the increased cost of wheat, flour prices gained from 20 to 25 cents a barrel in this market last week, again reaching record levels for recent years. Winter patent showed a 20-cent advance, while Spring patent and Spring and Winter clear all went up 25 cents. In the provisions market at Chicago live beef showed the only weakness. Mess pork, short ribs, prime lard, and live sheep and hogs all advanced. In this city a decline in bacon contrasted with an advance in hams.

There was not the usual amount of fluctuation in the dairy products, and, while two grades of butter showed advances, the best nearby eggs and the leading kinds of cheese were unchanged. The best grade of Western eggs declined for the second week in succession. In the fruits and vegetables the tone was generally firm, beans again contributing several advances in the latter. Dried fruits showed several advances. Teas continued unchanged, but both of the basic grades of Brazilian coffee were cheaper. A decline in nutmegs was the only change shown in the spice list. The leading kinds of raw sugars continued their upward march, and fine granulated went up with them. It is now $2.10 a hundred pounds above last year's figures.

More than the usual number of advances were shown in the combined markets for drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs, and oils, where fifteen rises were indicated, against three declines. Lower prices on quinine, in 100-ounce tins, and on soda benzoate, were among the features. In the grains the only drop was shown in the price of long rye straw, this being contrasted with advances in wheat, corn, and oats. The hides showed a solid advance for the first time in a very long while, all of the ten listed grades boasting higher figures. In the leather list there were six advances shown, and no declines.

For the first time in several weeks pig iron did not rise in price at Pittsburgh, but Youngstown No. 2 stock was higher at Philadelphia. No. 28 black sheets, wire nails, galvanized barb wire, and No. 28 galvanized sheets were all higher at Pittsburgh. Antimony advanced, while the only declines shown were in spelter and tin. Hemp was lower here, while in Chinese raw silk some concessions were made to stimulate buying. Jute, tallow, and Brazilian crude rubber were all quoted higher here.

The lack of interest shown by buyers in this market resulted in a little shading off in the price of standard lightweight burlap, but quotations were firm enough on the heavier varieties. The remarkable jump in cotton, coupled with very active trading, brought about higher prices on several kinds of gray, bleached, printed, and colored cottons.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
Oct. 16	2½	2¼	2½	2½
Oct. 17	3½	2½	3½	3
Oct. 18	3	2¾	2¾	3
Oct. 19	3	2¾	3	3
Oct. 20	3	2½	2¾	3
Oct. 21	3	3	3	3
Week's range—				
High			3½	3
Low			2¼	2½
Same week last year—				
High			2	1¾
Low			1½	1¾
Same period last year—				
High			3	2¾
Low			1½	1¾

	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Oct. 16	3¼@3½	3½	3½@3¾
Oct. 17	3¼@3½	3½	3½@3¾
Oct. 18	3 @3¼	3¼@3½	3¼
Oct. 19	3 @3¼	3¼@3½	3¼@3½
Oct. 20	3¼	3¼@3½	3¼@3½
Oct. 21	3½	3¼@3½	3¼@3½
Week's range—			
High	3½	3½	3¾
Low	3	3½	3¼
Same week last year—			
High	2¾	3	3½
Low	2½	2¾	3
Year's range to date—			
High	4½	4½	5
Low	2½	2½	2¾
Same period last year—			
High	4	4½	4½
Low	2¼	2½	2¾

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Oct. 16	Par	†20c	†10@15c	*15c
Oct. 17	Par	†20c	†10@15c	*10c
Oct. 18	Par	†5c	†10@15c	*10c
Oct. 19	Par	†5c	†10@15c	*10c
Oct. 20	Par	†5c	†10@15c	*10c
Oct. 21	Par	†5c	†10@15c	*10c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	—Discounts.— Money.	Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
Oct. 16	4½	5¼@5⅝	5¼@5⅝	27f 81½c
Oct. 17	4½	5¼@5⅝	5¼@5⅝	27f 81½c
Oct. 18	4½	5¼@5⅝	5¼@5⅝	27f 81½c
Oct. 19	4½	5¼@5⅝	5¼@5⅝	27f 81½c
Oct. 20	4½	5¼@5⅝	5¼@5⅝	27f 81½c
Oct. 21	4½	5¼@5⅝	5¼@5⅝	27f 81½c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. 2½%.	British 5% Bonds.	Rentes, Paris.
Oct. 16	57⅝	95	61f 30c
Oct. 17	56¾	95½	61f 40c
Oct. 18	56¾	95⅛	61f 40c
Oct. 19	57	95⅜	61f 30c
Oct. 20	57	96	61f 30c
Oct. 21	57	96	61f 30c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
Oct. 16	32½d	68¼c
Oct. 17	32½d	67¾c
Oct. 18	32½d	67¾c
Oct. 19	32½d	67¾c
Oct. 20	32¾d	67¾c
Oct. 21	32¾d	67¾c

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Oct. 16	$4.75¾	$4.75¾	$4.75¾	$4.76¼	$4.76¼	$4.76¼
Oct. 17	4.76¼	4.75¾	4.75¾	4.76¾	4.76¾	4.76¾
Oct. 18	4.75¾	4.75¾	4.75¾	4.76¾	4.76¾	4.76¾
Oct. 19	4.75¾	4.75¾	4.75¾	4.76¾	4.76¾	4.76¾
Oct. 20	4.75¾	4.75¾	4.75¾	4.76¾	4.76¾	4.76¾
Oct. 21	4.75¾	4.75¾	4.75¾	4.76¾	4.76¾	4.76¾
Week's range—	Demand.			Cables.		
High	$4.75¾			$4.76¾		
Low	4.75¼			4.76¼		
Same week last year—						
High	4.69¾			4.70¼		
Low	4.62½			4.63		
Year's range to date—						
High	4.78			4.78¾		
Low	4.73½			4.74¼		
Same period last year—						
High	4.85¼			4.85¾		
Low	4.50			4.51		

PARIS.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Oct. 16	5.84¼	5.84¼	5.84¼	5.83¾	5.83¾	5.83¼
Oct. 17	5.84¼	5.84¼	5.84¼	5.83¾	5.83¾	5.83¾
Oct. 18	5.84¼	5.84¼	5.84¼	5.83¾	5.83¾	5.83¾
Oct. 19	5.84¼	5.84¼	5.84¼	5.83¾	5.83¾	5.83¾
Oct. 20	5.84¼	5.84¼	5.84¼	5.83¾	5.83¾	5.83¾
Oct. 21	5.84¼	5.84¼	5.84¼	5.83¾	5.83¾	5.83¾
Week's range—	Demand.			Cables.		
High	5.84¼			$5.83¾		
Low	5.84¼			5.83¾		
Same week last year—						
High	5.85¼			5.84¼		
Low	5.94½			5.93½		

BERLIN.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Oct. 16	70.50	70.50	70.50			
Oct. 17	70.50	70.50	70.50			
Oct. 18	70.50	70.50	70.50			
Oct. 19	70.50	70.50	70.50			
Oct. 20	70.50	70.50	70.50			
Oct. 21	70.23¾	70.25	70.25			
Week's range—	Demand.			Cables.		
Oct. 16	70.56¼	70.56¼	70.56¼			
Oct. 17	70.56¼	70.56¼	70.56¼			
Oct. 18	70.56¼	70.56¼	70.56¼			
Oct. 19	70.56¼	70.56¼	70.56¼			
Oct. 20	70.56¼	70.56¼	70.56¼			
Oct. 21	70.31¼	70.31¼	70.31¼			
Week's range—	Demand.			Cables.		
High	70.50			70.56¼		
Low	70.25			70.31¼		
Same week last year—						
High	82.50			82.62½		
Low	82.00			82.12½		

	Switzerland. Dem.	Cables.	Holland. Dem.	Cables.	Italy. Dem.	Cables.
Oct. 16	5.25¾	5.27¾	40.87½	40.93¾	6.49	6.48¾
Oct. 17	5.25¾	5.27¾	40.93¾	41.00	6.49¼	6.48¾
Oct. 18	5.25¾	5.27¾	41.00	41.06¼	6.49¼	6.49
Oct. 19	5.25¾	5.27¾	41.06¼	41.12½	6.49¾	6.49¾
Oct. 20	5.25¾	5.27¾	41.06¼	41.12½	6.49¾	6.49¾
Oct. 21	5.25	5.27	41.18¾	41.25	6.52¼	6.51½

	Austria. Dem.	Cables.	Greece. Dem.	Cables.
Oct. 16	11.98	12.00	19.45	19.50
Oct. 17	11.98	12.00	19.45	19.50
Oct. 18	11.98	12.00	19.45	19.50
Oct. 19	11.98	12.00	19.45	19.50
Oct. 20	11.98	12.00	19.45	19.50
Oct. 21	11.96	11.98	19.45	19.50

RUSSIA.

	Demand.	Cables.
Oct. 16	31.40	31.45
Oct. 17	31.20	31.30
Oct. 18	31.10	31.15
Oct. 19	31.15	31.20
Oct. 20	31.15	31.20
Oct. 21	31.15	31.20

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

	WHEAT. High.	Low.	CORN. High.	Low.	OATS. High.	Low.
Oct. 16	$1.58¾	$1.57¼	$1.58¼	$1.57¼	48¾	47¾
Oct. 17	1.63¾	1.58	1.64¼	1.58	48¾	47¾
Oct. 18	1.68	1.64	1.68½	1.65	49¼	48¾
Oct. 19	1.69¾	1.65	1.69¾	1.66½	49¾	48¾
Oct. 20	1.71¾	1.69¼	1.71¾	1.6	49¾	48¾
Oct. 21	1.70¾	1.68	1.70¾	1.68¾	49¾	48¾
Week's range	1.71¾	1.57¼	1.71¾	1.57	49¾	47¾

	July. High.	Low.	Last.
Oct. 16	$1.34¾	$1.33¾	$1.34¼
Oct. 17	1.41	1.34¼	1.40
Oct. 18	1.43	1.40	1.41¾
Oct. 19	1.41¾	1.39¼	1.40¾
Oct. 20	1.42	1.39¾	1.41
Oct. 21	1.41	1.39	1.40¾
Week's range	1.42	1.33¾	

	Dec. High.	Low.	May. High.	Low.	Last.
Oct. 16	77¼	76¾	78¾	78¼	78¼
Oct. 17	78¾	76¾	79¾	79¼	79¼
Oct. 18	79¾	78¼	81¾	79¾	81¼
Oct. 19	82¾	79¼	84½		84½
Oct. 20	87¼	83¾	87½	83	87½
Oct. 21	87	83¾	87¼	84¾	87¼
Week's range	87¼	76¾	87½	78¼	

	Dec. High.	Low.	May. High.	Low.	Last.
Oct. 16	48¾	47¾	51¾	50¾	51¾
Oct. 17	48¾	47¾	52	50¾	52
Oct. 18	49¾	48¾	52¾	51	52¾
Oct. 19	49¾	49	53¾	52¾	53¾
Oct. 20	51¼	49¾	55¼	53¾	55¼
Oct. 21	51	50¼	54¾	53¾	53¾
Week's range	51¼	47¾	55¼	50¾	

Provisions.

	LARD. High.	Low.	RIBS. High.	Low.	PORK. High.	Low.
Oct. 16	$15.22	$15.15	$14.40	$14.15	$23.80	$23.20
Oct. 17	15.37	15.27	14.50	14.32	23.92	23.60
Oct. 18	15.60	15.37	14.75	14.52	24.20	23.95
Oct. 19	15.65	15.55	14.82	14.65	24.50	24.15
Oct. 20			14.85	14.75	25.00	24.80
Oct. 21	15.70	15.65	15.20	14.90	25.30	24.75
Week's range	15.70	15.15	15.20	14.15	25.30	23.20

	Oct. High.	Low.	Jan. High.	Low.
Oct. 16			$12.72	$12.60
Oct. 17			12.85	12.70
Oct. 18	$13.95	$13.92	13.00	12.90
Oct. 19			13.25	13.00
Oct. 20	14.12	13.97	13.40	13.25
Oct. 21			13.57	13.34
Week's range	14.12	13.92	13.57	12.60

	Dec. High.	Low.	Jan. High.	Low.
Oct. 16	$23.80	$23.20	$23.80	$23.55
Oct. 17	23.92	23.60	23.97	23.75
Oct. 18	24.20	23.95	24.27	24.00
Oct. 19	24.50	24.15	24.50	24.20
Oct. 20	25.00	24.80	25.10	24.80
Oct. 21	25.30	24.75	25.35	24.85
Week's range	25.30	23.20	25.35	23.35

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Oct. High.	Low.	Dec. High.	Low.	Jan. High.	Low.
Oct. 16	17.60	17.50	17.87	17.59	17.92	17.54
Oct. 17	17.96	17.65	18.22	17.78	18.19	17.80
Oct. 18	18.62	18.05	18.80	18.37	18.78	18.44
Oct. 19	18.44	18.30	18.63	18.28	18.57	18.22
Oct. 20	18.37	18.12	18.58	18.32	18.54	18.27
Oct. 21			18.52	18.32	18.50	18.25
Week's range	18.62	17.50	18.80	17.59	18.78	17.54

	Mar. High.	Low.	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.
Oct. 16	17.90	17.67	18.22	17.79	18.06	17.86
Oct. 17	18.31	17.93	18.40	18.00	18.48	18.06
Oct. 18	18.84	18.55	18.96	18.68	19.00	18.73
Oct. 19	18.67	18.32	18.77	18.42	18.80	18.48
Oct. 20	18.65	18.20	18.74	18.42	18.80	18.39
Oct. 21	18.65	18.40	18.75	18.31	18.79	18.53
Week's range	18.84	17.67	18.96	17.79	19.00	17.86

TRUST COMPANIES REPORT.

Institutions Show Total Resources Approaching Three Billions.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 22.—New York State's eighty-nine trust companies had aggregate resources of $2,626,431,407 on Sept. 20, when Supt. Richards of the Banking Department called for statements. This total showed no material change from that of June 30, the date of the preceding call. Stock and bond investments showed a decrease of $10,500,000, while loans and discounts were nearly $16,000,000 lower. The cash due from other banking institutions, however, showed an increase of $7,000,000, and the surplus item was increased by more than $4,000,000. Deposits were smaller by about $30,000,000, being partly offset by an increase of nearly $13,500,000 in acceptances and nearly $8,000,000 in other liabilities. The totals reported on Sept. 20 follow:

RESOURCES.

	Sept. 20.
Stock and bond investments, viz:	
Public securities	$157,700,955
Other securities	425,062,976
Real estate owned	43,850,034
Mortgages owned	91,333,591
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral	15,413,077
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral	627,694,732
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral	324,481,004
Overdrafts	354,700
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers	291,855,668
Specie	146,335,463
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks	24,540,884
Federal Reserve notes	1,283,240
Cash items, viz: bills and checks for next day's clearings; other cash items	35,263,023
Customers' liability on acceptances	60,584,591
Other assets	80,477,417
Add for cents	43
Total	$2,626,431,407

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$94,200,000
Surplus (including all undivided profits on market value stocks and bonds)	191,767,021
Preferred deposits:	
Due New York State savings banks	77,312,051
Due New York State savings and loan associations, credit unions and land bank	726,939
Due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary	128,167,715
Deposits by State of New York	11,510,462
Deposits by Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	1,363,549
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	9,625,370
Deposits otherwise preferred	1,408,583
Due depositors, not preferred	1,803,777,348
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	207,940,000
Bills payable	210,000
Rediscounts	14,778
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit	69,212,372
Other liabilities	29,195,176
Add for cents	43
Total	$2,626,431,407
Total deposits	$2,241,832,017

Lansing Starts for Washington.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Secretary of State Lansing left here tonight for New York. He expects to return to Washington tomorrow. Before leaving here he declared he believed men in the Federal service should have their names placed on registration lists without being compelled to register personally if they wished to vote.

NEW BASIS FOR GAS BILLS.

State Service Board Establishes the Thermal Unit.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 22.—An order fixing heat units instead of candle power as the standard of value for gas has been made by the Public Service Commission of the Second District, thus disposing of a problem which has been vexing the commission for a number of years.

The order now provides that all companies in the State making more than 20,000,000 cubic feet of coal gas, water gas, or mixed coal and water gas a year must adopt the new standard before Jan. 1. This takes in all of the large companies. The smaller companies may come in under the new standard if they so choose. Their product must average 585 British thermal units per cubic foot instead of sixteen, eighteen, or twenty candle power as heretofore. A British thermal unit is the scientific term for the amount of heat required to raise one pound of water one degree of temperature.

While the demands of the consumer were shown to be tending toward a heating power standard, the commission found that it was becoming increasingly difficult for the companies to maintain gas at the old lighting power standard. To do so the gas had to be enriched by oils once cheap and plentiful, but now high priced and scarce on account of the growing demand for gasoline and allied products for motors and other purposes. It was further found that in transmitting gas over the increasing distances required by growing communities the enriching element was lost in transmission, thus making long-distance transmission difficult and expensive and uniform distribution impossible.

The only difference which the consumer will notice will be that his gas will be more uniform, and that mantles and burners less subject to deposits of carbon and other foreign matter will have a longer, efficient life. The commission has found that the methods of measuring heat units are more practicable than those for gauging candle power. The heating power standard set is such as to assure practically the same quality of gas as at present supplied under the candle power measurement.

To Help in Business Training.

The Lord Mayor of London states that the council of the Lord Kitchener National Memorial Fund has resolved to found a number of scholarships which will enable young Britons destined for a commercial career to travel, study, and gain business experience. The scholarships will be continued from year to year for all time and will be of the annual value of about £150 ($730) each. It is pointed out that after the war there will inevitably be a great increase of British trade, and many firms in the large industrial centres will find themselves in need of clerks, travelers and technical experts familiar with the languages and the business methods of these countries. This need the scholarship project will help to meet. In developing it, the council has been advised by business men and educational experts so that the plan may be carried through with the highest degree of efficiency.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Transactions Six Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Mon.	140,850	70,760	376,045	$310,000
Tues.	177,739	85,396	414,040	144,000
Wed.	107,865	108,906	340,350	191,000
Thurs.	203,283	136,776	335,780	98,000
Fri.	162,777	117,402	384,630	110,300
Sat.	83,495	88,525	278,400	36,000
Total	875,409	607,764	2,129,245	$889,300

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
35,300	*Aetna Exp..	11¾	10¾	11½	+ ⅝
7,000	*Am. S. Tob.	25	23	24½	+ 1
66,115	*Am. W. Pap.	11¼	5	8⅛	+ 4⅛
350	Am. B. Mfg.	19	17	18	+ 1
80	Am. B. pf.	45	45	45	..
1,600	Am. D. Syn.	13	12	12¼	+ ¼
1,100	Am. Int. C.	58	57	57	..
110	Atl. Steel	97½	90	97½	..
2,100	*Butler Chem.	4½	4	4⅜	+ ⅛
53,800	*But. Judson.	73½	70½	73½	+ 5⅝
21,400	*Cal. P. Corp.	37⅛	36	36⅞	..
7,200	*Cal. Shipbu'g	15	14	14¼	+ ½
1,600	B. A. T. pref.	20	20	20	..
1,060	Car., F. & P.	4½	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
100	Carbon Steel..	92	89	92	..
11,400	Car. Steel	12¼	11¾	12⅛	..
1,600	*Cent. Fdry.	15½	14	14	..
400	*Cent. F. pf.	29½	28	29½	..
5,550	C. I. Co. of Am.	7⅜	7	7⅜	- ⅛
5,615	Chev. Motor.	205	195	199	..
500	Char. Iron pf.	7¼	7¼	7¼	- ⅛
6,800	Corp. R. & H.	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
1,020	Emer. Phon.	9	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
8,600	†Enger M. Car	5	4⅞	5	..
4,100	*Fail. Motors.	9½	8	9¼	+ ½
1,100	F. W. & Wig.	50½	49¾	49¾	- ⅛
1,400	*F. B. C. pf.	95½	93	95½	..
1,700	†G. M. pf., w.i.	90	90	90	+ ¼
4,800	G. M. Car.	10	8	9½	+ 1⅛
24,000	Gen. Motors.	165	155	165	+ 15
525	Gen'l A. T. C.	60	59	60	..
1,200	G. A. T. Cpt.	96	93½	95	..
850	Gen. Sub. Boat	70	70	70	..
950	*Hall Sug. pf.	19	16	18	..
5,000	H. & B. C.Co.	41½	38½	41½	+ 2½
1,575	Holly S. Corp.	51	48	49½	+ ½
750	*Hud. Tr.	29¾	28¾	29¼	+ ⅝
500	Hav. Tob.	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
685	Hawaiian S.	52⅞	51¾	52⅜	+ ⅛
675	Holly Sug. pf.	98	97	97½	- ½
31,975	*Imp Cable.	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
750	Int. A. F. S.	22	10½	22	..
6,100	*Joplin C. S. New	50	45	46	- 4
600	Int. C. Rub.	16	15½	15¾	+ ¼
100	Kelsey Wheel.	57	57	57	..
300	Kath. Br. pf.	10	9	9	..
4,000	Key. T. C.	17¾	15¾	17	+ ¾
7,200	*Lake Tor. R.	11⅞	10	10⅝	- 1
1,500	Lake T. B. pf.	11	10½	11	- 1
1,000	Lofts, Inc.	105	105	105	..
1,200	Mam. Phar.	⅞	¾	¾	..
34,400	Maxim Mun.	4⅜	3	6¼	+ ⅜
2,600	Marconi of A.	3¼	3	3¼	- ⅛
15,500	Marlin Arms pf. v. t. cfs.	63	43	62	+20
4,600	Marlin Arms pf. v. t. cfs.	96½	91	93½	+ 3½
3,100	Man. El. sup.	35½	32	35½	..
700	*Mex. Pet. Ex.	19¾	19¾	19¾	..
103,000	*Midv. Steel.	68⅜	65⅝	67¼	+ 1⅝
16,900	*Mitchell M. (when relsd).	67½	65	66⅝	+ 2⅛
200	Motor Prod.	67	67	67	..
275	N. Y. Trans.	15¾	15½	15½	..
4,600	*Nat. Auto.	44¼	42	43½	..
22,500	*N. Y. Cent. rts.	⅝	⅜	⅜	..
6,800	*Pugh S.	9¾	9¾	10⅛	..
1,200	Panhan Sugar.	27¼	27	27½	- ⅛
200	P. Tr. & Mot.	24½	24½	24½	+ 1
5,000	*Pull. Vent.	2½	2½	2½	..
2,000	*Pull. Vent. pf.	5	4⅝	5	..
300	Rep. Mot. Tr.	70	68	70	+ 1
1,155	Scripps-Booth.	57	54½	56	- 1½
8,350	St. Jo. Lead.	19¼	18½	19¼	..
600	Sea. St. & M.	20½	20	20½	+ ⅛
1,000	Smith & T. pf.	10½	10¼	10½	- ⅛
5,500	*Spicer Mfg.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(K) This character means *versus* or *contra*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 323, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.
Foundation Co<O'Rourke.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 407, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.
Causes from this calendar will be assigned to Judge Augustus N. Hand for trial as reached.
Equity calendar:

Alerg<Friedesch.
Newton<Yates.
David Craig<Rexlite.
Kiser<Kindler & C.
Same<Hardman, Peck.
Same<Ricca & Son.
Machiett<Waite & Bartlett Mfg Co.
Waldes<Inter Mfgs Agency, Inc.
Am Thermos Bottle<Cowens Mfg & Nov.
Goldberg<Friedman.
NY Scaffolding<Columbia Mills, Inc.
Am Safety Device Co<same.

DISTRICT COURT—Neterer, J.—Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.
Jones SS<Grain Grow-ers Ex Co.
Aldrich<Penn RR.
W S RR<Lighter East.
W I SS<Chicago
House Wrecking.
Ivancich<SS Colon.
McWilliams<Ward & Colby.
Bleakley<Haverstraw Stone Co.
Same<NY Trap Rock.
Woodburn<Tug Ira M Hedges.
Union Ferry<SS Ella.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:15 A. M.—Admiralty.
Kidner & B<Atlantic Communication Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury Calendar.
Adamowitch<NYC RR
Stearns<Garrett, Us<Karplus & Herzberger.
Guterman<Sheverick.
Matt J Ward<Goelet.
Kushna<Carnegie Sti.
Friedman<Penn RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 235, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy.
Discharges:
David Israel.
E-H & P Millar.
Abraham Frankel.
Meoris Israel.
Thomas J Gray.
Joseph Roth.
Jas A Jenkins.
David Teich.
Julius Kramer.
Emma Herenburger.
Louis Reichman.
Hats Kleaninger.
Ribak & Goldberg.
Leo Samuels.
Under objections:
Israel Feinman.
Comfort Clothing Co.
Sterngold & Brill.
Adjourned cases:
John H Dunn.
Abraham Bernstein.
Jacob Furman.
Henry Strubel.
Berneuson & Cohen.
William Aredon.
Motions:
Michael Glassman.
Fishgold Bros.
Wm Aredon.
Johnson Salkeld & Co.
Bruno J Bongarty.
Charles Salmon.
Mark Vogel.
Morris Smirnoff.
Arrigon's Feed Co.
Framingham Hat Co.
Oliver Bros.
Jurist & Markowitz.
State Line Tel Co.
Vanoscope Co.
Standard Hat Block.
Barrett Bros.
Johnson Salkeld & Co.
Am Post Car Co.
Jacob Goldstein.
Louis Shapiro.
Shearer & Sons.
Solomon Beer.
Benenson & Coheh.
Wm B Leonard.
David Kamsler.
Bell Bros.
Nathan Spinell.
L A Burke & Sons.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.
Criminal:
US<Vyse.
Bankruptcy:
Re Henry F Vyse.
Common law:
Norus<NY & C Mail SS Co.
Kaneefsky<A C L RR.
Wells<Calvin Austin, receiver.
Bonglorno<Penn RR.
For call:
Waldo<Aaronson.
Sawicka<Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal.
Heinley<West M RR Co. (3.)
Harley<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Levy<same.
US<190 half cases figs
US<Carlozza & Jacarupo.
Mulcahy, &c<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Scudder<Curtin, (2.)
Hoyt<Brigham.
Storey<Stewart.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR—
People<Van Brink.
People<Chasidy.
Spreen<Erie RR.
Burke<Smith.
Burke<NY C RR Co.
Stump<Burns.
Villard et al<Villard, exrs.<Farmers L & T Co.
Kelly<Penn Tunnel.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Cohalan, J.—Litigated motions.
Re Maiolle (United Cigar Store.)
Quinlan<Kracker, (2.)
Fernandez<Fernandez.
Lehrer<Bachrach.
Whitney<Griggs.
Reynolds<Smith.
Weisbader<United Fruit Co.
Lange<Schlosman, (2.)
Re Wynberg.
Hoyt<Hoyt, (2.)
Smith<Knoell.
Valentino<Jacobzoller Co.
Hamerschlag<SS Morningside Dr Co.
Lee<Smith & Strebel.
Lindley<W. T. Grant.
Re Robinson.
Neal<Neal.
Fennel<Fennel.
Re Ferguson.
Lauterbach<Stern.
Perbes<Orientex Textile Mills.
Ryan<Kennedy, (2.)
Nichols<Dey.
Mason<42d St Ry.
Margolies<Cons Gas Co.
A. Mullen<T R T.
J. Mullen<same.
Murray<Page.
Rohleder<L V Co.
Marks<Blauner.
Cone<White.
Bartelins<L V Co.
Golden<Kanner.
Kramer<McCullough.
Freverman<H & G
Fuchy<C I & B RR.
Ginna<CNY.
Sotaropoulos<Kenrich.
Spalmo<Safir, (2.)
Maltz<Rachrach.
Risser<U & F Co.
Stalman<same.
Grubn<same.
King<same.
Schenkman<Int R T.
Reese<Ormsby.
Kelly<Flannery.
Goldstein<Cuneo.
Hornby<Macon.
Re Avy (Gelb Av.)
Mancuso<Trainer Cons Co.
Bohmfalk<Meyers.
Belcher<Nat. Shipping Co, (2.)
Isaacs<Main Rty Co.
Gottinberski—Wilkes-B. Anth Coal Co.
Schmid<Mitchell.
Ahearn<Rap Trans Sub Cons Co.
Deming<Osborn, (2.)
Pearlman<Drha.
Marlow<N Y Edison.
Goldberg<Sulsberger.
Sullivan<Ruby Amusement Co.
Cohn<Cohn.
Muss<Lowenstein.
CNY<Bass, (2.)
Finnegan<Grugowitz.
CNY<Immerman.
Rega<Potenzano.
Fraser<Fraser.
H & I Feldman Cont Co<Waller.
Ferro<Ferro.
Meeks<Gravier.
Murray<Page.
Met By-Products Co<Van Name.
Procyk<Umans.
Burtan<Burtan.
Shikes<Melville.
Rozinski<Berkowitz.
Am Metal Co<Alvino.
Moore<Theo A Crane.
Saunders<Park Stor Warehouse, Inc.
Powers<Haff.
Carderone<Moore.
Haley<Motley.
Clarke<Prouty.
Cote<Bird.
Dreitzer<Dreitzer.
Valente<N Y Theatre.
Emigrant Ind Sav Bk<Naughton.
W & S Job Co<Green.
Sarpa<Reilly.
Re Mitchell White Co.
Rosenthal<Gingold Rty Co.
Miscott<Abiscott.
Jefferson Co Sav Bk<Frankel.
Re Clegg.
Brown<Harrigan, (2.)
Bartelstone<Empire Woodworking Co, Inc.

PART II.—Pendleton, J.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.
Rathers<Bleck.
Met Life Ins Co<39th st Real Est Co.
Rumsey<Gerston Cramer.
West Mfg & Oil Co<
Am Spirits Mfg Co.
Distilling Co of Am<Rice.
Union Ests<Kramer.
Glenick<Glenick.
Keane Assets<Baker.
Dworkin<Dworkin.
Moses<Moses.
Braunstein<Braunstein.
Stevenson<O'Connor.
Osterhall<Herrman.
Preferred causes:
Case on—Feinblum<Feinblum.
Case on—Pollock<Sachs.
Case on—Oppenheim<Realty Corp.
PART IV.—No day calendar.
Case on.
PART V.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.
PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.
Onward Const<Purdy.
Ansonia<same (4.)
PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Netburger, J.—At 10 A. M.
Pomeroy<T & O C RR.
Backsman<Boston Ins.
Beck & Sons<Chauncey.
Stern<Bielefeld & S.
Corn Ex Bk<Warranty Const Co.

PART III.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
Supplementary calendar.
Ing—Jensen<Sinclair Hotel.
Ing<De Paul<Muenzer
Mason<42d St Ry.
Margolies<Cons Gas Co.
A. Mullen<T R T.
J. Mullen<same.
Murray<Page.
Rohleder<L V Co.
Marks<Blauner.
Cone<White.
Bartelins<L V Co.
Golden<Kanner.
Kramer<McCullough.
Freverman<H & G
Fuchy<C I & B RR.
Ginna<CNY.
Sotaropoulos<Kenrich.
Spalmo<Safir, (2.)
Maltz<Rachrach.
Risser<U & F Co.
Stalman<same.
Grubn<same.
King<same.
Schenlukman<Int R T.
Longtonetti<CNY.
Rimando<Weeks.
Ward<Unger.
Martino<Hemmerdinger.
A Robinson<Carnegie Hill Livery & M Co.
G Robinson<same.
Jeties<Jeffreys & Co.
Hyjeck<NY Times.
Carri<Aguero.
Rudolph<Carleton Terrace Restaurant.
Graf<B, Q C & S RR.
Gottlieb<same.
Roth<New Yorker Zeitung Pub & Ptg.
S Sigman<NY, N H & H RR.
H Sigman<same.
Straus<Std Oil of NY.
Hyland<McNeille.
Tarnowski<NY Rys.
Berwarger<Heiman.
Schmidt<CNY (2.)

Day calendar called at 3:30 P. M. Cases to be sent to Parts III. to XIII. for trial.
Mullarsky<NY Central RR.
G Taube<Bowler.
T Taube<same.
Rubenstein<Int R T.
Murphy<Clune.
Kantrowitz<Stern & Sons, Inc.
Bucala<Blumenthal.
Lyas<CNY.
A Koenig<Carrel Co.
N Koenig<same.
Stenzler<Washington Taxi Service Co.
S Goldman<Zehnter.
M Goldman<same.
Bolles<Herbert & Co.
Sjobeck<Ryan.
Fedris<CNY.
Sullivan<L & F Alton.
Fischer<Corr.
Imperial Film Exch<Kalem Co.
Rosenthal<Musical Courier Co.
Stern<Verderber.
Bauman<Somerville Realty Co.
Tobias<same.
Krakower<same.
Jacobson<same.
Prestigiacomo<Am Ever Ready.

PART V.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VI.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Van Machelen<Carlin Co.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.
Hennessy<Emp Sub.
Dembofsky<N Y Rys.

PART X.—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.
Connolly<Fitzsimmons.
Linneball<Levy Dairy.

PART XI.—Pullom, J.—At 10 A. M.
Meledin<Vietar.
Fay<Press Co (2.)
Ransom<Degnon Cont.

PART XII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.
Bannon<Murtha & Schmohl (2.)
Amory<NY Times.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M, Case on. Supplementary calendar.
Noon<Noon.
Levy<Foos.
Bacon<Modern Pen Co
Same<Chapman.
Frazee<Woods.
Esterly Co<Marks.
Moffett<Ferguson.
Bottsford Co<CNY, (2.)
Nassau Co<Paulvin.
Rosenthal<Rosenthal.
Powers<CNY.
Mat R E Co<Rosenwasser.
Bohn<Un Book Offices.
Mack<Denkmann.
Wolf<Realty Co.

Day calendar called at 3:30 P. M. Cases to be sent to Parts XIII. to XVIII. for trial.
No day calendar.

PART XV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.—Cases on.

PART XVI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.
Miller<Miller (2.)

PART XVII.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M.
Nicholas Aldrofite Co<Hebran.

PART XVIII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
Edmond Cahill,
George H Huber,
James E Donegan.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on.
Ernest G W Woers,
Nellie Sabin Hyde
Farmer and also
Nellie Hyde Farmer,
Richard S Bryant,
Emma L Ring.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Litigated motions.
Siegel<Valentine.
Brooks Bros<Stessel.
Mintz<Breitenstein.
O'Neill Adams Co<Rheinfeld.
Smith Gear & Co<Lee.
Star Co<Rivers.
Melbaum<Lutz.
Jacoby<Goldfarb.
Levine<Taylor.
Feinberg<Compagnie Riviera.
Lind<Knick Ice
Pisacone<Moore.
Arbitiro<Moore.
Lavendale<Levy.
Lederer<Abraham.
Freauff<Wellwyn Realty Co.
Geller<N Y Rwys.
Mucimerci<Onofrio
Leonard<Jacoba.
Nemeth<Breuer.
Sub-Leasing Co<Equitable Office Bldg Corp.
Habermaun<Chas Wagner Lith Mach
Oppenheimer<Rotkowsky
Birnberg<Simon.
Slio<Corsiglia.
Rand<Michaelover.
Pittsburgh Chase.
Studella<Schwartz.
Beckelman<Roiter.
Reynolds<Hunter.
Kasofsky<Wolf.
Blener<Wm Epstein Bros.
Kliegman<Schmidt.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ransom, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Iodiero<Int R T.
Bardin<N Y C RR.
Temple<Eleb.
Westerburg<Wachenheim.
Gannon<Mulchay.
Quayle<Reynolds.
Douglas<Terry & T.
Talt<Gans.
Mandlowitz<N Y Rys.
Rabiner<Parker.
Sobetzki<Charnow.
Randall<Int R T.
Greenwald<Marx.
Anis<Clifton Pl Co.
Hamilton<Seminole Co.
Kaufman<Goldfarb.
NY Edison Co<Gowanus Wrecking Co
Goldberg<Schatz.
Schosberg<Hickson.
Wormser<Johnston (2)
Korandowitz<IRT (2.)
Canton<same.
Reizer<Goldstein.
Weiss<Herber.
Cohen<New Taxicab & Auto Co.
Ellis<Penn RR.
Abrams<Chopak.
Masler<Int R T Co.
Janok<C RR of NJ (2)
Allerhand<Int R T.
Bond<Drosin Bros.
Strauss<C Beer Dry Goods Co.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR.—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Mischner<Spingarn.
Hurtig<Reilly.
Household Gran Tub Co<Herrman.
Weigel<Schaeffer.
Crowe<Lewis.
Dyer<Gross.
Novisad<Romagnac.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART III.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.
Commercial calendar.
Siegel<Bandler.
Roth<SW Surety Co.
Schlein<Rosenberg.
Siegel<Brustein.
Report<Prudential Outfitting.
Sonn Bros<Berry.
Entenmann<Interbergen.
Title Guar & T.
Levington<Carl.
Hill<Arbes.
Goldberg<Adler.
Kridel<Parnett.
Eisenstein<Lewis.

PART IV.—No day calendar.

PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A.M. Case on.

PART VIII.—McEvoy, J.—At 10 A.M. Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Mutual Life Ins Co<Clarence Realty—Robert H July. Blue Bird Oil Co<Smith—Outerbridge Horsey. City N Y<Empire City Subway Co—E Henry Lacombe, Adrian H Larkin, and George Gordon Battle.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Bowery Sav Bank<Frederick Schultz—Pease & Elliman.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers.)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM.—Mullan, J.—Motion Calendar.
Scafati<Alvino.
Keogh Amusement<NYC.
Nassau Beekman<Romano.
Geller<R Carvel Co.
Levi<same.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.
Monk<23d Wark Bk.
Columbia Const<Cosmopolitan Bank.
Lockinson<Smith.
Union Real Estate<CNY.
Same<R Carvel Co.
Gray<same.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Giegerich, J.
Mosner<Meuerer.
O'Brien<Union Ry.
Curry<Cen. Union Gas
Abraham<Nas El RR.
Kerner<Kerner.
Gilbert<Davis.
Kleid<783 Prospect Av
King<Union Ry.
Voas<Bradley Cont.
Zarek<Mason & Hang.
Cuzy<Brauss.
Bevell<Campbell.
Dies<Pheon Cont. Co.
Banta<North Sand.
Berg<West Elect RR (2.)
Same<Rothbein.
Beck<Grossman.
Gevais<Hirschman & Frei<Robinson.
Fay<Troy Record Co.
Todd<NYC Inter RR.
Socolof<Helt.
Ryan<Heins Ex Co.
Staub<Inter R T Co.
Geissler Haas Rty<same.
Gray<same.
Campbell<Marquard.
Reid<French.
Reid<Reid.
Stress<Daily.

TRIALS—Mullan, J.
Geiler<same.
Geissler Haas Rty<same.
Adams Flanigan Co<Realty Co.
Hayes<R Carvel Co.
Malloy<same, (2.)
Levi<same.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Giegerich, J.
Ostrander<Bronx Med & Den Assn.
Oppenheimer<Lillenthal.
Palmieri<Amigrone, Brennan<Coffey.
Robinson<Baum.
O'Connor<Rodgers & Hagerty.
Tusher<Thompson.
Sommer<Archer Piano.
Fazzutello<Mulligan.
Miller<Stuve, (2.)
Doherty<Terry & T.
Hall<Union Rty.
Burke<Higgins.
Same<Higgins & S
Clonat Co.
Scotto<T Horan.
Galiani<Galiani.
Comes<G Backer Con.
Balke<Otis Elev Co.
Gross<Steinberg.
Sussman<Market & Harlem Auto Truck.
Magnus<Royal Jewelry Mfg Co.
Damm<Higginson.
Levington<Robitzek.
Cook<Lawson.
Mirr<McCreery.
Kelly<Inter R T Co.
Neary<O'Rourke.
Grass<Wilbur.
Berzin<Polonsky.
McPherson<Maluck.
Singer<Allenstein.
Murray<North Sand.

Highest number reached in regular order 210.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
Wills for probate:
Lillian Greene.
Susan J. Whitaker.
Juliet F. Stephenson:
Guardianships:
Harry Lundgren.
Gustav M Lundgren.
Motions:
Margaret Meier.
Elizabeth Mulryan,
Simon Well.
Mary Jane Sheridan,
Jacob Freeman,
James Weston.
Accountings:
Paul A Vallance.
Sigmond Morse.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.
Franz<Union Ry.
Kirzinger<Murtha.
Siewert<Breidenbach, (2.)
Moran<Pedrone.
Scully<Union Ry.
Markowitz<Mugler Iron Works.
Kreisz<same.
Schneider<NYC I Ry.
Krasenbaum<Wise Alpha Cement.
Galob<L I R R.
Meschisi<Wright.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Manning, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.
Notage Laundry, Inc<McCormack.
C E Thompson<Arthur.
M E Thompson<same.
Brindisce<N Y Cons RR.
M Brindisc<same.
C Brinoso<N Y Cons
M Kronkaski<C I & B RR.
T Kronkaski<same.
Sol<Gabel.
Both<So Bklyn RR.
Lundy<CNY.
Meltzer Bros Brewg Co<Harris.
Peirson<Palmer.
Re N Y Municipal R Corpn (Cook.)
Harper<Fothier.
Beuscher<Beuscher.
Monroe<Goldstein.
Re 24th St (Stillwell Av to Coney Av.)
Mable<Mable.
Brown<Brown.
Kornblum<Commercial Adv Assn.
Webster<Gardner.
Selander<Johnson.
Weeks<Laubeberger.
Adler<Empire City Lumber Co.
Boccia<Maclin.
Fox<Slimon.
Goodman<Greenpoint Milk Co.
Poppolardo<Poppolardo (2.)
Selet<Klench.
Re Willow Av.
Re Washington Av.
Municipal Liens Co<Fenlon.
Re 81st St (Pepper.)
Robinson<Wagner.
Freeland<J B Mosby & Co.
Lane<Brown.
Re 24th Av (Ahern.)
Re Fenimore St (American Linerusta)
Day<Irwin.
Eisnberg<Tannenbaum
Marks<Marks.
Shaw<Botzong.
Woodbury<same.
Sherman<Lott.
Grasser<Rockford Holding Co.
Mutterperl<Purcell, Brady<Johnson Const.
McCourt<N Y & Q Co RR.
Klein<Keller.
Bellenkoff<Rubin Rty.

PART II.—Garretson, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kelly, J.—
Erichson<Rubel Bros.
Rubel Bros<Erichson.
Huber<D Esterre.
Bangel<Kippel.
Herman<Herman.
Gleason<Purdy et al, Com's.
De Fina<Do Fina.
Ackerman<Ackerman.
Kuritzky<Doecker & ano, exrs.
Bossert Sons<Carmadella.
Shapiro<Mapleton Ass'n.
Zusaro<Moskowitz.
Hammond<Constant.
Franchini<Franchini, Taylor<Crawford.
Highest number reached on the regular call, 3491.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Blackmar, J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J.; Part III., Cropsey, J.; Part VI., Aspinall, J.; Part VII., Crane, J.
Sinsheimer<NY Con RR
Kroh<CNY.
Zeroff<Schnibble.
Hajjar<Wallum.
McKee<B H RR.
Doscher<Ferguson.
Doonan<C I & B RR.
Raymond-Hadley Co<Kessel Co.
Grey<B H RR.
Bender<same.
Williams<NY Con RR.
Older<B H RR.
Lawrence<Lott.
Weidl<Marin et al.
Cuskey<Nas RR et al.
Bonviclno<Quaglio.
Sansone<Wmsbg Plaza Rty Co.
Nelson<CNY.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day.

No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.
Wahlig<Lazarus.
Rosen<Turner.
Luper<Thomas et al.
Torney<CNY.
Conen<B H RR.
Hynes<Hageville Rlty Co et al.
Meyer<So Bklyn Ry.
Marcinlak<Duncuff.
Lindstrom<Achels.
McKeon<B H RR.
Parsons<Stand'd Oil Co of NY.
Woodruff<CNY.
Dellacarva<Poole.
Allyn<Int R T.
Lang<Knauer & ano.
Purcell<Nassau RR.
Hansen<Bier et al.
Smith<Bklyn & North River RR.
De Bardeleben et al.
Boylan<B Q Co & Sub
Doerflinger<B H RR.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5,870.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Peter Garing.
William Bloomer.
Florence Bronson.
Ralph Royston.
A. H. Garrod.
Bertha Molbus.
Ann E Walsh.
John Eichorn.
John Dulkis.
Charles M Field.
Administration of:
Lawrence Cahill.
Heronium Swiech.
Eugene McCarthy.
Accounting of:
Hannah Harper.
M E Powell.
Jeroneus Underhill.
J B Mellie.
John Murphy.
Emil Garrison.
Alphonzo Henyon.
John Haaf.
Margaret Haaf.
Elizabeth Edwards.
Myles McKeon.
Isabella Merrill.
Oswald Miller, (2.)
Fred Roos.
Fred Fried.
G P Merrill.
Marie J Dixon.
Ellen O'Connell.
Estates of:
Sarah McCarthy.
Mary Flynn.
F Grays.
Anna Pundt.
Abraham Friedman.
Rosalie R Hart.
Anna Burley.
Contested calendar:
Jacob Autenreith.
Yettcham Stern.
Rosalie Wilson.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Dike, J.; Part V., Fawcett, J.—Calendar called in Part IV.
Ing—Schwartz<Bosch.
Ing—Fennell<Van Rooyen.
Smith<Sasuze.
Gordon<Zirn.
Ryan<Nassau El RR.
Schultze<same.
Olindo<Bklyn H RR.
Abromski<C I & B RR.
Julian<Westcott Exp.
Laura<Bklyn H RR.
Manario<Nas Elec RR
Corbett<Bklyn H RR.
Bryesland<same.
Daniels<same.
Rosenkrantz<Nassau Elec RR.
McManus<B H RR.
Cooper<B Q C & S RR
Gryzbek<C I & B RR.
Lanigan<Manfredi.
Ferraro<Nas Elec RR.
Tierney<C I & B RR.

Highest number reached on regular calendar, 5,114; on call, 5,310.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Raynes<Raynes.
Hurdman<Gedney Farm Co Inc.
Lynch<Gallagher.
Newman<Newman.
Fursey<Edwards.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Polito Cons Co<Stewart.
Myers<Pres &c Vil of Ossining.
Hepburn<Long.
Buchanan<Houghton.
Neville<McGuire.
Stumbous<Vil of Port Chester.
Dalton<N Y, N H & H R R Co.
Seagle<Barreto.

Highest number reached on call, 250.

TRIAL TERM—Port II., Morschauser, J.; Part III., Young, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Palulco<West El RR.
Bergin<same.
Harrison<Chester Hill Auto Co.
Pederson<Union Sq. (2.)
Mulvey<Williamson, Barrett<Conklin.
Wilson<Waites Motor Van & Stor Co.
Doern<Olcott.
Niehaus<Niehaus.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day
St Cartier<NY N H & H RR Co.
Sundstrom<Port Chester Baking Co.
Whaley<NY N H & H RR Co.
Hunter<Mills.
Roode<Union Ry Co.
Jones<Rosemier.
Same<Mehr.
Same<Goode.
Hirsch<Kneiffer.
Shaw<NY N H & H RR Co.
Ede<West El RR Co.
Reilly<Pelham Sun.
Clarke<Union Ry Co.
Levine<City of New Rochelle.
Schultzmen<same.
Blitz<Dalton.
Einstein<Eagle Mtg.
Rice<West El RR Co.
Powers<same.
Borup<Von Kokeritz.
Bacchus<West El RR.
Isola<Garafano.
Sundstrom<Port Chester Baking Co.
Nicoletto<DeWitt & Co.
Scott<Herold.
Tschantre<West Elec RR Co.
Roberts<NY N H & H RR Co.

Highest number reached on call, 323.

PART II.—Morschauser, J.—Short causes.
Greer<Matthes.
Vandeveer<Kerby.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.—Jury Term.
Wills for probate:
John Mooney,
Mary A Fowler,
Margaret Clancy.

County Court.

Young, C. J.—Criminal calendar.
Peoria<Harry Schapiero.
Civil calendar:
Perroto<Freeman.
Caturano<DeSalvo.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kapper, J.—At 10 A. M.
Towner et al<Hoge et al.
Fitzpatrick<Fitzpatrick.
Reynolds<Reynolds.
Crystal et al<Aerodrome Park A et al.

Highest number reached on the calendar is 303A.

TRIAL TERM—Kelby, J.—At 10 A. M.
Carney<NY & Q C RR
Remson<Scholer.
Smith<same.
Zocks<Lindner.
Chvatal<Soukup.
Sullivan<Bklyn H RR.
Dorman<same.
Mazza, an infant<Siemers.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call.
Hollander<Frank.
McWeeney, as admr<L I R R Co.
Cladel, an infant<NY & Q C Ry Co.
Verdon<Schildkraut et al.
Colet<NY & Q C RR
Boer<Bklyn H RR Co et al.
Cooper<Johntra.
Thorn<Thorn.
Hickey—Kopp et al.
O'Donnell<O'Donnell.
Baumann<CNY.
Langjahr<Mills et al.
Hood<Wetzel.
Turchin<Matheson
Lead Co.
Ward<Bklyn H RR.
Crouze<CNY.
Riva<Albert et al.
Tcolan<NY & Q El L & Power Co.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1240.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.
Hoover<C I & B Ry.
Hopkins<Kennedy.
Peckham<B H R R Co.
Ash<Raab.
Same<Lichtenstein.
Kulik<B H RR Co.
Flaherty, an infant<B, Q C & S Ry Co.
Keese<B Q C & Sub Ry Co., (2.)
Coons<NY Cons Ry.
Cucurullo<B, Q C & Sub Ry Co.
McKeon<Meurer Steel Barrel Co.

Highest number reached on general calendar is 206.

South and Central America Mails.

Barbados, St. Lucia, Guiana, North Brazil, Iquitos, Pernambuco, Parahyba, Natal, and Cabedello, via Barbados, Para, Ceara, Maceio, Pernambuco, and Cabedello, at 9 A. M.—Denis.....Oct. 24

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraquay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo and Buenos Aires, at 12 M.—Maasolk.....Oct. 24

Jamaica and Colombia, except Cauca and Narino Departments, (Panama and Canal Zone must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 9:30 A. M.—Santa Marta .....Oct. 25

Victoria, Rio Janeiro, Sao Paulo, and Santos, (other ports of Brazil must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Victoria, Rio Janeiro, Santos, Sao Francisco, and Rio Grande do Sul, at 12 M.—Jungshoved.....Oct. 25

Barbados, St. Lucia, Guiana, North Brazil, Iquitos, Pernambuco, Parahyba, Natal, and Cabedello, (registered mail closes S P. M. Oct. 24,) at 5:30 P. M., by rail to Norfolk, Va., and thence.....Oct. 25

Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Salvador, (printed matter, &c., Panama Canal Zone, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, and Chili, via Cristobal, (other parts of Honduras, and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Colon.....Oct. 26

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Rosario, at 9 A. M.—Macedonia.....Oct. 27

South Brazil, (State of Rio Grande do Sul must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, at 12 M.—Iowan .....Oct. 27

Jamaica, Guatemala, Honduras, (except Amapala City, Choluteca, Departments of Colon and Atlantida, other than port of Teia, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa and Yuscaran,) and Salvador, (letter mail only,) via Santiago, Kingston, Puerto Barrios, Puerto Cortez, Tela, and Belize, (Cuba and British Honduras must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12:30 P. M.—Saxaola..Oct. 27

Brazil and Iquitos, (State of Rio Grande do Sul must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, at 12 M.—Sao Paulo.....Oct. 28

Panama, Canal Zone, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chili, and Costa Rica, via Cristobal and Fort Limon, (Cuba, via Havana, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12 M.—Metapan.Oct. 28

Transatlantic Mails.

Azores Islands, Gibraltar, Italy, Switzerland, and Greece, via Ponta Delgada, Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa, at 9 A. M.—Canopic.....Oct. 24

Great Britain, Ireland, (letter mail only,) and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Kroonland..Oct. 25

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Christiansand and Christiania, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11 A. M.)—United States..Oct. 26

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia and East Indies, (specially addressed only,) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Lapland.....Oct. 27

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—New York .....Oct. 28

Italy, Switzerland, and Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—San Giorgio.....Oct. 28

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Bergen, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.)—Bergensfjord .....Oct. 28

France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Rochambeau .....Oct. 28

Azores Islands, (Portugal must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 9:30 P. M. by rail to Providence, R. I., and thence—Roma .....Oct. 28

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[*By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.*]

Sun rises..6:15|Sun sets..5:06|Moon rises..2:50

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:44	4:59	11:01	11:14
Governors Island	5:17	5:28	11:41	11:53
Hell Gate	7:23	7:32	12:57	12:39

Arrived—Sunday, Oct. 22.

SS Bergensfjord, Bergen, Oct. 11
SS Kroonland, Liverpool, Oct. 11.
SS Dochra, Gibraltar, Oct. 5.
SS La Drome, Bordeaux, Oct. 1.
SS Sosua, Santa Marta, Oct. 16.
SS Southerdown, St. Nazaire, Oct. 4.
SS Davanger, Manchester, Oct. 7.
SS Moldegaard, Philadelphia, Oct. 21.
SS Melderskin, Cristobal, Oct. 12.
SS Holbein, Liverpool, Oct. 7.
SS Morro Castle, Havana, Oct. 19.
SS El Rio, Galveston, Oct. 16.
SS Eburdon, Genoa, Oct. 2.
S

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—A trough of moderately low pressure extends from Lake Superior into Texas and from thence northwestward into Western Colorado and Southern Utah. To the northward there has been a decided rise in pressure, accompanied by rapidly falling temperature and local snows and rains that extended eastward into the North Upper Lake region. In Central and Northeast Wyoming the snow fall was heavy. Over the remainder of the country the weather was fair with continued low temperatures in the Lower Lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the South and East. It is warmer from the Upper Lake region southwestward. In the East and the South the weather will be fair Monday and Tuesday. It will be warmer Monday in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, while in the Middle Atlantic States temperatures will not change materially.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic, Middle Atlantic, moderate to fresh northeast; South Atlantic, moderate northeast except fresh off the North Carolina Coast; East Gulf, gentle to moderate northeast.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

New Jersey, Delaware, Eastern Pennsylvania, Southern New England.—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

Eastern New York.—Partly cloudy Monday; fair Tuesday.

Western Pennsylvania. — Fair, slightly warmer Monday; Tuesday partly cloudy.

Western New York.—Fair Monday; Tuesday cloudy, probably local rains; colder in west portion.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 19 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	55	44	4 P. M.	64	57
6 A. M.	52	42	6 P. M.	60	52
9 A. M.	57	46	9 P. M.	56	50
12 M.	63	54	11 P. M.	55	49

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 50; for the corresponding date last year it was 58; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 63.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 44; at 8 P. M. it was 50. Maximum temperature, 58 degrees at 1 P. M.; minimum, 42 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 70 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 54 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.14 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.28 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:01—864 Columbus Av.; Novelty Waist Co.	Slight
2:10—611 Greenwich St.; Samuel H. Valentine	Slight
3:35—372 E. 152 St.; Angelo Manello.	$1,000
3:55—12-14 W. 18 St.; Smith, Seifert & Bloom	$10,000
4:40—417 E. 8 St.; Goldberg & Co.	Slight
5:20—337 E. 4 St.; synagogue	Slight
8:35—1,931 Broadway; Alexander Mfg. Co.	$500
10:05—231 E. 116 St.; Wm. Feltman	Slight
11:00—100 Av. C; Isaac Idelstein	Slight
P. M.	
12:30—265 Madison St.; Benj. Sinrod	Slight
1:30—West Drive, Central Park, at 110 St. (auto); Louis Finkelstein	$200
1:50—390 Hudson St.; Johnson Iron Works	Slight
4:30—49 E. 92 St.; John Harper	Slight
5:00—511 W. 36 St.; Locust Farms Dairy	Slight
5:00—475 10 Av.; Hill Publishing Co.	Slight
5:15—671 E. 16 St.; Advance Box Co.	Slight
5:20—623 Columbus Av.; Patrick Monahan	Slight
5:55—2,367 Hughes Av.; Dominick Fiora	$50
6:00—468 Lenox Av.; Herman Frank	Slight
6:10—359 Madison St.; Jennie Rosenthal	Slight
6:50—563 Southern Boulevard; Louis Goodman	Slight
11:15—N. E. cor. 127 St. and 3 Av.; Judge Ingraham, (vacant lot).	Slight

REAL ESTATE.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

Lorillard Place, lot 50x100; block from 183d St. station 3d Av. elevated; ripe for builder. Molony, 311 West 4th St.

Eight-room house; garage; overlooking Van Cortlandt Park; $7,000. Builders, 238th St., Sedgwick Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE.

Large, old-fashioned building on Liberty St., Brooklyn, near bridge and ferry, suitable for a factory; terms favorable to satisfactory parties. Chauncey Real Estate Co., Ltd., 187 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful Lots at Little Neck.—High and healthful; near water and station; $400 each; easy monthly payments. Joseph P. Day, Nassau St., N. Y. City. Phone Cortlandt 744.

KEW GARDENS.—New house, 9 rooms; 2 baths. 6028 Murray Hill. 39 Richmond Hill

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

We offer COUNTRY HOMES, FARMS at KATONAH, BEDFORD, MT. KISCO, WHITE PLAINS, SCARSDALE, HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON, prices below their cost and present worth; also furnished and unfurnished RENTALS along Harlem Railroad.

REID, CLARK & LEE, Inc.,
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Depot Plaza. Tel. 1516 W. P.

New 10-room cottage, 3 baths, hot water heat; high ground; near station; plot 200 feet deep; good neighborhood; $2,000; deal with the owner. Box 471 Scarsdale, N. Y.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Artistic 5-room bungalow, with connecting bath to 3 large bedrooms; finished in A1 style; hardwood finish, open tapestry brick fireplace, steam heat, and every modern convenience; large porch; lawn hedged in, and flowers; nice location; not far from village schools, and trolley; $500 cash and easy monthly payments, or terms to suit purchaser. Will decorate to suit. B. Bryan, Box 174 Times Downtown.

Small farm, with a 6-room house; improvements running water, &c.; soil all cultivated; ready to move in; few blocks from station; fronting on trolley; in large town, where there is a demand for poultry, eggs, and farm products; small amount down and $12 monthly to responsible party. B. Barshad, Box 151 Times Downtown.

Cozy little home for $950 complete, with about 15,000 square feet of fine land suitable for small farming; in large town of 10,000 population, not far out; easy terms to a quick, genuine buyer; call or write for appointment to visit myself Sundays. B. Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Five-room house, with nearly 2 acres of good farm land; beautiful cedar trees; 39 miles from city on North Shore; few minutes from trolley and station; bargain to quick buyer with $150 cash. "Small Farm," Box 146 Times Downtown.

$20 a month buys cozy, old-fashioned, well-built, 7-room house; stable, chicken run, fruit, flowers, and garden; 30 minutes out; bargain; $2,500; little cash. Owner, Room 434, 47 West 34th St.

High-class modern house; cost $16,000; Neponsit, L. I.; sacrifice quick sale. 6549 Schuyler.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

IF SOLD THIS WEEK.—$200 down and small monthly payments like rent buys any beautiful suburban home; will surrender next month; 30 minutes from N. Y.; 7c. fare; craftsman design; 6 large rooms and tiled bathroom; parquet floors, beamed ceiling, open fireplace and built-in bookcases in living room, hardwood trim, bedrooms in white enamel, steam heat, water, gas, electricity, sewer; near station and public school; 70 trains daily, trolleys also. John A. Baldwin, 30 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Tel. 1598 John.

BELLEVILLE.—Six rooms, bath; all improvements; garage; fruit; 45 minutes Herald Square; bargain, $4,200. Allan, 508 Fifth Av., New York.

$5 per month buys you a large home site among the beautiful hills of Fanwood, N. J. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Exchange for mortgages for securities, account moving West; $7,000 equity in Great Neck; 11 plots, $20,000 equity in 100 lots Westwood, N. J.; $20,000 equity in 75-acre country estate, including entire lake, Maine coast. E. O. G over, Western Springs, Ill.

Plot 50x100, near Washington St., below 14th; old buildings; need improvement, will exchange for warehouse, garage, stable, or tenement; exchange equity $15,000 for smaller equity and cash. Room 1,200, 331 Madison Av.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted.—Garage or building to convert to garage. Gassler, 174 Broadway, Brooklyn.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Wanted—$6,500 mortgage, private house, Harlem; brokers protected. J. E. Barry, 4,249 Broadway.

Do you need money? If so, consult this office. Ross Realty, 503 5th Av.

Mortgage Loans Wanted.

$3,000 first mortgage wanted; $16,000 property; Queens, L. I. Telephone Schuyler 6545.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.

Notice is hereby given that on August 31, 1916, WILLIAM A. JAMISON et al. filed their petition praying limitation of liability as owners of Steamlighter "Santos" for any loss, damage or injury arising on or about July 22nd, 1916, from a collision. That petitioner has stipulated to pay into this court the value of said Steamlighter and pending freight as appraised, viz: $16,028.70, with lawful interest according to law. That all persons claiming damages by reason of said collision are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Alex. Gilchrist, Jr., Commissioner, at his office, Room 349, P. O. Building, Manhattan, New York City, on or before December 11th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BARGAINS IN USED CARS.
STUTZ 1916 Bulldog
NATIONAL Twin "6"; used 10 weeks.
PIERCE 1914, 6-48, 7-passenger.
MERCER 1915, 22-70, touring.
CADILLAC 8, 7-passenger.
STUTZ 1915 Bearcat; excellent condition.
PACKARD 3-48, 7-passenger.
STEARNS 6, Silent Knight, 4-passenger.
WILLIAMSBURG GARAGE,
161 Clymer St., near Wm'sburg Bridge, B'klyn.
Open Sunday.

MERCER, 1915, touring, with extra convertible Sedan top; runs like a new car; price, $1,950. Can be seen at 253 Hicks St., near Borough Hall subway station, Brooklyn.

BUICK 1916 LITTLE SIX ROADSTER.
HUDSON SUPER SIX TOURING.
PAIGE 1916 FAIRFIELD SIX TOURING.
HUDSON 1915 CABRIOLET.
MITCHELL 1916 SIX TOURING.
MERCER RACEABOUT, LIKE NEW.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
Third floor, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK.—Bargain, $425; opportunity to purchase Model C25, late 1915 touring; electric starter, lights, and generator; any demonstration. Private residence, 479 East 134th.

CADILLAC touring, $300; has electric starter, lights, and generator; excellent condition; any demonstration. D. Thomas, 406 E. 149th.

CADILLAC Speedster; thoroughly overhauled. Blinn, 509 Park Av.

CHANDLER, 1916, LIMOUSINE.
OLDSMOBILE 1916, 4-PASS. ROADSTER.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX LIMOUSINE.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX SEDAN.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX TOURING.
HUDSON, 1915, 6-40, LIMOUSINE.
WILLYS-KNIGHT, 1915, 4-PASS. ROAD.
PACKARD, 1915, COUPE, SPECIAL.
OVERLAND, 1915, SPECIAL BROUGHAM.
CADILLAC, 1914, LIMOUSINE.
D. C. BURRELLE, 1,700 B'WAY, 3D FL.

CHANDLER, 1916, 7-passenger touring, perfect condition extra equipment; any demonstration. Apt. 72. Circle 1730.

HUDSON "super Six" touring; elegant condition; sacrifice $1,100; bring cash. Burelle, 1,700 Broadway.

LOZIER small six, late model, five passenger touring automobile; exceptionally fine condition; equipped with Gray-Davis starting, lighting system; $725. 150 West 55th.

MITCHELL, 1916, Winter top Mitchel. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., 1,700 Broadway.

Packard-1916-1-35 7-pass. Sedan touring car, $2,200. Run 7,688 miles.

Packard-1916-1-25 Runabout, $2,000.

Packard 1916-1-25 5-pass. touring, $2,200. Guaranteed.

Packard-1916-1-25 5 pass. touring, $2,000.

Packard-1911-30 Limousine, with extra touring body.
Paige-1916 wire wheels; one extra wheel and tire. Practically new.

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY
OF NEW YORK,
359-361 Hailsey Street,
Newark, N. J.

PACKARD, 1914, "38" touring car; has new set of non-skid tires; runs and looks like a brand new car; price, $1,000; can be seen at 2 Grace Court, near Borough Hall subway station, Brooklyn.

PACKARD.—1-35, twin six, touring car; excellent condition. McCracken, 4,120 Columbus.

PIERCE-ARROW 38 landaulet, first-class condition, for sale or rent. Fentie, 127 East 83d. Lenox 6073.

PIERCE-ARROW touring car; good condition, Blinn, 509 Park Av.

SEDAN.—Desirous of selling my 1916 Sedan, driven 3,210 miles; cost $2,175; offers accepted. Mrs. T. Rozelle, Tremont 4643.

STEARNS, Silent Knight, 5-passenger brougham collapsible landulette, beautifully finished; rear panels ivory; cowl and hood royal blue; imported gray cloth upholstery; reading lamp, speaking tube, toilet case, &c. Also 5-passenger touring car; will sacrifice either one. Dr Lunenfeld, 507 5th Av. Phone between 2-3. Murray Hill 9851.

WILLYS-KNIGHT, touring, bargain. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., 1,700 B'way.

WINTON, 1915, 6-passenger, 48 horse power, looks like new, fully equipped, slip covers; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th St.

WINTON, 1915, light six, overhauled and repainted, fully equipped, electric light, self-starter; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th St.

WINTON, 1916, 48 horse power, 7-passenger, overhauled and repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th St.

Automobiles for Rent.

COMMERCIAL cars for hire by hour day, week, month, year. S. & S. Renting Co., 423 West 125th St. Phone Chelsea 21.8.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 48d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD, seven-passenger landaulette for hire, hour, day, month; theatrical and shopping calls; very reasonable. 3328 Schuyler.

PACKARD six-cylinder and Lozier touring cars; late models; hour, day, or month. Plaza 5440.

PACKARD for rent; elegant Packard limousine; reasonable. Duff, 127 East 83d. Lenox 6073.

PACKARD landaulet, $300, $350 month. Ben Sulkins, 201 West 83d. Schuyler 6600.

PACKARD landaulet, 1916, twin sixes; month or yearly agreement. Karp, 3322 Columbus.

PIERCE-ARROW, PACKARD LIMOUSINES HIGH-CLASS RENTING SERVICE.
Beautiful Cars. Polite, Liveried Chauffeurs.
Hour, Day. Special Rates Month, Year.
EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
128 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

RENAULT LANDAULET.—Monthly preferred; reasonable; careful French chauffeur; will go everywhere. Louis, 331 West 49th St. Columbus 4596.

RENAULT.—Elegant landaulette (Renault) for hire. Lambert Lincoln Garage, 1,926 Broadway, Columbus 6945.

TOWN LIMOUSINE, $60 weekly; Pierce limousine landaulet, $75; $2.50 hourly. Circle 447.

Automobiles Wanted.

AUTOCARS WANTED, LATE MODELS; PURCHASE FOR CASH. C. L. GREENBAUM, 217 EAST 23D ST.

Cozy little home for $950 complete, with about 15,000 square feet of fine land suitable for small farming; in large town of 10,000 population, not far out; easy terms to a quick, genuine buyer; call or write for appointment to visit myself Sundays. B. Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

PACKARD wanted, 2x-8 touring or limousine body; state condition and lowest cash price. Hess, 212 West 59th.

Automobile Instruction.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 292-W. 7th St. 7249 Spec. classes for ladies.

STEWART Booklet explains WHY our AUTOMOBILE course is BEST; inspect our SCHOOL, plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

OFFICES and LOFTS, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental. All parts of city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. We save you both time and money in locating just what you want. No charge for the service. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5784.

Garage to let, 50x100, 5 stories, accommodates 250 cars; all latest improvements, 3 entrances, building located on corner, central part of city; inquire for particulars. M. Brand & Sons, 1st Av. and 49th St.

Large, light loft to let for manufacturing purpose; steam-heated; rent cheap. Apply to Hartman Steel, 427 East 165th.

Attractive private office, 24th floor Liberty Tower, overlooking Hudson; low rent. Call Room 2,410, 55 Liberty St., corner Nassau.

Office or desk room; stenographer service, telephone. 51 East 42d. Room 203.

Desk room, private office; $12. 1,472 Broadway. Room 417.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on October 13th, 1916, the STANDARD TRANSPORTATION COMPANY filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the tug S. T. Co. No. 17 for any loss, damage, or injury arising on or about January 19, 1916, when the tug S. T. Co. No. 17 was taking scow Degnon No. 8 alongside, in consequence of which one John Johnsen is alleged to have sustained personal injuries: That petitioner has stipulated to pay into this Court the value of said tug S. T. Co. No. 17 and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $41,000, with lawful interest according to law. That all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said Court to prove their claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., U. S. Commissioner, at his office U. S. Court and P. O. Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 22nd day of January, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. And that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on October 13th, 1916, the Standard Transportation Company filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the tug S. T. Co. No. 16, for any loss, damage, or injury arising in or about October 4, 1915, while tug S. T. Co. No. 16 was towing barge S. T. Co. No. 120 out of the slip at 26th Street, South Brooklyn, in consequence of which one Mikal Olson is alleged to have sustained personal injuries; that petitioner has stipulated to pay into this Court the value of said tug S. T. Co. No. 16 and pending freight as appraised, viz., $41,000, with lawful interest according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said Court to prove their claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., U. S. Commissioner, at his office U. S. Court and P. O. Bldg., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 22d day of January, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—East Side.

10TH ST., 15 EAST.—Unfurnished apartment, eight rooms and bath; extra maid's room; third floor, front, east; $1,500. Apply Superintendent.

Unfurnished—West Side.

61ST, 106 WEST.—Eight all sunny rooms; modern; elevator apartment.

72D, 105 WEST.—A few exceptional five-room front corner apartments. W. A. Barbour. Telephone Columbus 8881.

78TH ST., 170 WEST.
Seven light rooms and bath; $55. Apply on premises. Tel. Rhinelander 9704.

98TH ST., 243 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Apt. 7-A, unusual, sunny 6 rooms, foyer, unfurnished.

113TH, 208 WEST.—Elevator apartment sublet; six, seven rooms; two baths; sacrifice.

140TH, 500 WEST, (New Fireproof Building.) —Four-room apartments, $650 per annum. Agent, on premises.

180TH, 660 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—The Swampscott; high-class elevator apartments; extra large, light rooms; five rooms, $42; six rooms, corner, $60. Apply to superintendent, on premises.

THE HUNTINGTON,
224-238 West 21st St.
Modern elevator apartments for refined families, all light, rent $480 to $720. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

Furnished—East Side.

39TH, 124 EAST.—Attractively furnished floor in private house; extra large rooms, in exclusive Murray Hill district; references required.

81ST, 75 East, (northwest corner Park Av.) —An elegantly furnished seven-room apt.

APARTMENTS, 2 rooms and bath; attractively furnished; sunshine all day; one block from subway; $10.50 to $15 weekly. HOTEL SENTON, 35 East 27th St.

APARTMENTS, elegantly furnished.
FAL-CO., 505 5th Av. Mur. Hill 4383.

Attractive apartments, parlor, bedroom, and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; restaurant; full hotel service; $12 to $15 weekly; extra large three-room suite, $22.50; investigate. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

Furnished—West Side.

23D, 449 WEST, (London Terrace.)—Beautifully furnished three large rooms, bath, kitchenette in dentist's private residence; steam heat, electric lights, telephone; unusual; reasonable.

50TH, 226 WEST.—Beautifully furnished six-room apartment; near Broadway; $115 month, Keiley.

61ST, 10 WEST.—Ninth floor front; two large, attractively furnished rooms; elevators; telephone; every convenience; $25 weekly; references.

94TH, 178 WEST.—Artistically furnished six rooms; linen, silver; piano; cars convenient. Garrett.

116TH, 616 WEST.—Attractively furnished, sunny, 6-room elevator apartment. Lewis.

122D, 523 WEST, (Near Columbia.)—Beautiful two-room front suite; newly decorated; all conveniences; select elevator apartment; suitable for two; $8; also large rooms. 5560 Morningside. Ext. 67. Mapes.

125D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Elevator, five rooms, bath; complete; piano; $55 month.

137TH, 611 WEST, (Apt. 54A.)—Four rooms; completely furnished for housekeeping; two facing Drive; can be rented separately.

APARTMENT OF MARKED INDIVIDUALITY.
At 350 West 85th St.; 11 rooms and 3 baths; living room, 18x20; Cantstone mantle; dining room wainscoted to beamed ceiling; master's chamber with painted paneled walls; this apartment of marked individuality will be leased only to desirable tenant; $400 per month.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished.
CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1450.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED CORNER APARTMENT
of 6 rooms, in fireproof building, near 86th St.; imported furnishings; present occupant must leave the city; rent, $300.
APPLY TO NASSOIT & LANNING,
Broadway, corner of 85th St.

ELEGANT APARTMENT AT BARGAIN,
Riverside Drive.—Seven rooms, two baths, all outside; responsible persons. Audubon 5756.

FURNISHED 2 TO 12 ROOMS FOR WINTER SEASON OR YEARLY LEASE, $75 TO $1,000 MONTHLY. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, $125-$500
Fred'k L. Hurt, Aeolian Hall, Bryant 4185.

NORTHERN AV., 68, (corner 180th St.)—Attractive, outside four-room apartment; view of Hudson; $50; call 10 to 2 or evenings. Allen; telephone 9230 St. Nicholas.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th, between Broadway and Riverside.—Newly furnished two, three, four rooms, shower baths; all-night maid, bellboy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $15 to $35 weekly, $60 to $125 monthly. Telephone 3964 River.

THE WILSONIA.
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway, 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $55 and up. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

SUPERIOR TENANTS WANT HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS. SEND PARTICULARS. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

7 or 8 light rooms, well furnished, 5 to 6 months, $125 to $150 per month, by responsible party. West side, between 5th and 112th. L. F., 288 Amsterdam Av. Col. 2467.

PHYSICIAN wishes furnished parlor floor; write particulars. A. X., 47 Times.

Unfurnished.

Wanted.—Studio, bath, kitchenette, north light; price $30 to $40; full particulars requested; Manhattan, Brooklyn, suburbs. F 22 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST.—Large room; private bath; electricity; steam heat; also small room.

43D ST., 16 EAST.—Large, also single, room with, without bath; gentlemen only; references.

55TH ST., 17 EAST.—Bachelors' rooms; residence Oriental art collector; references required.

60TH ST., 41 EAST.—Small room, southern exposure; bath adjoining; gentlemen only.

71ST ST., 117 EAST.—Front and back parlor; suitable for doctor.

80TH ST., 158 EAST.—Elegant large front room, adjoining bath; steam; private residence.

LEXINGTON AV., 686, (51st.)—Elegant back parlor and small room; every possible convenience; select private house; breakfast; references.

MADISON AV., near 80th St.—Will share cosy three-room modern apartment with business girl, nurse, or student; reasonable; references. Lenox 5840.

MADISON AV., 529.—Elegantly furnished rooms, with private bath; phone; electricity.

West Side.

11TH, 124 WEST.—Large and small rooms, quiet house; moderate rent.

38TH AND 6TH AV.
Front rooms, running water, steam heat, $4, $5, $6 weekly; rooms with private baths, $6, $7. Hotel Jefferson.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Exceptional rooms; large, single, private baths; board optional. Bryant 4589.

50TH ST., 38 WEST, (Telephone Circle 179.)—Rooms with private baths, en suite or single, for gentlemen of refinement appreciating comfortable, well-kept environment; furnished or unfurnished.

Office or desk room; stenographer service, telephone. 51 East 42d. Room 203.

53D, 64 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board, private baths; table guests; references.

61ST, 10 WEST.—NINTH FLOOR FRONT; TWO LARGE, ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ROOMS; ELEVATOR; TELEPHONE; EVERY CONVENIENCE; $25 WEEKLY; REFERENCES.

68TH, 37 WEST.—Comfortable room, adjoining bath; dressing room; running water; reasonable.

70TH, 269 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny room, with large bath; private family; references; gentleman.

70TH, (2,030 Broadway.)—Handsome room, lavatory, in exclusive apartment; business man. Johnson.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; southern exposure; must be seen to appreciate.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with, without board; convenient to all cars.

71ST ST, 221 WEST.—Room, bath; another near bath; warm; breakfast optional; private residence.

72D, (CENTRAL PARK WEST.)—Sitting room, bedroom; tiled bath, parquet floors; beautifully furnished; gentleman who wishes exclusive, quiet, clean home; $18; references. Phone 1242 Col.

73D, 272 WEST.—Attractive double room, on floor with bath; single; electricity; references.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Single rooms, others, with private bath, continuous hot water, electricity.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Sunny, homelike rooms; continuous hot water; private baths; electricity; references.

76TH ST., 242 WEST.—Wonderfully fine, large room; light housekeeping permitted.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Attractive, large room; twin beds; suitable two gentlemen; references.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, modern room, newly furnished; southern exposure; private residence.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive large room; private bath; southern exposure; references.

77TH, 64 WEST.—2 outside connecting rooms, well furnished; near Central Park. Leonard.

78TH, 163 WEST.—Parlor suite, piano, private bath; also large room, with or without private bath; subway, "L."

78TH, 150 WEST.—Handsomely appointed, large, medium rooms; private baths; refined surroundings.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

78TH, 214 WEST.—Large, sunny, well furnished, clean rooms, adjoining bath; electricity; telephone.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Attractive, large, warm front rooms; running water; telephone; reception room.

80TH, 104-147 WEST.—Large, small, beautiful rooms; private bath; electricity, telephone; references.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large, one small room, every convenience; sea and appreciate.

80TH, 133 WEST.—Comfortable furnished, medium sized room; telephone, electricity; references.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Attractive, large front parlor; running water; electricity; telephone; $10; convenient.

81ST, 85D ST., 8 WEST.
Desirable small rooms; telephone; all conveniences.

83D, 165 WEST.—Comfortable room for refined business lady; references. Apt. 64.

84TH, 111 WEST.—Double parlor, elegantly furnished, main floor; bath and running water. Apartment A1.

84TH, 268 WEST, near West End.—Outside rooms; elevator; electricity; breakfast; gentlemen. Haskins.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Unusual second-floor room, with private bath; tray breakfast served.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Elegant rooms; private baths; high-class boarding house; table boarders wanted.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive house; beautiful large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; kitchenette.

89TH, 330 WEST.—House handsomely appointed; opening large, small rooms; telephone; references.

90TH, 53 WEST.—Large rooms for two, private bath; small rooms; first-class table board; table boarders accommodated.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Private house; large room; $7; front parlor, connecting bedroom, $8.

93D ST., 250 WEST.—Attractive room; running water; modern elevator apartment; references. Inquire Hallboy.

95TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny, large, medium rooms; running water; adjoining bath; one flight; private house; newly furnished; telephone; reasonable.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished front room; bath; telephone; gentlemen; $6.

102D, 305 WEST, (Riverside.)—Exceptionally furnished large rooms, private family; private house; bath; telephone; references given, required; board optional.

104TH, 245 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive large, attractively furnished room; conveniences; homelike; phone. Beidler.

104TH ST., 63 WEST.—Elegant front suite; suitable two gentlemen; private family. Kennedy.

105TH, 170 WEST.—Sunny back parlor; electricity, water; single, front; $3. Riverside 5589.

105TH, 217 WEST.—Large and small rooms; bath; homelike; moderate. Prehn.

106TH, 319 WEST.—A tired business man, woman, or couple will find a congenial, beautifully furnished home with private family where a good table is served with tenth-of-a-mile restaurant; exclusive; references.

107TH, 237 WEST.—Handsome front suite; lavatory, every modern convenience; reasonable. Apt. 9.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, overlooking Hudson; single, en suite; seventh floor.

110TH, 515 WEST, (Broadway, Near Subway.)—Two attractive front rooms and bath, or singly; permanent; private family; references. Apt. 3C.

111TH, 545 WEST, (Apartment 1E.)—Excellent home for business men. Morningside 889.

112TH, 505 WEST.—Single rooms, running water, large closets, bath, telephone. Underwood.

112TH, 604 WEST.—Attractive, large front room. Apt. 4, east.

113TH, (Broadway.)—Private Christian family, desirable accommodations; breakfast optional. Phone Riverside 1058.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, large room; three windows; elegant elevator apartment; Hart.

114TH, 508 WEST.—Attractive large room; breakfast if desired; women. Apartment 72.

115TH, 419 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; kitchen privileges; reasonable. Hale.

116TH, 404 WEST, Subway.—Perfectly appointed room for gentleman, adjoining bath. Armstrong.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Attractive single room, elevator, telephone, shower. Apt. 41.

119TH ST., 413 WEST.—Two large, sunny front rooms, newly furnished; business men. Call Monday, 10 P. M., 1 D.

119TH, WEST, (49 Claremont Av.)—Outside room, well furnished; opposite Columbia; between Broadway and Riverside.

119TH, 19 WEST.—Large, light room, facing street; hot, cold water, telephone.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Cozy, well-furnished room, elevator apartment; kitchen privileges; Apt. 52. Carlsen.

122D, 500 WEST.—Large, sunny, steam-heated, two windows, nicely furnished; price $4.50. Mr. Wilkins.

122D, 500 WEST.—Sunny room, outside rooms, 2, 4 windows; kitchen privileges. Whyte.

123D, 541 WEST.—Sunny room, front, single; telephone; breakfast optional; reasonable. Jewett.

123D, (3,100 Broadway.)—Beautiful front suite suitable 3; Columbia. Apt. 62.

124TH, 329 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large and small; convenient location; private house; with or without board.

125TH, 601 WEST, (near Claremont.)—Beautiful suite, two front rooms; private family; references. Le Sair.

136TH, 607 WEST, (Apt. 42.)—Cheerful rooms; business man, woman; meals optional; subway; references.

140TH, 559 WEST.—Single room, adjoining bath; electricity; private family; $3. Brown.

143D, 511 WEST, (Apt. 23.)—Furnished room; elevator apartment; subway; gentleman.

168TH, 601 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive large room, southeast corner; river view; subway. Ellsworth.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished rooms, delightfully and centrally located; gentlemen only. H. L., 176 Times.

FLOOR, including two rooms, bath with each; private American family; West End Av., near 76th St. C 223 Times Annex.

NEAR PARK.—Homelike rooms, southern exposure; private baths; hot water. 64 West 97th.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668 (144th).—Outside, sunny room; private family; gentleman, Apt. 35.

WEST END AV., 350, near 76th.—Exceptional rooms; private house; modern conveniences; references.

WEST END AV., 896.—Large and small front rooms; adjoining bath; telephone; electricity; steam.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

WEST END AV., 794, (98th St.)—2 rooms; private bath; maid service; moderate.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

ROOM WANTED, vicinity Madison Av. and 38th St.; permanent. Telephone Murray Hill 6240.

YOUNG MAN wants single room, with electricity, running water preferred; west side, 65th to 100th St.; $3 week; permanent. H. W., 266 Times.

Unfurnished.

Three or four large, light, heated connecting rooms, with bath; state particulars, terms. F 204 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking, year round. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New York State.

Highland, Ulster County, N. Y.—Select refined home, high, healthy location, seeks a few semi-invalid boarders; excellent table; reasonable rates. Address Mrs. Egbert Van Wagner.

BOARD WANTED.

BY YOUNG LADY, employed, single room and board, reasonable, first-class boarding house; electricity; west park and north 72d St.; references. 1244 Times.

SINGLE YOUNG MAN from South, employed permanently, desires to find real home; no boarding houses need answer; please state details; references exchanged. E 26 Times.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 34 Barrels of Salted Salmon. Food and Drugs Act. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Oct. 30th, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated Oct. 14th, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
H. S. MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 126 Cans, each containing five gallons of tomato pulp. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on October 30, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated October 14, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

19TH, 116 EAST, (

HIGGINS & SEITER INC.
FOUNDED 1887
CHINA AND GLASS MERCHANTS
9-11 EAST 37TH STREET

SERVICE PLATES
ENTREE, SALAD
AND TEA PLATES
RAMEKINS
CUPS AND SAUCERS

ELECTIONS HELD IN MEXICO.

Deputies to the Coming Constituent Congress Chosen.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 22.—An election of Deputies for the Constituent Congress was held throughout the Republic today, and many thousand citizens who never before had voted flocked to polling places to register their will. Carranza Ministers and other high Government officials voted at their respective precincts here. Although contests were heated, no disorders occurred. According to a report reaching here tonight a majority of the candidates elected were nominated by the Constitutionalist Party. Officials were pleased at the result.

MANOEUVRES BEGIN TODAY.

First New York Brigade on Border to Participate.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Oct. 22.—Two days of manoeuvres by the infantry regiments of the First Brigade of the New York Division will begin tomorrow, following the program of Brig. Gen. James W. Lester.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment will take a position on the military road near Hidalgo tomorrow, and the Twelfth and the Seventh will assail in turn, so that commanding officers may have practice in the problem of disposing an attacking force. On the second day the brigade camp here will be held by the Seventh against the assault of the Twelfth.

Brig. Gen. James Parker, commanding the troops in the Brownsville district, today reviewed the First New York Cavalry on the parade ground at Fort Brown. This review followed a polo game that was won from the team of Squadron A by officers of the Third Squadron by a score of 7¾ to 5. The cavalry will leave Brownsville tomorrow for Point Isabel on the Gulf Coast, twenty miles from Brownsville, so that the troopers may have surf bathing and tarpon fishing.

AUTOS A FOE OF CHURCHES.

Pastors Plan a "Go-to-Church Sunday" to Cure Backsliders.

In urging observance of "Go-to-Church Sunday," set for Oct. 29, the Chairman of the committee of seventy pastors of the five boroughs, Dr. Edward S. Young, said last night at Bedford Presbyterian Church, Nostrand Avenue and Dean Street, Brooklyn:

"This is the age of the religious man without a sanctuary. The 'Go-Not-to-Church Sunday' movement has been on for years. The golfers joined it, and many a man reared to be faithful at the house of God broke away to the links. The automobilist joined it, and now thousands of families once regular at the sanctuary spend the morning getting ready and the afternoon touring.

"The moving picture has added its detraction, luring youth and all ages from Sunday school and public worship. The awfully speeded-up life of the six secular days leaves clerks and others so tired they feel they must rest on Sunday.

"The Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount would poll a bigger vote than ever. People have merely let slip slowly away their personal attendance upon divine services. The religiously inclined man who will not try to go and help others to go to church next Sunday must be the victim of some unworthy fascination."

ADVERTISEMENT.

CELESTINS
VICHY
(FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY)
Natural Alkaline Water

For 50 years the standard Mineral Water for the relief of Sour Stomach, Indigestion and Uric Acid.

ASK YOUR PHYSICIAN
Bottled at the Springs

IXL Pocket Knives
10c. Each
Genuine; made by George Wostenholm & Sons, Sheffield, England; only 1400. Mail orders 3c. extra.
C. Klauberg & Bros., Inc.,
173 William St. & Woolworth Bldg.

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The New York Times

Count six words to the line in agate type; four words to the line in agate capitals.

Business Opportunities:— 50 cents a line.
Real Estate:— 40 cents a line.
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Furnished Rooms:— 30 cents a line.

Advertising agencies and American District Telegraph offices in New York City accept advertisements for The New York Times at office rates.

BISHOP PLEADS FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE

Lawrence, in Convention Sermon, Urges Fair Play for the Masses.

BUSY WEEK IN PROSPECT

Episcopalian Deputies to Consider Representation and Mission Board Nominations.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22.—Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts sounded a note for social justice for the masses today in the official sermon of the Protestant Episcopal Church Convention, delivered this morning at Christ Church Cathedral.

"Tens of thousands of unchurched people in the United States today," he said, "persons of excellent character and religious parentage, are to be won back to the Church by conviction on the part of the clergy founded upon personal experiences, fair play, a sense of justice and a life of willing sacrifice."

Bishop Lawrence cited Nicodemus as an example of the unchurched masses. "Christ reached Nicodemus," he said, "by talking it out with the young man. He first spoke of the truths of faith, but did not say creed. He suggested spiritual truths which both understood out of the depths of their experience.

"Fair play is what people demand from the Church. The law of Christianity does not condemn any man before he is heard. There is a suspicion on the part of some that the Church is composed of carefully housed people who in social life wish to keep things as they are. There is a suspicion on the part of others that the Church is here to support its own dogmas and opinions without regard for truth. The man of today wants and will have truth."

Speaking of social justice, the Bishop said:

"When a body of people inspired with a fine idealism for Socialism rises up, the Church or Christian people may not condemn them without hearing."

The House of Deputies will hold night sessions this week in order to keep up with the great volume of business which must be disposed of, if possible, before next Friday evening, the time set for the adjournment.

The first thing to be taken up in the morning will be the matter of proportionate representation. It is proposed to reconstruct the scheme of representation so that the larger dioceses may have credit for greater populations and more clergy.

The confirmation of the nominations made by the House of Bishops for the Board of Missions will probably be before the Deputies in the morning. There has been all along a disposition to keep all differences of opinion well under cover, but at any time the disapproval of certain elements of the Church as to the policies of the Mission Board may manifest itself. There have been so many important economic and social matters before the convention that every effort is being made to sidetrack party demonstrations.

It was announced this afternoon by leaders of the ritualistic wing that no effort would be made at this convention to change the name of the Church by omitting the word "Episcopal." They have maintained that the Church is not a product of the Reformation, as has been asserted. The name "American Episcopal Church" is the one which is favored by those who take this view. The opportunity was presented, in the discussion of the title page of the revised Prayer Book, to introduce the change of name.

Frederick C. Morehouse, one of the High Church leaders, who made the suggestion that the title page of the book was still blank, did not raise the question as to the name of the Church. The adherents of this movement have decided that they will not press it at this convention, but they believe that by the next convention they will be able to carry the change through by a substantial majority.

VILLA DRIVEN BACK IN FIGHT AT FRESNO

His Concentrated Force Reported Retreating on Santa Ysabel, With Ozuna in Pursuit.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, Oct. 22.—The concentrated forces of Villa are retreating from Fresno toward Santa Ysabel, closely followed by the command of General Ozuna, according to an official report given out today by General Trevino. Decisive action is expected in a few days. Chihuahua City is quiet and every precaution has been taken here against any surprises.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, Oct. 21 (via El Paso Junction, Texas, Oct. 22.)—The advance column of General Ozuna yesterday engaged the enemy, who concentrated all bands, numbering more than 1,000 men, at Santa Ysabel, and further fighting is in progress today.

Losses are reported heavy on both sides. Martin Lopez, the bandit leader, is reported killed, and Colonel Martin Salinas, second in command to General Ozuna, was wounded. What the losses are is not known. The wounded are being conveyed to Chihuahua.

General Ozuna's main force is at Fresno, west of Chihuahua City.

Torreon reports the surrender of forty Villa bandits to Carranza forces there.

FEARS STRAINED RELATIONS

Gonzales Thinks Pershing Expedition Should Be Withdrawn.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 22.—In an interview with a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent yesterday General Pablo Gonzalez said his recent declarations to The Outlook expressed only his private opinion, and did not reflect sentiments of the Constitutionalist Government, although he believed his opinions were concurred in by a majority of the Mexican people. Asked if he had reason to believe that questions put to him by The Outlook were for the purpose of obtaining material for an attack on President Wilson regarding his Mexican policy, General Gonzalez answered:

"It might be so, yet I answered them frankly and sincerely, taking advantage of the opportunity to let the American people know, regardless of parties, the advantage of a truly cordial policy which would express the generous sentiments that up to the present Mexico has felt toward the United States, and that would be beneficial to the interests of both countries."

Referring to Mr. Hughes's statements made in recent speeches, that if elected he wouldn't wish war with any country, General Gonzalez said:

"Politics is changeable, and words are like smoke. I hope that whichever candidate is elected war with Mexico will be avoided, as this is right and proper and demanded by self-interest and justice."

Asked if, should Wilson not decide to withdraw the Pershing expedition he expected relations between Mexico and the United States to become strained, he said: "Undoubtedly, and this should be regretted."

Reliable persons declare that during the week important changes will take place in Carranza's Cabinet. Prominent Constitutionalists are mentioned as probable candidates for Cabinet posts. Among them are General Alvarado, Governor of Yucatan; General Gonzalez and Alberto Pani.

PEACE UNION SEEN IF THE ALLIES WIN

Prof. Clark of Columbia Believes the Entente Will Be Made Permanent League.

DANGER PERIOD AFTER WAR

Says National Hatreds Do Not Last Long, but May Cause Trouble While They Do Exist.

Victory for the Allies would give the world a league of nations that might insure peace for a long time after the war, and might grow into a permanent International League of Peace, in the opinion of Dr. John Bates Clark, Professor of Political Economy in Columbia University and a member of the Executive Committee of the League to Enforce Peace, who spoke yesterday morning at the Mount Morris Baptist Church. Professor Clark's address was the third in a series of Sunday morning talks on "The New Internationalism," arranged by the church's class in applied Christianity.

The speaker began by agreeing with Professor Hugo Muensterberg, who spoke in the church on Sunday of last week, that racial lines did not divide peoples permanently, and he said, too, that national hatreds were not lasting. These facts, he held, made an international league possible, but he pointed out that national enmities, such as might exist immediately after the war between France and Germany, would hamper the organization of a league including these nations, in this or the next generation. And war might come, he said, in this period immediately following the present struggle.

The possibility of a war soon after the one now going on, he added, was increased by the fact that the exhaustion of either side was unlikely and would not be a guarantee of peace if it were accomplished.

"Peace is better than war," said the speaker, "but there are two kinds of peace, the pax romana, which meant peace within the Roman Empire and constant fighting and disturbance without, and the peace which followed the overthrow of Napoleon, which was maintained by a balance of powers, did not endanger any of the nations maintaining it and protected the little nations. Now, there are two leagues fighting in Europe. If the Teutonic league wins, I believe that we shall have the pax Romana, but if the Entente wins we shall have something resembling the peace of nations. This should not be regarded as an unneutral statement, but as a simple statement of fact.

"The war may end in one of three ways: Crushing victory for one side, victory for one side without the crushing of the other, and in a draw. I believe that victory for one side without the crushing of the other is the most probable of the three. The Entente will not be dissolved and there is no probability that the Teutonic alliance will be either.

"One side or the other will win, then, and, for the purposes of our argument, I will assume that the winner is the Entente. It contains five great nations and a larger number of small ones. Of the five great nations, no one is in any danger of trying to conquer the others, and the alliance as a whole is bound to maintain a balance of power, which in itself, makes for peace. The Entente must hold together for the protection of each nation within it. The strongest of them would be in peril if it were severed from its allies.

"The Entente will be powerful enough to preserve the peace of Europe and vitally interested in doing it. Recuperation, the restoration of waste forces, the building up anew of the fortunes of the people will be what every nation will require.

"The Entente must have, for its own security, arbitral institutions. It will need a court to settle justiciable disputes, and means of arbitration and conciliation for disputes that are not in the legal sense justiciable. It must hold conferences, periodically, for the discussion of measures of common interest.

"In these nearly self-evident statements, I have recited four out of five of the proposals of the League to Enforce Peace—by far the most vigorous peace society that has yet been created."

Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary is announced to speak in the church next Sunday morning at 10 o'clock on the subject of "The Importance of Aerial Craft."

JAY L. PYLE A SUICIDE.

Sends Telegram to Brother, Then Takes Poison in Hotel Room.

Howard C. Pyle, a real estate dealer of 66 First Place, Brooklyn, received shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a telegram saying: "Lem dead at Breslin." It was signed C. D. Williams.

Mr. Pyle called the Breslin by telephone to ask if his brother, Jay L. Pyle, known as "Lem," who lived at 43 West 129th Street, was at the hotel, but that name was not on the register.

They found on the register, however, the name C. D. Williams, which was signed to the telegram. No answer could be obtained by knocking at the door of his room, and a bellboy who went through the transom found the man dead. A half-empty bottle of cyanide of potassium was in the room. The body was identified by Walter Henford, a brother-in-law, as that of Jay L. Pyle. The dead man was formerly a salesman of perfumes, but had been out of touch with his relatives for more than a year.

PRICE OF GRADE B MILK CUT.

Borden Co. to Sell It at 8 Cents if Buyers Bring Container.

Borden's Condensed Milk Company will announce this week that Grade B milk may be bought at all of its stations for 2 cents less than the retail price if the customer brings a container. The price will be 8 cents a quart instead of the 10 cents at which Grade B usually retails. The Borden Company has for some time retailed Grade B milk at several of its stores on the east side for 8 cents instead of the old price of 9 cents, the milk so retailed being poured from bottles into the customers' containers. This policy will be extended all over the city, Manager Hallock of Borden's said last night.

Following the Borden Company's lead, all the milk companies, it is said, probably will sell Grade B milk cheaper at their stations.

NO GERMAN ORDERS ON SALE

False Hopes Raised in Philanthropic Breasts by Solicitor of Funds.

Several Americans of German descent in this city are under the false impression, it was learned yesterday, that they have been singled out by the German Government for honors similar to that which Alphonse G. Koelble said on Saturday he had refused. One of the most prominent German-American publishers, who was asked yesterday about the statement that German decorations had been offered to American citizens, said yesterday:

"All this talk of decorations to American citizens for work in the cause of Germany is due to an unscrupulous solicitor employed by a German society, who has sought large subscriptions for German war relief work by promising that the German Government would reward extra large contributions by conferring an order on the donor at the close of the war. Of course, this statement is absolutely false. Some sort of an unofficial medal or ribbon may be made in this city, and handed around as a decoration, but you can rest assured that the German Government would never cheapen any recognized order by selling it for large contributions. Further than that, no one in Germany is crazy enough to confer an order on an American at this stage of the relations between the two countries."

Alphonse G. Koelble, who asserted that he refused a decoration on the ground that it would compromise his American citizenship, has, in addition to being active as a propagandist and in raising funds for German war relief, made a visit to Germany to tell the Kaiser of the attitude of the German-Americans.

ATLANTIC CITY UNSHAVEN.

Barbers Form a Union and Shut Up Shops on Sunday.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 22.—Atlantic City barbers have formed a union and established a Sunday closing rule, so that nearly all shops were closed today. In hotels the union consented that the shops be kept open until 1 o'clock, but the barbers stuck to the hour set. In a number of places unshaven customers were waiting when the clock struck, but the barbers announced that they were done.

5% Income
SPECIAL FEATURES OF OUR FIRST MORTGAGE CERTIFICATES

1. They are secured by first mortgages on New York City property worth at least 50% more than the amount loaned.
2. Provision is made for installment payments on every mortgage, thus gradually increasing the margin of security.
3. Both principal and interest guaranteed by this Company with a capital and surplus of over $3,000,000.

Issued in amounts of $100 upwards—
Interest at 5% from date of purchase.
Write for Booklet.

New York Title and Mortgage Company
135 Broadway, New York. 'Phone 6880 Cortlandt.
203 Montague St., Brooklyn. 'Phone: 7100 Main.

Cold Weather Suits & Overcoats $25

We boast that we can match any material that may have caught your eye; also that in our stock of 5,000 patterns there are many exclusive fabrics you have never seen.

We also boast that we have never seen a man we couldn't fit perfectly, for whom we couldn't correctly interpret the style idea he desired to convey.

As to economy—we can save money for any man who comes to us. And satisfaction—we strictly guarantee it.

Why pay more when better clothes can be had here for less than you're paying elsewhere?

Samples and style suggestions sent upon request.

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

You want all-wool clothes

THE high cost of wool; the disorganized dye-stuffs market; the easy manipulation of cotton with wool in clothing fabrics; these may make your clothes-buying a matter of some uncertainty.

But we want you to know that our standards of quality and our guarantee of satisfaction are not changed when the market conditions change.

We use none but all-wool fabrics; we guarantee the complete satisfaction of every wearer of our clothes, on every ground.

But the clothes are going to cost more than formerly; under all the circumstances they're going to be worth more.

Our label is a small thing to look for. a big thing to find

Hart Schaffner & Marx
Good Clothes Makers

Victor
"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

To insure Victor quality, always look for the famous trademark, "His Master's Voice." It is on every Victrola and every Victor Record. It is the identifying label on all genuine Victrolas and Victor Records.

Maud Powell plays at the Cort Theatre October 24 at 3 P. M.

Hear this famous Victor artist!

To hear Maud Powell is a privilege and an opportunity which every music-lover will want to embrace. It presents the unique opportunity of a direct personal observation of her wonderful art for comparative consideration with her historic Victor Records.

Attend this concert and hear this great American violinist, being particularly careful to observe the individual characteristics that so plainly identify her renditions.

Then go to any Victor dealer's and hear the Victor Records by Maud Powell. You will readily appreciate that on the Victrola you hear Maud Powell true to life—just as you hear her on the concert stage.

That is why Maud Powell is an exclusive Victor artist—one of the mighty host of the world's greatest artists who have chosen the Victrola as the only instrument able to reproduce their art with the utmost fidelity.

There are Victors and Victrolas in great variety of styles from $10 to $400.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J.

Important warning. Victor Records can be safely and satisfactorily played only with *Victor Needles or Tungs-tone Stylus* on Victors or Victrolas. Victor Records cannot be safely played on machines with jeweled or other reproducing points.

New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 28th of each month

Victrola